Gazetteer

1748

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The eaſieſt way of finding places in the maps is by their longitude and latitude, the former being numbered on the top and bottom, and the latter on the ſides: and therefore, where lines drawn from each point are ſuppoſed to meet, there the town will be found. Beſides this, I have given the diſtances from ſome remarkable place or places, and the river, lake, or coaſt, on which any town is ſeated. The beſt method of underſtanding the map of any country, is firſt to become acquainted with the moſt remarkable rivers, becauſe all towns of any conſiderable note are ſeated thereon; and then thoſe that fall thereinto, and the places they paſs by; as alſo in what manner any town is ſeated with reſpect to others in the ſame country, of which a particular map ſhould always be procured.

The longitudes are reckoned both eaſt and weſt from the meridian of London; agreeable to the accurate ſet of maps given with this treatiſe, which obviates the trouble of knowing the ſituation of places, with reſpect to the metropolis of this kingdom, is avoided, and the difference of longitude between any two places found with the utmoſt facility.

In the deſcriptions of the empires, countries, provinces, diſtricts, counties, cities, boroughs, and towns, every remarkable circumſtance is taken notice of, as far as our room would admit. I have ſhewn how each country is bounded, its extent, productions, manufactures, forces, the numbers of the inhabitants, their manners and religion, at leaſt as far as I could obtain any certain account. The diſtances of places in England and Wales are reckoned according to Engliſh ſtatute miles, of which there are 69 to a degree; but every where elſe I follow the marine meaſure of 60 to a degree; and in general this laſt is moſt convenient, becauſe the graduated line on the ſide of the map will always ſerve inſtead of a ſcale of miles; but then it muſt be remembered, that theſe marine miles, or rather minutes, are greater than the common ſtatute miles of England, 60 of the former being equal to 69 of the latter.

There are great improvements in the Geography of England and Wales, care having been taken to get an exact account of the preſent ſtate of the towns, &c. in both the greateſt part thereof. An exact account has been obtained of the counties in Ireland, with regard to the number of [illegible] baronies, and boroughs [illegible] have been done for Scotland.

Upon the whole, though I cannot [illegible] Dictionary will be of [illegible]

great care has been taken to render it complete, according to the ſize of the volume, it is hoped it will meet with a reception proportional to its merit, than which nothing more is or can be deſired.

I might complain, as others have done before me, of the difficulties of writing Dictionaries in general, and more particularly thoſe of Geography, on account of the different diſpoſition of the countries and towns, the contradictions between the beſt treatiſes of this kind; as well as to maps, charts, and the relations of travellers; yet, as I was not preſſed into the ſervice, but was to all intents and purpoſes a volunteer, I have no body to blame but myſelf, for entering into ſo laborious a taſk.

However, I have been better enabled to reconcile differences, to expunge falſities, and to ſet aſide impoſitions, from having been a conſiderable part of the world myſelf, and from having made ſuch obſervations as in ſome meaſure qualify me to judge of places which I have not ſeen. Here you will find no ſuch winds, no diabolical conjuration, no nations of cannibals or head-eaters, nor indeed any thing elſe that is ſhocking to common ſenſe, or evidently repugnant to the cuſtoms and practices of other parts of the world, unleſs the ſtrange accounts of the different objects of worſhip may be ſo eſteemed, but then we find others to match them in very diſtant parts. Thus, if we find ſome that adore a fly, we ſhall meet with others that pay divine honours to a monkey's tooth; ſome to a ſerpent and ſome to a tree, not to mention the vaſt variety of image worſhip all over the world: and therefore we cannot reject ſuch extravagant practices from their ſeeming abſurdity.

It likewiſe requires ſome ſhare of judgment to make a proper choice of books of voyages and travels, for there are ſeveral extant full of nothing but fabulous ſtories. Thus one tells us he travelled through North America, and met with a great number of elephants and lions, and another informs us of the mad pranks he played in his journey into Arabia the Happy, giving an account of tranſactions impoſſible to be true. All ſuch Utopian writers as theſe I have endeavoured to avoid: and therefore hope there is nothing to be met with in this Dictionary, but what may be depended upon, at leaſt with regard to the moſt material circumſtances.

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INTRODUCTION

TO

GEOGRAPHY.

THE science which treats of the disposition and assemblage of all parts of the universe, and of the relation they have to each other, is call'd COSMOGRAPHY; that is, a description of the world; and as the universe is represented by the celestial and terrestrial globes, it follows from hence that Cosmography has two principal parts; namely, *Astronomy*, which takes notice of the heavenly bodies and their motions; and *Geography*, which is a description of the earth. The latter is our principal object; but, the study of the Heavens ought necessarily to precede that of Geography, it will be proper to explain some particulars relating to the former, before we proceed any further.

Of the Solar System.

That mankind began very early to lift up their eyes to Heaven, and observe that beautiful canopy so richly adorned, is not at all surprizing; but, that these observations before the flood, at least, contained any thing more than mere curiosity, may very easily be doubted. From Ptolemy we may date the great progress of astronomy throughout the world; for, till that time, what had been learned from the Egyptians, had been, in a great measure, confined among the Grecians. Ptolemy wrote for all mankind, his system was publicly taught every where, and his writings translated not only into Arabic, but almost all the other languages: the system of Ptolemy was looked upon as sacred truth beyond all dispute. It was long after him, however, that Europe received the true taste for the study of the Heavens; it was not until almost eleven hundred years after their publication, that the works of this author were published in Latin, and that Astronomy became a study regarded by the learned in this quarter of the world, in which it has at length arrived to an height, as much above all that is reached in Greece, as the highest pitch of the Grecian knowledge was above that of the Egyptians. Indeed, it is only within these hundred years, or thereabouts, that the heavens have been understood; and all that was before delivered is ignorance, in comparison with what is now established, and explained among us, by the incomparable Sir Isaac Newton, and other modern writers.

In order to explain the disposition and arrangement of the several parts of the universe, and to shew in what manner the celestial bodies move, with regard to one another, and with regard to this earth which we inhabit, men have, from time to time, laid down certain hypotheses and systems, which they have called *Systems of the World*. There have been several of these, different in the greatest degree from one another: they began very far from truth: but, as science improved, they by degrees came nearer and nearer to

ner, until they comprehend the present eſtabliſhed ſyſtem, which, there can be no reaſon to doubt, will laſt as long as that world it explains.

We ſhall here give a ſhort view only of the Copernican or ſolar ſyſtem, being that which is eſteemed by the moſt eminent mathematicians of the laſt and preſent age, as the beſt adapted to explain the nature and motion of the celeſtial matter. The ſolar ſyſtem conſiſts of the *Sun*, and the *Planets*, and *Comets* moving about it. The planets are bodies, which appear to us like ſtars; nor that they have light in themſelves, but ſhine by reflecting the light of the ſun. They are called planets from a Greek word, which ſignifies *wandering*; becauſe they change their places, and do not always keep the ſame diſtance with one another, nor with the fixed ſtars, as the fixed ſtars do. The planets are either *primary* or *ſecondary*. The primary planets are ſix, viz. *Mercury*, *Venus*, the *Earth*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*: The ſecondary planets, ſo called, becauſe they move round other planets, are ten, viz. the *Moon*, which moves about the earth; the four moons or ſatellites which move about Jupiter, and the five moons which move about Saturn. Of theſe we ſhall ſpeak ſeparately.

The SUN which is the centre of the univerſe, is likewiſe the fountain of light and heat: we ſee it the parent of the ſeaſons; day and night, ſummer and winter, are formed entirely by it, and all the vegetable creation are the offſprings of its beams; even our own lives are not to be ſupported but by its influence; and, where it has leaſt power, we find that life hardly deſerves the name of a bleſſing. It is in the heart of man to value what he poſſeſſes; but, to any one who has ſeen a happier climate, the frozen regions ſeem to make life a puniſhment. In theſe times, all men agree with Copernicus, that the Sun is fixed in the centre of the univerſe, and that all the planets, of which this earth inhabited by us is one, roll round its body. The Sun and fixed ſtars, ſays the great Dr. Cheyne, ſeem to be huge denſe bodies, like the earth or planets, heated to an extraordinary degree; and their heat probably may be preſerved by the greatneſs of their bodies, and mutual action and re-action between their parts and the light which they emit. Great bodies preſerve their heat longeſt, and that perhaps in proportion to their diameters. Sir Iſaac Newton has made it probable, that the comet which appeared in 1680, by approaching the Sun in its perihelion, acquired ſuch a degree of heat, as to be fifty thouſand years in cooling. Whence we may gueſs, that, ſuppoſing the Sun and fixed ſtars to be only collections of denſe and ſolid matter, like the planets, heated to a very intenſe degree, they may be millions of years without loſing any conſiderable part of their heat. To perſons not accuſtomed to aſtronomical calculations, it cannot fail of being a matter of ſurprize, when they are told of the magnitude of the Sun, which, from its vaſtly greater diſtance, appears to us to be but little larger than the moon. How great will be the aſtoniſhment of ſuch perſons on being told, that, when looking at the Sun, they are viewing a globe of liquid fire, the diameter of which is equal to an hundred diameters of the earth; whoſe thickneſs, in plainer terms, is ſeven hundred and ninety-three thouſand miles; that its ſurface is equal to ten thouſand times the ſurface of the earth; and whoſe ſolidity is a million of times as great! Let us now proceed to enquire into the ſix primary planets.

1. MERCURY is a planet, whoſe diameter is about two thouſand ſeven hundred miles, and is therefore about two-thirds of the earth's magnitude. His diſtance from the Sun is thirty-two millions of miles, and his mean diſtance from us about eighty-eight millions, according to Caſſini's numbers: he revolves round the Sun in ſomething leſs than eighty-eight days, with the velocity of one hundred thouſand miles in an hour, which is almoſt as faſt again as the earth travels; for we do not go above fifty-ſix thouſand miles in that time, and yet that is making pretty good ſpeed

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too, since it does not want much of a thousand miles in a minute. However amazingly swift this may seem, it is crawling like the American *Ignarus*, or beast called the Sluggard, in comparison to the velocity of the rays of light, which certainly move about one hundred and eighty thousand miles in the space of a second. The heat of the Sun in this planet is probably seven times (Mr Huygens says nine times) greater than with us in the hottest summer, which is perhaps enough to make water boil: it is therefore natural to imagine, that his inhabitants cannot be such as we are, since our bodies could by no means bear such a degree of heat. Mercury is so near the Sun, that he is very rarely seen but by astronomers, who know how to look after him.

2. VENUS, which is the brightest and largest to appearance of all the planets, is distinguished in the heavens by a superiority of lustre from the other, and is incapable of being mistaken for any of them. The distinction to the eye between fixed stars and planets is, that the latter have, though a very bright, yet a more placid lustre than the former. The fixed stars are Suns, and have the source of light in themselves: the planets are globes of earth, or opake matter, which only receive light from the Sun, and reflect it back again. Notwithstanding, therefore, that fixed stars are at an immensely greater distance, it is natural that their brightness should be greater than that of the planets. It is this that gives them that twinkling which distinguishes them from the planets when we look at them; but this is not so absolute a distinction as has been supposed; for the planets which are nearest to the Sun, receive their light in so great a degree, that, being also near to the earth, they reflect it with a brightness which does not belong to the others. Venus in this manner twinkles a little, and Mercury, though so small, much more: in these, however, the effects are so much less than fixed stars, that it cannot confound them with those luminaries. In Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, it is not at all seen: so that those three planets are entirely, and these two are sufficiently, distinguished from the fixed stars by their light. The distance of Venus from the Sun is about fifty millions of miles: her motion in her orbit round the Sun is performed in a little above two hundred and twenty-four days, and her motion in an hour is about seventy thousand miles.

3. The EARTH, by its revolution in an ellipsis round the Sun in three hundred and sixty-five days, five hours, and forty-nine minutes, makes the space of time we call a year. The Earth is near eight thousand miles in diameter, and distant from the Sun ninety-four millions of miles: the line which the Earth describes in its annual motion is called the ecliptic, and proceeds from West to East, according to the order of the signs of the Zodiac. This motion is the cause of the different seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and consequently of the several lengths of days and nights in those seasons. In its progress through the ecliptic, it every where keeps its axis in a situation parallel to itself, and equally inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, which is twenty-three degrees and a half, or thereabouts. The turning of the Earth on its own axis in twenty-four hours, makes it day in those parts which are turned towards the Sun, and night in those parts which are in the shade, or turned from the Sun.

4. MARS is the least of all the planets, except Mercury, and his place is next above that of the earth, in the system of the universe, his course lying between the orbit of the Earth and that of Jupiter, but very distant from both. This planet appears of a dusky reddish hue, and has less lustre than any star in the skies; they compute the diameter of Mars to be about four thousand four hundred miles, and must therefore be much less than our Earth. His distance from the Sun is about one hundred and twenty-three millions of miles: he revolves about the Sun in six hundred

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and eighty-seven days nearly, and runs at the rate of forty five thousand miles in an hour; his light and heat are twice, and sometimes thrice as weak as what we receive from the Sun.

5. JUPITER is the largest of all the planets, and is much more remote from the Sun than any of the inferior planets we have yet described. Heaven has therefore granted him a supply of light by four moons or satellites, which revolve round him as our moon does round us. These moons, like the satellites of Saturn, are so much less than their primary planets, that they are not visible without glasses of a great magnifying power, and therefore were perfectly unknown till the last age. The diameter of this planet is above eighty thousand miles, and the quantity of matter in him is about two hundred and twenty times greater than that of our Earth. His distance from the Sun is about four hundred and twenty four millions of miles, and he revolves round his own axis in nine hours and fifty-six minutes, but his course round the Sun takes up eleven years and ten months; so large is his orbit, that he moves after the rate of about twenty-four thousand miles in an hour. Jupiter, besides a famous spot, by which his diurnal motion was determined, has appearances on him like swaths or belts, as they call them. These they take to be moveable, and to be formed by the clouds of this planet, which seem, like our trade-winds, to lie in tracts parallel to the equator of Jupiter. He has doubtless somewhat round him like our air; but its texture, gravity, and elasticity, may notwithstanding be vastly different from that of ours. The prevailing opinion, that this planet must be inhabited, is now confirmed by the strongest reason. "For I take it, "says Mr. Harris, that such an apparatus as the making of four moons to "revolve about, and to enlighten him; (as five such there are also moving "round Saturn, besides his ring) I take this, I say, to be a demonstrable "proof, that both these planets have some kind of inhabitants, who have "eyes to stand in need of light, as well as other senses proper for their "tures: for we never find Nature doing any thing in vain, but ordering all "things with the most consummate wisdom, and we must never believe she "would form moons where there are no people to be lighted by them." The heat and light of the Sun cannot be above a twenty-seventh part of what we enjoy here, and therefore it must be very dark, dismal, and cold living there. To this we may add, that the weight of all bodies there must be double to what they are on our Earth.

6. SATURN is the most distant planet in our system, being seven hundred and seventy-seven millions of miles from the Sun. The time of his revolution round the grand luminary is about thirty years, and yet so very large is his orbit, that he moves at the rate of about eighteen thousand miles an hour. His diameter is about sixty one thousand miles; and, with regard to the quantity of matter in him, it is about ninety-four times as great as that of our Earth; but his density is not much above a seventh part of that of the matter of our planet. As to light and heat, it is probable that he has not above a ninetieth of part what we enjoy by the Sun. Indeed, in order to supply this great defect of the Sun's light, occasioned by so great a distance, our all-wise Creator has furnished him with five moons or attendants. The most surprizing phenomenon of all in this planet is that which we call his ring: It is a vast body of earth, of perhaps seven or eight hundred miles in thickness, which, at the distance of about twenty-one thousand miles from Saturn's body, and with just as great a breadth, is placed in a circular arch round the planet, in figure much like the great wooden crane wheels, in which men or horses walk to raise goods or draw water.

The *Secondary Planets*, as we before observed, are ten in number: one, which moves round the Earth; four, which attend on Jupiter; and five,

which revolve about Saturn. We ſhall here, however, confine our obſervations to the attendant of our Earth.

The diameter of our MOON is reckoned to be almoſt two thouſand two hundred miles; her magnitude, or rather her maſs, or the quantity of matter in her, with regard to the Earth, is about a fortieth part. The Moon, which is but a ſpeck, in compariſon of the other heavenly bodies, though it ſeems ſo near to us, is two hundred and forty thouſand miles diſtant from us, and its ſurface is about fourteen millions of ſquare miles. As the Moon is the neareſt to the Earth of all the planets, her motion is ſo the quickeſt, the complete revolution being performed in about twenty-ſeven days, ſeven hours, and three quarters. To this attendant of the Earth we are indebted for the flux and reflux of the tides twice in twenty-four hours, which are attended with ſo many advantages, that mankind could hardly exiſt without them, ſince the waters would then become ſtagnated, and unfit for any of the purpoſes of human life.

It is generally agreed among aſtronomers, that COMETS are a kind of planets or bodies revolving about the Sun in elliptical orbits, whoſe periodical times and motions are as conſtant, certain, and regular as thoſe of the planets, but abundantly more denſe, as they paſs through the greateſt extremes of heat and cold, without any apparent diminution or alteration. All Comets appear to be ſpheres, with large atmoſpheres ſurrounding them, ſome fifteen or ſixteen times more in diameter than their bodies are, ſo conſequently three or four thouſand times as large, which, in their perihelion, or neareſt acceſs to the Sun, by the intenſe heat emitted therefrom, are ſo much rarified, as to be abundantly lighter than the Sun's atmoſphere, and extended into long lucid tails towards thoſe parts oppoſite the Sun. As Comets recede from the Sun their tails diminiſh, and their atmoſpheres increaſe gradually, until they approach the aphelions, or greateſt diſtance from the Sun; then their tails are contracted into circumambient atmoſpheres again. The bodies of Comets, eſpecially thoſe which have the ſhorteſt periodical times, are of themſelves but little larger than the Moon: ſo that it is their atmoſpheres and tails which make them conſpicuous. Comets, like the planets, move in elliptical orbits about the Sun, with this difference, all the planets move from eaſt to weſt in the plane of the ecliptic, and in orbits nearly circular, while the Comets in their very elliptical orbits traverſe the compaſs in all directions, (the plane of the ecliptic only excepted) and that in ſo wonderful a manner, as not to interfere with one or the other's orbits. Hence it appears very probable, that both Planets and Comets are governed by the ſame ſtated laws: if ſo, it is by no means unlikely, that Comets have diurnal motions round their axes, as well as annual periods round their orbits.

Let us now proceed to ſay ſomething of the FIXED STARS. The heavens are filled with a fluid much finer and thinner than our air, and extend beyond all limits, of which we have any conceptions. There being nothing viſible to us in the remote parts of the heavens, we can only conſider them as the places of the ſtars: all the fixed ſtars are ſituated in them; and, though they ſeem ſo near to one another, in our view of them, they are doubtleſs at an immenſe diſtance each from the other, and at a very different diſtance with reſpect to us. We muſt have a vaſt idea of this ſpace, when we conſider, that the largeſt of the fixed ſtars which are probably the neareſt to us, are at a diſtance too great for the expreſſion of all that we can conceive from figures, and for all means of admeaſurement. The ſmaller are doubtleſs more remote than the leaſt; or thoſe which are of the ſixth magnitude, than thoſe of the fifth; and thoſe again more remote than the ſtars which are of the fourth magnitude, and ſo on. And yet, beyond the ſmalleſt of theſe, teleſcopes diſcover to us more ſtars, too diſtant

to be at all perceptible to the naked eye; and, in proportion to the power of the instruments, the more or less we discover. We may conceive by this, in some measure, what and how great must be that extent, which admits of no limit. Plato and Aristotle supposed the heavens terminated somewhere: if they do, what must be that which is beyond them? Though the distance of the fixed stars is too immense for ordinary calculation, yet some idea may be formed from what the greatest men have thought of it, by whom it is supposed, that if a bullet was to be discharged from one of them, the very nearest, and should fly to the Sun with that rapidity with which it leaves the mouth of a cannon, it would be twenty thousand years in reaching that luminary. The most remote that we see, even by telescopes, are not to be understood as the most remote in the heavens: that instrument has its limits, like our eyes, though it reaches farther; but the extent of the creation and the heavens seems to have no limits. The heavens therefore appear indefinite in space, and the stars innumbered and immeasurable. Each, as they are truly so many Suns, may be supposed all to have planets revolving round them: and thus the space is filled up in a manner worthy the ideas we have of the Creator. Huygens has given the planets the name of *celestial Earths*; and it is probable that they are, in many respects, like to this globe which we inhabit, and that the plants and animals which abound with us are formed out of the principles of this Earth, so there are on those globes plants and animals also framed out of their constituent particles, and therefore calculated for living on them. We can easily conceive, that creatures like ourselves, like the animals which inhabit this Earth, or the plants that grow upon it, could live in the extreme cold of Saturn, or the extreme heat of Mercury: in the former, solid ice in the former, and, upon the surface of the latter, the heat is so great, that it will make water boil. Though creatures of our nature could not live in such worlds, he who created us and our world, and appropriated the one unto the other, could also form creatures proper for the other worlds he has created.

Description of the Artificial Sphere.

ON the convex part of the terraqueous globe, which is an artificial spherical body, is truly represented the whole world, as it consists of land and water. The circumference of the globe is divided into 360 degrees, every degree containing 69 geographical miles; consequently the globe is 24,840 such miles round: but, as 69 geographic miles are about 69 miles English measure, the circuit of the globe is therefore 24,840 English miles. The circles drawn on the globe are, 1. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it. 2. The Meridian, and the rest of the meridional lines. 3. The Horizon. 4. The two Tropicks of Cancer and Capricorn, and 5. The two Polar Circles.

The EQUATOR, or EQUINOCTIAL, is a great circle, ninety degrees distant from the poles of the world, and so named, because it divides the world into two equal parts; when the Sun is in this circle, there is then an equality of days and nights all over the world: hence these points are called the equinoctes. The principal use of this circle is to divide the world into two equal parts: that in which the arctic pole is found, is called the Northern half; and that in which the antarctic pole is placed, is the Southern half.

The MERIDIAN is a great circle, supposed to pass through the poles of the world and those of the horizon, cutting the sphere into two equal parts, the one eastern, and the other occidental. It also passes through the zenith and nadir in every place, and cuts the horizon at right angles.

angles. It is called the Meridian, because it marks half the space of time during which the sun and the stars appear above the horizon. As there are an infinite number of zeniths and horizons, the number of Meridians is also infinite, for the Meridian is changed, as well as the zenith and horizon, every step we take towards the East or West, but if we pass in a right line Northwards or Southward, we still continue under the same Meridian, though we constantly change the zenith and horizon. However, geographers only reckon 360 Meridians, which are supposed to pass through every degree of the equinoctial. It has been customary for geographers to establish a first Meridian, though this is at pure arbitrary. Ptolemy placed it at the island of Ferro, which is the most Western of the Canaries; but the common method at present is for every geographer to make the Meridian of the capital of his country the first Meridian, and accordingly the longitudes in this Dictionary are reckoned East or West from the Meridian of London. The use of the Meridian in a globe is to shew when it is noon or midnight at the place to which it is applied; and to divide the visible hemisphere into two parts, namely, into oriental and occidental.

The ZODIAC is a broad circle that cuts the equator obliquely, in which are the constellations or stars that form the respective signs. The Ecliptic is a line passing through the middle of the Zodiac, and shews the Sun's path, or annual course, in which it advances thirty degrees in every month.

The HORIZON is a great circle, which divides the world into two equal parts or hemispheres, of which one is superior and visible, and the other inferior and invisible. When the Sun is above this Circle it is then Day, but when it is sunk eighteen degrees beneath it, Night then commences. This circle is the largest of all on the globe, and the Meridian is united therein with all the rest of the sphere. Besides, it is moveable, and on the circumference are marked the degrees of the twelve signs of the Zodiac, and the days of the twelve months of the year.

The TROPICS are two small circles parallel to the equinoctial, described by the first points of the first degrees of the signs termed Cancer and Capricorn, that is, where they touch the ecliptic. They are distant from the equinoctial very near twenty-three degrees and a half. The Sun describes these tropics about the 20th day of June and the 21st day of December. When he touches the tropic of Cancer he makes the longest day for the inhabitants between the equator and the north pole; and, when he comes to the beginning of Capricorn, he makes the longest day for the people between the equator and the south pole. On the contrary, the shortest day to the former will be when the Sun touches the tropic of Capricorn, and to the latter when he comes to the tropic of Cancer. For this reason, these points are called the winter and the summer tropics, as also the southern and northern, and they are as it were the two barriers, beyond which the Sun never passes.

The POLAR CIRCLES are distinguished by the name of the arctic and antarctic, and are circles parallel to the equinoctial. They are termed Polar, because the poles of the Zodiac are in their circumference, or rather, because they are near the poles of the world, being only 23 degrees and a half from each pole.

The ZONES are *five* broad circles encompassing the globe, and are distinguished chiefly by the temperature of the air. The *Torrid Zone* contains all the space between the two tropics, and is so called from its excessive heat, the Sun being vertical twice every year to all that inhabit it. This circle is about 47 degrees broad. The *two temperate Zone* are so called from their lying between the two extreme degrees of heat and cold,

viz. between the torrid Zone and the frigid Zones, the one being called the Northern temperate Zone, and the other the Southern temperate Zone. Theſe are either of them 43 degrees broad. Of the two *frigid Zones*, the one encompaſſes the arctic or north pole, and extends to the diſtance of 23½ degrees and a half from it; and the other, the antarctic or ſouth pole, to the ſame diſtance.

Of the Climates.

A CLIMATE is a ſpace of earth comprehended between two parallels, at the end of which the length of the longeſt days are increaſed half an hour in the ſummer ſeaſon. The better to underſtand this we muſt obſerve, that under the equator the longeſt day is no more than twelve hours, and that, in proportion as we advance towards the polar circles, the days of each Climate increaſe half an hour, till we arrive at the polar circles; for then the longeſt days conſiſt of twenty-four hours. Thus there are twenty-four Climates in all on each ſide of the equator. Some, after this, talk of Climates of months; but this is ſo uſeleſs a diſtinction, that it is not worth the reader's notice. However, it will not be improper to obſerve, that the ſpaces of the half hour climates, if they were marked on the globe, would become narrower as they advanced toward the poles. It is eaſy to know in what Climate a city is, by obſerving the longeſt day; as for inſtance, at London, where the days are ſixteen hours long, we need only ſubtract twelve from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the Climate of London. The ſame may be done on any other Climate.

Of the Points of the Compaſs.

The earth may be conſidered with regard to the four cardinal Points, which are the north, ſouth, eaſt, and weſt; and all the points included between them may have reſpect to a particular place. By this means we know the ſituation of the different countries of the world, with regard to each other; for ſome are oriental or towards the eaſt, with regard to thoſe that are occidental, or lie weſterly of them. Thus England is to the weſt of France, and Poland is to the eaſt of Germany; as alſo Africa is to the ſouth of Europe. We may eaſily diſtinguiſh the points that lie between thoſe that are cardinal: thus, though Spain is to the ſouth of France, yet it likewiſe lies to the weſtward thereof; but as they do not lie exactly ſouth or weſt of each other, Spain may be ſaid to lie ſouth-weſt of France; and for the ſame reaſon, on the contrary, France will be north-eaſt with regard to Spain. The like may be ſaid of any two other countries.

Of the Terms uſed in Geography.

The word *Geography* comes from the Greek, and ſignifies a deſcription of the earth; by the earth is meant the terraqueous globe, compoſed of land and water, and it is commonly called the terreſtrial globe. *Chorography* is the deſcription of a country, province, or county; as for inſtance, Yorkſhire. *Topography* is the deſcription of a particular place, as a town, and the like; *Hydrography* is a deſcription of the water, ſuch as oceans, ſeas, and lakes.

As the earth may be repreſented either in the whole, or in part, it forms the difference between Geographical charts or maps, which however may be reduced to two kinds; namely, general and particular. Among the former is the map of the world, or planiſphere, which ſhews the two ſurfaces of the whole terreſtrial globe, cut, as it were, in two, by the firſt meridian; as alſo the maps which deſcribe ſome principal part of the globe; ſuch

ARACAN, a ſmall maritime kingdom of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, bounded on the S. by the bay of Bengal, on the E. and N. by the kingdom of Ava, and on the W. by the kingdom of Bengal. It is a fertile country, tho' thin of people, and produces the fruits proper to the Eaſt-Indies. They have only two ſeaſons; the rainy ſeaſon, which continues from April to October, and the fair ſeaſon, which includes all the reſt of the year, and is called the ſummer. The inhabitants are idolaters, and the women tolerably fair, but the longeſt ears are reckoned the moſt beautiful, and in theſe they wear many rings. There are ſuch numbers of elephants, buffaloes, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited on account of the ravages made by theſe animals. The commodities are timber for building, lead, tin, ſtick-lack, and elephants teeth; and ſometimes the traders meet with diamonds, rubies, and other precious ſtones. Horſes are very ſcarce, and the houſes are very low.

ARAFAT, or GIBBLI-I-ARAFAT, which ſignifies in Arabick, the Mountain of Knowledge, a hill near Mecca, whither the pilgrims reſort to the number of 70,000 every year. There are certain ſtones placed as boundaries to ſhew how far the ſacred ground extends. Here they implore pardon for their ſins, and receive the bleſſing of the imaums, which is performed in the moſt ſolemn manner; and here they firſt receive the title of Hadgis. Before they go to reſt, each perſon gathers 49 ſmall ſtones, which the next morning they carry to a place called Mina, the place, they ſay, where Abraham went to offer up his ſon Iſaac. Here they pitch their tents, and throw their ſtones againſt a little ſquare ſtone building, to ſhew their defiance of the devil. This is done at three ſeveral times, and three ſeveral places. Then they each buy a ſheep, which are brought by the country people for that purpoſe, which they ſacrifice, eating part of it themſelves, and giving the reſt to the poor.

ARAI, a lake of Aſia, lying to the E. of the Caſpian Sea, from which it is diſtant above 200 miles. It is but lately diſcovered, tho' above 300 miles in length, and in ſome places 150 in breadth. Several rivers, which were formerly thought to run into the Caſpian Sea, are now found to run into this lake. It lies between 58 and 62 of E. lon. and between 42 and 47 of N. lat. in the country of the independent Tartars.

ARAMONT, a town of France, in Languedoc, ſeated on the river Rhone, five miles W. of Avignon, and 20 S. E. of Uzes. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

*ARAN, a valley among the Pyrenean mountains, which is croſſed by the river Garonne, before it enters the territory of Cominges.

* ARANDE-DE-DUERO, a handſome town of Old Caſtile in Spain, on the river Duero, 25 miles W. of Oſma, and 42 E. of Valadolid. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 41. 40.

ARANJUEZ, a palace of the king of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated on the river Tajo, 15 miles N. E of Toledo, and 25 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 40 0. N.

ARARAT, a high mountain of Aſia, in Armenia, where they pretend Noah's ark reſted. Some travellers affirm, that they have been at the top of it, and ſeen the ark: but that is impoſſible, for it is always covered with ſnow, and no one could ever get up, though ſeveral attempts have been made.

* ARASSI, a maritime, populous, and trading town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, five miles S W. of Albinguay, and 37 E. of Ventimiglia. Lon. 7. 56. E. lat. 44 2. N.

* ARAVA, a fortreſs of Upper Hungary, in a county, and on a river of the ſame name, 72 miles N. W. of Callovia. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat 49. 30. N.

ARAUCO, a fortreſs and town of Chili, in South America; ſituated in one of the fineſt vallies, on a river of the ſame name. The natives are ſo brave, that they drove the Spaniards out of their country, though they had no fire arms. Lon. 73. 20. W. lat 37. 30. S.

* ARAW, a town of Swiſſerland, in Argow, ſeated on the river Aar. It is pretty handſome, large, and remarkable for its church, its fountain, and the fertility of the ſoil. It is eight miles N. E. of Arburg, and 27 W. of Zurick. Lon. 8. 0 E. lat. 47. 23 N.

ARAXES, or ARAS, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Georgia, and running S. E. falls into the river Kur, formerly Cyrus. It runs quite acroſs Armenia, and part of Perſia.

* ARBE, an epiſcopal town of the republic of Venice, in an iſland of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, from which it is but five miles diſtant.

ARBELA, a town of Aſia in Curdeſtan, where Alexander fought the laſt deciſive battle with Darius. It is about 60 miles S. E. of Mouſel. Lon. 42. 25. E. lat. 35. 5. N.

* ARBERG, a town of Swiſſerland, in

the canton of Bern, with a handſome caſtle, where the bailiff reſides It is ſeated on the river Aar, in a kind of iſland, 10 miles N W of Bern, and 12 S W. of Soleure Lon 7 5 E lat 47 0 N.

ARBOIS, a ſmall populous town of France, in the Franche Compte, famous for its wines It is 14 miles S. E. of Dol, and 20 S W of Beſançon Lon. 5 40 E. lat 46 55. N

ARBON, an ancient town in Switzerland, ſeated on the S. ſide of the lake Conſtance, in Turgow, with a caſtle built by the Romans It is under the biſhop of Conſtance; but the Proteſtants have the free exerciſe of their religion. It is 12 miles S E. of Conſtance, and eight N. of St Gall Lon 9 30. E lat. 47 30 N.

*ARBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Aar. It is ſmall, but very ſtrong, being ſeated on a rock, and defended by a good tortreſs, cut out of the rock, 19 miles E. of Soleure, 22 S. of Baſil, and 30 W of Zurick. Lon. 7. 55. E lat 47. 10 N.

ARBURY, a village of Cambridgeſhire, where are the remains of a camp, and where many coins have been found It is one mile N. of Cambridge, and oppoſite to Gogmagog Hills.

ARC, a river of Italy in the duchy of Savoy, ariſing in the Mont cenis, and falling into the Iſere: it is rapid, and full of caſcades.

ARCADIA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, near the gulph of the ſame name, and in the province of Belvidere, 22 miles N of Navarin, and 10 S of Loggimeo. Lon 21 42. E lat 37. 24. N.

*ARC-EN-BARROIS, a town of Burgundy, in France, ſeated on the river Anjou, 35 miles N. of Dijon, and 13 N. W. of Langres. Lon. 5. 7 E. lat. 47. 55. N

*ARCIS, a town of France, in the generality of Rochelle, and election of Saintes.

ARCUEIL, a village of France, three miles S of Paris, remarkable for an aqueduct, which is thought by ſome to equal the works of the ancient Romans It was built and finiſhed in 1624, by the order of Mary de Medicis, its water is diſtributed into the different parts of Paris.

ARCHANGEL, a noted ſea port town of N Ruſſia, and capital of the province of Dwina. It was the only ſea-port town of Ruſſia for many years, and was firſt reſorted to by the Engliſh in 1553 The trade is greatly diminiſhed ſince the building of Peterſburg, to which the ſhips ſail through the Baltick Sea. It is ſeated on the river Dwina, four miles from the White Sea, 300 miles N. of Moſcow, and 400 N. E. of Peterſburg. Lon. 39. 0 E lat 64. 34. N.

ARCHANGELGOROD, one of the governments of Ruſſia, in Europe, containing a part of Lapland, and the ancient kingdom of Holmogard.

*ARCHIPELAGO, a conſiderable part of the Mediterranean Sea, having Romania on the N Natolia on the E. Macedonia, Livadia, and the Morea on the W. and the Iſle of Candia on the S. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Aſia, containing 45 principal iſlands.

*ARCIS-SUR-AUBE, a ſmall handſome town of France, in Champagne, ſeated on the river Aube, 15 miles N. of Troyes, and 20 S. E. of Sezanne. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 48. 32. N

ARCO, a ſtrong town and caſtle in the Trentin, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It was taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned ſoon after. It ſtands on the river Sarca, near the N. extremity of the lake Garda, 15 miles S. W. of Trent, and 35 N. W. of Verona. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

*ARCOS, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with the title of a duchy; ſeated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which runs the river Guadalete, 28 miles N. E. of Cadiz Lon 5. 46 W. lat. 36. 52 N.

ARCY, a town of France, in Burgundy, in the Auxerrois, where there is a magazine of ſalt.

ARDEBIL, a large town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Ardurbei Zan. It is one of the moſt famous and ancient towns in Perſia, having been the reſidence and burial of many kings, eſpecially Shick Sefi, the author of the Perſian Sect. Pilgrims reſort to this place from all parts of Perſia. It is 25 miles E. of Tauris, and 162 N. by W of Caſbin. Lon. 48. 20. E. lat 38. 15. N.

ARDENBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, and formerly the moſt conſiderable in that country, but it has been diſmantled by the Dutch. It is 10 miles N. E. of Bruges. Lon. 3. 30 E lat 51. 16. N.

ARDENNE, a famous foreſt, lying on the river Meuſe, extending, in Cæſar's time, far into Germany. What remains of it at preſent lies between Thionville, in Luxembourg, and the city of Liege.

ARDER, or ARDRA, a ſmall territory or kingdom of Africa, in Guinea, properly ſo called. It lies at the bottom of the gulph of St. Thomas, and has a town called Ardres, ſuppoſed to be the capital. The inhabi-

inhabitants are very licentious, and have neither temple, nor any place for religious worſhip. However, they are very courageous, and their king was abſolute, till about 25 years ago, the king of Dahome made war upon this and the neighbouring territories, brought them under ſubjection, and burnt the towns, particularly Ardres. The air is very unwholeſome to Europeans; yet the natives live to a great age; but the ſmall-pox makes great deſtruction among them. This country is fertile in Indian corn, palm-wine, plants, and fruits, which laſt all the year; and they make a great deal of ſalt Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 6. 0. N.

ARDES, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, and the chief place in the duchy of Mercœur. It is the ſtaple of trade between Upper and Lower Auvergne, and lies 15 miles N. W. of Brioude, and 22 S. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 10 E. lat. 45 25. N.

*ARDIN, a town of France, in Poitou, in the generality of Poitiers, and the election of Niort.

ARDINGLY, a village in Suſſex, five miles N. W. of Eaſt Grinſtead.

ARDRES, a ſmall but ſtrong town of France, in Lower Picardy. Here was an interview between Francis I and Henry VIII. king of England, in 1520. It is ſeated in the midſt of a moraſs, eight miles S. of Calais, and 10 S. W. of Gravelines Lon. 1. 59. E. lat. 50. 50. N

*AREBALITO, a river of Old Caſtile, in Spain, that falls into the Douro.

ARERO, or ARIPON, a town on the Slave coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, ſeated at the mouth of the river Formoſo The Engliſh had once a factory there, as the Dutch have ſtill. It is a large oblong place, indifferently well furniſhed with houſes and people. Lon. 5. 5. E lat. 6. 0 N.

*AREKIA, a ſea-port town of the Red Sea, 55 miles from Suaquem. It is large and well fortified, and at the entrance of the port is an iſland of about 200 paces in diameter.

AREMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Ahr, 29 miles S of Cologn, and 97 W. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 3. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

*ARENSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia; ſeated on a hill in the county of the ſame name, by the river Roer, 30 miles N. E. of Cologn, and 37 S. W. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

*ARENSBURG, an epiſcopal and ſea-port town of Sweden, in Livonia, in the iſle of Oeſel, on the Baltick Sea. Lon. 25. 40 E lat. 58 15 N.

* ARENSHARD, a tract of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, containing the greateſt part of the famous rampart, built by the Daniſh king Gotric, in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence againſt the irruptions of the Saxons and Slavi. It extends acroſs the country, about eight or nine miles in length.

* ARENSWALDE, a town of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, ſeated on the lake Slaun, on the frontiers of Pomerania. Lon. 15. 52. E. lat. 53. 13. N.

ARIQUIPA, an epiſcopal town of S. America, in Peru. The air is very temperate, and the beſt in the country. Near it there is a dreadful volcano; and it is ſeated on a river, in a very fertile country, 290 miles S. by E. of Lima. Lon. 75. 30 W. lat. 16 40. S.

AREZZO, an ancient epiſcopal town of Italy, in Tuſcany, in the territory of Florence. Guyarſon, a Benedictine monk, was born here in the 11th century, the inventor of the muſical notes, as ut, re, mi, and ſo forth. It is ſeated on a mountain, 15 miles W. of Citta di-Caſtello. Lon. 12. 0 E. lat 43. 27. N.

ARGA, or EGA, a river of Spain, that runs through the kingdom of Navarre, and falls into the Ebro.

* ARGENCIS, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, on the river Meance, 10 miles E. of Caen, and 12 N. of Falaiſe. Lon 0. 2 W. lat. 49. 12. N.

ARGENS, a river of France, in Provence, which has its ſource in the marquiſate of Oliares, and falls into the Mediterranean, near Frejus.

ARGENTA, one of the principal rivers of Albania, a province of Turky.

* ARGENTAC, a town of France, in the Limoſin, on the river Dordogne, 15 miles S. E. of Tulle, and 25 N. W of Aurillac. Lon. 2. 3. E. lat. 45. 5 N.

* ARGENTAN, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Seez, with the title of a marquiſate. It is ſeated on an eminence, in the middle of a fertile plain, on the banks of the river Orne, and carries on a conſiderable trade. It is 19 miles N. W. of Seez, and 110 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 5 E lat. 48. 45. N.

* ARGENTEUIL, a town of the iſle of France, ſeated on the river Seine, five miles N. W. of Paris, and 12 S. E of Pontoiſe It is a very beautiful place, with a fine vineyard. In the Benedictine pri-

ery, they pretend to have the ſeamleſs coat of Chriſt; in the environs they have quarries of the plaiſter of Paris. Lon. 2. 22. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

ARGENTEUIL, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Armancon, eight miles S. of Tonnatre, eight N. E. of Noyers, and five N. W. of Revigie.

ARGENTIERA, an iſland of the Archipelago, near that of Milo. Its name is taken from the ſilver mines in it. The iſland is barren, and they have no water, but what is kept in ciſterns. The inhabitants are Greeks, and very debauched, having little religion. There is but one village in the iſland. Lon. 23. 10. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

* ARGENTIERE, a town of France in Languedoc, in the Vivarais, five miles S. W. of Anbenas, and 17 W. of Viviers. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

ARGENTON, a town and county of France, in the duchy of Berry, divided into two by the river Creuſe. Lewis XIV. demoliſhed the caſtle. It is 37 miles S. W. of Bourges, and 62 S. E. of Poitiers. Lon. 1. 38. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

ARGONNI, a territory of France, between the rivers Meuſe, Marne, and Aine. St. Menehould is the capital.

ARGOS, a ſea-port town of Turky, in Europe, in the iſland of Morea, ſeated on a bay of Napoli de Romania, 25 miles S. of Corinth. Lon. 23. 3. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

* ARGOSTOLI, a ſea-port town of the iſle of Cephaloma, over-againſt Albania; it is the beſt harbour in all the iſland, and the proveditor reſides in the fortreſs, which is five miles diſtant.

* ARGOW, a county of Switzerland, lying on the river Aan, from whence it derives its name.

ARGUIN, an iſland of Africa, on the weſtern coaſt of Negroland, with a fort of the ſame name. It was taken by the Dutch from the Portugueſe in the year 1638, afterwards the French took it from the Dutch, and kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. It is 30 miles S. E. of Cape Blanco. Lon. 17. 20. W. lat. 20. 30. N.

ARGUN, a river of Tartary, in Aſia, which divides the Ruſſian from the Chineſe empire.

ARGUN, a ſtrong town of the Ruſſian empire, in Eaſt Tartary, on the frontiers of the Chineſe empire. There are mines of ſilver and lead near it; and a pearl fiſhery in the river Argun. Lon. 103. 56. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

ARGYLESHIRE, in Scotland, is bounded by Lenox on the E. by the ocean on the W. by the Iriſh Sea, and Frith of Clyde on the S. and by Lochabar on the N. with the title of a duchy. It ſends one member for the county, and its royal boroughs, Campbeltown and Inverary, in conjunction with thoſe of Air, Irvin, and Rothſey, ſend another.

ARHUSEN, a conſiderable town of Denmark, in North Jutland, and capital of the dioceſe of Arhuſe, with a good harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the coaſt of the Baltick Sea, at the mouth of the river Guda, which runs through it, and it is ſurrounded with foreſts full of game. It is 25 miles S. of Wiburg, and 45 S. of Alburg. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 56. 5. N.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Ulterior Principality, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 15 miles E. of Benevento, and 10 N. W. of Trevico. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

ARIANO, a town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, ſeated on a branch of the river Po, eight miles S. of Adria, and 22 N. E. of Ferrara. Lon. 12. 8. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

ARICA, a ſea-port town of South America, in Peru, almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1605. It never rains here, and there are a great many farms employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which they have a great trade with Lima, and other places on the coaſt. They have a great quantity of the dung of a bird called gana, which renders the ſoil ſo fertile, that one corn will produce 500. It is 550 miles S. E. of Lima. Here they ſhip the treaſure which is brought from Potoſi, it being ſeated on the South Sea. Lon. 71. 6. W. lat. 18. 27. S.

* ARIEGE, a river of France, which has its ſource in the Pyreneau mountains, and running by Foix and Pamiers, falls into the Garonne. There is gold duſt found among its ſands.

* ARIPO, a ſtrong town of Aſia, on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon, at the mouth of the river Sarunda. It belongs to the Dutch, and to the E. of it is a bank, where they fiſh for pearls. Lon. 80 25. E. lat. 8. 42. N.

ARKLOW, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinſter, 13 miles S. of Wicklow. Lon. 6. 5. W. lat. 52 42. N.

ARLES, a large, handſome, and ancient town of France, in the government of Provence, it is an archbiſhop's ſee, and has an academy, conſiſting of 30 gentlemen. The country about it is very pleaſant, and produces good wine, vermilion, manna, oil,

oil, and fruits. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre, and obelisk, are the most remarkable. It is seated on the river Rhone, 37 miles W. of Aix, and 12 S. E. of Nismes. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 43 41 N.

* ARLES, a town of France, in Rousillon, 15 miles from Perpignan, with a Benedictine abbey, and a famous tomb, in which it is pretended water enters miraculously on certain days of the year.

* ARLESHEM, a handsome town of Switzerland, in the bishoprick of Basil, or Basle, where the canons of that city reside.

* ARLEUX, a town of France, in the generality of Moulins, and election of Chateauchinon.

ARLEUX, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in Cambresis, with a castle. It was taken by the French in 1645, and retaken by the allies in 1711; but the French got possession again the same month. It is five miles S. of Douay, and 108 N. of Paris. Lon. 3 12 E. lat. 50. 17 N.

ARLON, an ancient town of the Netherlands, formerly a strong place, but now dismantled, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is seated on a mountain, 10 miles N. W. of Luxemburgh, and 37 N. W. of Mentz. Lon. 5. 56. E. lat. 49. 45 N.

ARMAGH, a county of Ireland, 32 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Down, on the W. by Tyrone and Monaghan, on the N. by Lough Neagh, and on the S. by Louth. It contains 10,510 houses, 49 parishes, five baronies, and two boroughs, and sends six members to parliament, two for the county, two for Armagh, and two for Charlemont.

ARMAGH, once a considerable town, now a small village, but gives name to the county of Armagh, in the N. of Ireland. It is the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland, and lies about 45 miles S. E. of Londonderry. Lon. 6. 34. W. lat. 54. 27. N.

ARMAGNAC, a province of Guienne, in France, 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the river Garonne, on the S. by Bigorre and Bearn, on the W. by Gascony, and on the N. by Candomois and Argenois; Auch is the capital town. It is fertile in corn and wine, and carries on a considerable trade in brandy, wool, and bon chretien pears, which are excellent.

ARMENIA, a large country in Asia, bounded on the W. by the Euphrates, on the S. by Diarbeker, Curdistan, and Aderbijan, on the E. by Shirvan, and on the N. by Georgia. It is one of the most fertile and finest countries in Asia, being watered by several large rivers. It had its own kings, but could not keep them long. Part of it belongs to the Persians, and part to the Turks. The inhabitants are much addicted to commerce, and undertake long journies to carry it on. They are a sort of Christians, and have a patriarch and an archbishop.

ARMENTIERS, a small handsome town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, and district of Ypres. It was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1667, who dismantled it, and it now belongs to the French. It is seated on the river Lis, eight miles N. W. of Lisle, and 35 S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 3 E. lat. 50. 40 N.

ARMIERS, a town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, seated on the river Sambre, eight miles S. W. of Maubeuge, and 20 S. of Mons. Lon. 4. 3. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

ARMIRO, a town of Macedonia, in European Turky, seated on the Gulph de Velo, 30 miles S. E. of Larisso. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

ARMUYDEN, a sea port town of the United Provinces, in the island of Valcheren, formerly very flourishing; but now inconsiderable, the sea having flopt up the harbour. The salt-works are its chief resource. It is three miles E. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 49 E. lat. 51. 31. N.

ARNA, a town of Andros, one of the islands of the Archipelago; it has a good harbour.

ARNAY-LE-DUC, a town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, which carries on a pretty good trade. It is seated on the Auxois, in a valley near the river Aroux, 25 miles N. W of Baune. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 47. 7. N.

ARNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Elbe, between Angermund and Werben, three miles from each. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631; but is now subject to the king of Prussia.

ARNIDO, a town of South America, in Peru; it has a harbour on the South Sea, and lies 25 miles N. of Lima.

ARNHEIM, a town of the United Provinces of Guelderland, belonging to the Dutch. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIV. but they are now rebuilt. It is seated on the Rhine, eight miles N. of Nimeguen, and 32 E. by S. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

ARNO, a large river of Italy, in Tuscany.

cany. It has its ſource in the Appennines, and paſſing by Florence and Piſa, falls into the ſea a little below the latter.

* ARNOULD, St. a town of France, in Beauce, on the road from Chartres to Paris, and in the foreſt of Iveline.

* ARNSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and in the bailiwick of Altzey, eight miles from Crutzenach.

ARNSTADT, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, on the river Gera, 10 miles S. W of Erford. Lon. 11. 15 E. lat. 50. 54. N.

ARONA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a ſtrong caſtle. It ſtands on the lake Maggiore, 24 miles N. of Verceil, and 30 N. W of Milan. Lon. 8. 35 E lat 45. 40. N.

ARONCHES, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Spain. It is ſeated on the river Chio, five miles S E. of Portalegre, and 20 N. of Elvas. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 39. 3 N.

* AROOT, a town of the Ruſſian empire in the Ukrain, ſeated on the river Occa, 200 miles S of Moſcow. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

* AROSBAY, a town of the Eaſt-Indies, on the coaſt of the iſland of Madura, near the iſland of Java. Lon. 114. 30. E. lat. 6. 30. S.

* ARPINO, a town of the Terra-di-Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples, eight miles N of Aquino, and 50 E. S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13 46. E. lat 41 14 N

* ARQUA, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, a territory of Venice, remarkable for the tomb of Petrarch It is 10 miles S of Padua. Lon. 11. 58. E. lat 45. 13 N.

* ARQUES, a town of Normandy, in France, ſeated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, four miles S E of Dieppe, and four N E of Longueville. Lon. 1. 13. E lat 49 53 N.

ARRAGON, a kingdom, and one of the moſt conſiderable provinces of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenean mountains, which ſeparate it from France, on the W by Navarre and the Two Caſtiles, on the S. by the kingdom of Valencia, and on the E. by a part of Valencia and Catalonia The air is pure and wholeſome, but the country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers; but in other places dry and ſandy. It produces ſaffron, and there are mines of ſalt in plenty. It was united to the crown of Spain in 1478. Saragoſſa is the capital town, and the Ebro the moſt conſiderable river.

ARRAN, an iſland in Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde, between Cintire and Cunningham, with the title of an earldom. There is plenty of fiſhing on its coaſt.

ARRAN, a town of Switzerland, ſeated on the river Aar, 25 miles S. W of Baden, where the Proteſtant cantons hold their diet.

ARRAS, an epiſcopal town of the Netherlands, and capital of the county of Artois It is remarkable for its fine church, and well furniſhed library. A great part of the fortifications were built by Vauban. It is divided into two towns, the Upper and the Lower, and ſeated on the river Scarp, 12 miles S W. of Douay, and 20 N. W. of Cambray. Lon 2. 51. E. lat. 50. 17. N. It belongs to the French

ARROE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, to the N. of the iſland Duſen, and a little to the S of Funen. Lon 10 20. E. lat. 55. 10. N.

ARROJO-D' SERVAN, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, eight miles S. of Merida, and 25 E of Badajox. Lon. 6. 20. W lat. 38. 30 N.

ARSAMAS, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the territory of Mordvites, ſeated on the river Mokcha-reca, on the road to Aſtracan, 300 miles S by E of Moſcow, and 500 N by W. of Aſtracan. It was here general Dolgoruki puniſhed the rebellious Coſſacks.

ARTA, a conſiderable and ancient ſeaport town in Europe, in Lower Albania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and where there are more Chriſtians than Mahometans It carries on a conſiderable trade, and is ſeated on the river Aſchus, 20 miles N E of Previſa, and 70 N N. W. of Lepanto. Lon 21 20. E lat 39 28. N.

ARTOIS, a province of the French Netherlands, bounded on the N and partly on the E. by Flanders, and by Hainault, Cambreſis, and Picardy, on the S. and W. It is one of the beſt provinces in France; and is 60 miles in length, and about 45 in breadth. Its trade conſiſts of corn, flax, hops, wool, oil, and cloth. The inhabitants are ſincere and laborious, and are greatly attached to their ancient cuſtoms and privileges.

* ARTONNE, an ancient but ſmall town of France, in Lower Auvergne, ſeated on the river Morges; and famous for being the abode of ſeveral Popiſh ſaints.

* ARVERT, an iſle of France, in Saintonge, lying to the S. of the mouth of the river Sodre, and to the E of the river of Marenne. It has a town of the ſame name.

ARUBA, an iſland near the continent of Terra

Terra Firma, in America; subject to the Dutch. Lon. 67. 35. W. lat. 12. 30 N.

ARUNDEL, a town in Suſſex, with the title of an earldom; it has a good market on Wedneſdays, and a ſmall one on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill on the river Arun, over which it has a wooden bridge, where ſmall ſhips may ride. The ancient caſtle is ſeated on the ſummit of the hill, and is ſaid to be a mile in compaſs. It is eight miles E. of Chicheſter, and 68 S. W. by S of London; governed by a mayor and burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament, has two ſtreets paved with ſtones; about 900 houſes, and 800 inhabitants. Lon. 0. 29 W lat. 50. 55. N.

ARZILLY, an ancient and handſome ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It was once in the poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe, who abandoned it long ſince It is 100 miles N. W. of Fez, and 90 S S. W. of Tangier. Lon. 6. 3. W. lat 35. 30. N.

* ASAD-ABAD, or ASED-ABAD, a handſome town of Perſia, in Aſia, 68 miles N. E. of Amadon. Lon. 48 25. lat. 36. 20. N.

ASAPH, St. an epiſcopal city of Flintſhire, in North Wales, ſeated on the river Elway, where it unites with the river Clwd, and over both there is a bridge. It is a very poor place, and of note only for its cathedral. It has a ſmall market on Saturdays. It is 24 miles W of Chester, and 209 N. W of London. Lon. 3. 36. W. lat 53. 12. N.

ASCENSION, a dreary, barren, uninhabited iſland, in the Atlantic ocean, ſituated about 600 miles N. W. of St. Helena, in 7. 56. S lat and 14 18 W. lon. The Eaſt-India ſhips often touch here, to furniſh themſelves with turtles, which are very plentiful, and vaſtly large, ſome of them weighing above 400 pounds a-piece. There is a good ſpring in it below a very high mountain.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of the elector of Mentz, who has a palace here. It is the place where the king of Great-Britain took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. The French attacked his army the next day in their march to Hanau; but were repulſed It is 20 miles E. of Francfort, and 40 E. of Mentz. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

* ASCHERSLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the principality of Anhalt, ſeated on the river Eine. It was raiſed out of the ruins of Aſcania, from whence the princes of the houſe of Anhalt proceeded.

ASCOLI, a pretty large and populous town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, and territory of the Church, it is a biſhop's ſee, and ſeated on a mountain, at the bottom of which runs the river Fronto; 25 miles N of Aquila, and 80 N E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 29. E. lat. 42 44 N.

ASCOLI DE SATRIANO, an epiſcopal city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; ſeated on a mountain, 27 miles N. W. of Acerenza, and 70 E of Naples. Lon. 15. 50. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

ASGARTH-FORCE, a celebrated water fall. The river Tees, which divides Durham from Yorkſhire, a few miles W. of Bernards-caſtle, collects itſelf together at the top of a fearful precipice, and falls down with a prodigious force, a perpendicular of 23 yards, ſo as to be heard at a conſiderable diſtance The ſcene is ſo amazingly delightful, that the ſpectator is loſt in amazement It is ſaid very nearly to reſemble the cataracts of the Nile in Egypt, and the falls of Niagara in North America.

* ASH, a village of Kent, not far from Canterbury.

ASHBOURN, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Saturdays It is ſeated between the rivers Dove and Compton, over which there is a ſtone bridge, in each ſuit, and is a pretty large town, though not ſo flouriſhing as formerly It is 10 miles N E of Uttoxeter, and 139 N. N. W of London. Lon 1 44. W lat 53. 3 N.

* ASHBRITTLE, a village in Somerſetſhire, five miles W of Wellington

ASHBURTON, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays for wool and yarn only; and on Saturdays for proviſions of all ſorts. It ſends two members to parliament, and is one of the four ſtannery towns. It is ſeated among the hills, which are remarkable for tin and copper; and has a very handſome church, as alſo a chapel, which is turned into a ſchool It ſtands near the river Dart, 19 miles S W. of Exeter, and 192 W. by S of London. Lon. 3. 50. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a plentiful market on Saturdays. It had a caſtle with a very high tower, a great part of which is ſtill ſtanding. It has alſo a good free-ſchool, and is 13 miles S. of Derby, and 115 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

ASHFORD, a town in Kent, with a

market on Saturdays. It is 24 miles S. E. of Maidſtone, and 57 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 52. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

ASHILI, a village of Somerſetſhire, five miles E. of Taunton.

* ASHINGTON, a village of Suſſex, 10 miles S. by W. of Horſham.

* ASHOVER, a village in Derbyſhire, ſix miles S. of Cheſterfield.

ASHTED, a village of Surrey, ſituated near Epſom Wells, on one of the moſt delightful ſpots in England. Here is an elegant ſeat of the earl of Suffolk; and in the church, which borders on the ſide of the park, are ſome good monuments. Here king Charles II. was entertained, and the table at which they dined is ſtill preſerved.

ASHTON UNDER LINE, a village in Lancaſhire, ſix miles E. of Mancheſter.

ASHWELL, a village of Hertfordſhire, in Doomſday Book called a borough, having 14 burgeſſes and a mayor. Near the church are the remains of a Roman camp, which conſiſts of 12 acres of land, incloſed with a deep ditch, and formerly a rampart, ſuppoſed to have been one of the exploratory towers erected to give notice of the approach of an enemy. It is ſituated near Caldicot, and the borders of Cambridgeſhire, on the river Rhee.

ASIA, one of the four great parts of the world, and the ſecond in order. It is bounded on the N. by the Frozen Sea, on the E. by the Eaſtern Ocean, which is part of the South Sea, on the S. by the Indian Sea, and on the W. by Europe and Africa. It is of larger extent than any of the three parts in our continent; and it is generally ſaid, that the firſt man was created here; though many are of a different opinion, ariſing from the uncertainty where the garden of Eden was placed. But be that as it will, arts and ſciences were early cultivated here, though they are thought to come originally from Egypt; but all the conſiderable religions now known had their firſt beginning in Aſia; and there are ſtill a great number of people who maintain their ancient tenets, which, according to them, are a hundred thouſand years old. They have one ſort of religion in China, and another in India, whoſe prieſts are the Bramins; not to mention the Jews, Chriſtians, and Mahometans, whoſe beginnings are ſufficiently known to all the world. This was the ſeat of ſeveral ancient empires, or monarchies; ſuch as that of the Aſſyrians, Medes, Perſians, and Greeks. It is 4740 miles in length from the Dardanelles on the W. to the Eaſtern ſhore of Tartary; and 4380 in breadth, from the moſt ſouthern part of Malacca, to the moſt northern cape of Nova Zembla. It may be divided into ten great parts, namely, Turky in Aſia, Arabia, Perſia, the Mogul's empire, with the two Peninſulas of India; Thibet, China, and Corea, Great and Little Bocharia, with Carazm, Little and Great Tartary, Siberia, and the iſlands. The governments of Aſia are generally monarchical; and Turky, Perſia, the Mogul's empire, Thibet, and China, are ſubject to ſingle monarchs; but the reſt divided among ſeveral ſovereigns; ſo that there are reckoned ſeven emperors, 30 kings, beſides petty princes and the rajahs of India, which are very numerous. With regard to the extent of their religions, the Chriſtian is but ſmall in reſpect of the Mahometan, which comprehends one-third of Aſia; and the Pagan is about twice as much extended as the Mahometan. Beſides theſe, ſome pretend there is the natural religion, which has about as many followers as the Chriſtian. The languages are ſo many and ſo various, that it is impoſſible to enumerate them; but the chief are the Turkiſh, the Grecian, the Arabick, the Chineſe, the Perſian, and the Old Indian. In ſhort, every country and iſland has almoſt a diſtinct language. Beſides the animals we have in Europe, there are lions, leopards, tigers, camels, elephants, rhinoceroſes, and many others. There are ſeveral great lakes, but the principal are the Caſpian Sea, which is 2000 miles in circumference, and the lake Aral, which is about half as much, and has not been long known to the Europeans. As for the rivers I ſhall not mention them here, but refer to their proper places.

ASIA THE LESS, now called Natolia; which ſee.

ASISIO, a town of Italy, in Perugia, and in the Pope's territories, 16 miles S. E of Perugia, and 66 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 43. N.

* ASINARA, an iſland of Italy, on the weſtern coaſt of Sardinia, 17 miles N. by W. of Saſſari. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 41. N.

ASKEATON, a town of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, in the county of Limerick, ſeated on the river Shannon, and ſends two members to parliament.

* ASKRIG, a town in the N. riding of Yorkſhire. It has a market on Thurſdays. It is ſix miles S. by E. of York, and 243 N. of London. Lon. 1. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

ASMER, a province of India, on this ſide


A NEW MAP
of
ASIA
Drawn from the best
AUTHORITIES
1791.
EUROPE
Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea
ANATOLIA
Cairo
Jerusalem
Ispahan
Persian Gulf
Mecca
ARABIA
Tropic of Cancer
Equator
INDIAN OCEAN
Cape Brava
Mahe
Amirante
Timorland
Kamtschatka
Kamtschatka R.
Peter & Paul
Behrings I.
Copper I.
Anan I.
Saghalien I.
Vaderghda
Isles of Jesso
Zeeloonoy
Japan
Isles of Japan
NORTH
PACIFIC
OCEAN
The Gardens
Tinian
Guaham
THE CAROLINAS
Yap
Pelew
Pelew Islands
Palaus
Mogolen
Admiralty I.
New Ireland
NEW GUINEA
Louisiade
Longitude East from
140
150
160

ſide the Ganges, between the river Sind, or Indus, and the province of Delli.

ASMIND, or ASMILD, an old celebrated convent of Denmark, in North Jutland, founded in 1164, but at preſent a royal fief.

* ASNA, or ESNA, a town of Upper Egypt, ſeated on the river Nile, ſo near the cataract that it may be heard from thence. In the middle of it is an ancient temple cloſed on three ſides; and in the front 24 columns very well preſerved; they ſupport ſtones placed croſs-ways, on which reſt great tables adorned with hieroglyphicks, in the ſame manner as the ſides and columns. The people here drive a conſiderable trade in Egypt and Nubia, by means of the Nile, and the caravans that paſs over the deſerts. The inhabitants are all Arabs, and governed by a calif and two ſheriffs of their own nation. Lon. 31. 40. E lat. 24. 45. N.

* ASOLA, a town of the Breſſan in Italy, belonging to the republic of Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Breſſa, and 25 N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 45 48. N.

* ASOLO, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, ſeated on a mountain 17 miles N. W. of Treviſan, and 10 N. E. of Baſſano. Lon. 11. 36. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

ASOPH, a town of Coban Tartary, in Aſia, ſeated on the river Don, near its mouth, a little to the E. of the Palus Mæotis, or Sea of Aſoph. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken of late years; but in 1739, the contending powers agreed that the fortifications ſhould be demoliſhed, and the town remain under the ſubjection of Ruſſia. Lon. 41. 30. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

* ASPEROSA, a town of Turky, in Europe; it is a biſhop's ſee, ſituated on the coaſt of the Archipelago, 99 miles S. E. of Nicopoli. Lon. 24. 50. E. lat. 40. 58. N.

ASSANCALE, a ſtrong town of Armenia, ſeated on the river Ares, 22 miles E. of Erzerum. There are hot baths greatly frequented. Lon. 41. 10. E. lat. 39. 46. N.

* ASSANCHIF, a town of Aſia, in Diarbekir, ſeated on the river Tigris, 40 miles S E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 40. 20. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

ASSENS, a ſea-port town of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen. It is the common paſſage from the duchy of Sleſwick to Copenhagen, and is 17 miles S. W. of Odenſey. Lon. 10. 2. E. lat. 55. 17. N.

ASSISIO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, built on the ſide of a very high mountain. The cathedral of St. Francis is very magnificent, and compoſed of three churches one above another. It is ten miles S. E. of Perugia, and 70 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 38. E. lat. 43. N.

ASSOS, a ſea-port town of Natolia, ſeated on a bay of the Archipelago, 12 miles S. E. of Troas, ſubject to the Turks. Lon. 26 36. E. lat. 39. 32. N.

ASSUMPTION, an epiſcopal city, and the capital of Paraguay, in S. America. It is populous, and ſtands in a country fertile in all ſorts of corn and fruit. The air is wholeſome and temperate, and the trees always green. It is ſeated on the river Paraguay. Lon. 57. 40. W. lat. 26. S.

ASSYRIA, a country of Aſia, which formerly comprehended thoſe provinces of Turkey and Perſia, now called Diarbeck, Curdiſtan, and Irac-Arabi.

* ASTABAT, a very handſome town of Aſia, in Armenia, three miles from the river Aras, and 12 S. of Nakſivan. This is the only country that produces ronas, a root which dyes a beautiful red. Lon. 45 30. E. lat. 38. 28. N.

ASTERABAT, a large town of Perſia, in Aſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſeated on the ſouthern ſhore of the Caſpian Sea, 200 miles N. of Iſpahan. Lon. 55. 35. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

* ASTERAC, or ESTERAC, a territory of France, in Lower Armagnad, very populous and fruitful. Mirande is the capital town.

ASTI, a handſome and ancient town of Montferrat, in Italy. It is a biſhop's ſee, and was taken by the French in 1745; but the king of Sardinia retook it in 1746. It is ſeated on the river Tanaro, 12 miles N. E. of Alba, and 22 E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 43. 3 N.

* ASTIER, St. a town of France, in Perigord, and in the dioceſe of Perigueux, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

ASTORGA, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, well fortified by art and nature, ſeated on a pleaſant plain, 25 miles S. W. of Leon, and 90 W. of Burgos. Lon. 5. 32. W. lat 42. 22 N.

ASTRACHAN, an epiſcopal city of Tartary, in Aſia, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It is large and populous, and has a good harbour, where the Europeans embark for Perſia. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, and famous for excellent fiſh. It ſeldom rains here: but the river Wolga, on which it ſtands, overflows like the Nile; and when the

water

water is run off, the grafs grows in leſs than a month. From Aſtrachan to Terki, on the ſide of the Caſpian Sea, are long marſhes, which produce a vaſt quantity of ſalt, with which the Ruſſians carry on a great trade. It is ſeated on an iſland formed by the river, 50 miles N. W. of the Caſpian Sea. Lon. 47. 40 E. lat. 46. 22. N.

Astrop-wells, near Banbury, in Oxfordſhire, are reſorted to by great numbers on account of the virtues of the waters.

Asturia, a town of Italy, in the Compagna di Romagna, having a good harbour, and a fortified tower.

Asturia, a province of Spain, with the title of a principality. It is 150 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Biſcay, on the S. by Old Caſtile and the kingdom of Leon, on the W. by Galicia, and on the N. by the ocean. It is divided into two parts, Aſturia d'Oviedo, and Aſturia de Santillana. This province is full of mountains and forests, and its wine and horſes excellent. It has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermilion, and belongs to the eldeſt ſons of the kings of Spain.

* Astwick, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, five miles N. W. of Settle.

* Atacama, a harbour of S. America, in Peru. There is a great deſert of the ſame name, and a chain of mountains which ſeparate Peru from Quito. On the mountains the cold is ſo violent, that paſſengers are ſometimes frozen to death. Lon. 80. 20 W. lat. 0. 22. S.

* Atalaia, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on an eminence, with a ſtrong fortreſs, five miles S. of Tomer, and as near the river Tajo. Lon. 7. 56. W. lat. 39. 25. N.

Atayada, a river of Spain, in Old Caſtile, that falls into the Douro.

* Atena, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, near the river Negro, 22 miles N. of Policaſtro, and 10 miles N. W. of Marſico. Lon. 15. 58. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

Ath, a ſmall, handſome, and very ſtrong town in the Netherlands, in the county of Hainault. It was taken by the French ſeveral times; and laſt of all, in 1745, but afterwards reſtored to the Auſtrians. It is ſeated on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons, and 25 S. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 44. E. lat. 50 35. N.

Athens, a town of Greece, greatly celebrated for the learned men it has produced, it having been the principal academy of the Roman empire. It is now called Setines, and is an archbiſhop's ſee: though at preſent inconſiderable to what it was formerly. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly Chriſtians of the Greek church, and ſpeak a corrupt ſort of Greek. It has undergone various revolutions, and was taken by the Venetians in 1364, and in 1687, but they were obliged to abandon it, and it is now under the dominion of the Turks. The citadel, formerly called Acropolis, is built on a craggy rock, and has no entrance but on the W. ſide; where are ſtill ſeveral magnificent ruins, which ſufficiently teſtify its former grandeur. It is the capital of Livadia, and ſituated on the Gulph Engia, 100 miles N. E. of Lacedæmon, and 320 S. by W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 23 57. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

Athlerston, a town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Anker, and is indifferently large, and well built. It is ten miles N. of Coventry, and 104 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 52 40 N.

Athlone, a ſtrong town of Ireland, in the county of Weſtmeath, and province of Connaught, ſeated on the river Shannon, 60 miles W. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 41. W. lat. 53 22. N.

Athol, a county in the middle of Scotland, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the ſhire of Invernoch, by Breadalbin on the S. by Gaurie on the E. and by Lochabar on the W. It abounds with lakes; Blair is the capital town.

Athos, or Monte-Santo, a high mountain of Greece, in Macedonia and in a peninſula to the S. of the gulph of Conteſſa. It is inhabited by a great number of Caloyers or Greek monks, who have many fortified monaſteries upon it; it is 70 miles E. of Salonichi. Lon 26. 20. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

Athy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, and province of Leinſter, ſeated on the river Barrow, 12 miles S. of Kildare. Lon. 6 37. W. lat. 52. 58. N.

Atlas, a chain of high mountains in Africa, ſeparating Barbary from Biledulgerid. They are inhabited almoſt in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit. Theſe are the mountains from whence the Atlantic Ocean takes its name.

Atock, or Attock, the capital town of a province of the ſame name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, in Aſia. It was lately the boundary between Perſia and India; and when the Great Mogul was priſoner to Kouli Khan, ſovereign of Perſia, he was obliged to ſurrender it to that prince. Lon. 72. 10. E. lat. 32. 20. N.

* ATOOI, one of the Sandwich iſlands, diſcovered by Capt. Cook in his laſt voyage. This iſland is about ten leagues in length, and affords a ſupply of fiſh and fowl ſufficient for its inhabitants, whom Capt. Cook ſuppoſed to amount to about 30,000 The land does not in the leaſt reſemble, in its general appearance, any of the iſlands diſcovered within the tropic of Capricorn. Though it preſents not to the view the delightful borders of Otaheite, or the luxuriant plains of Fooneataboo, covered with trees, which at once afford a ſhelter from the ſcorching rays of the ſun, a beautiful proſpect to the eye, and food for the natives, yet its poſſeſſing a great portion of gently riſing land, renders it, in ſome degree, ſuperior to the before-mentioned favourite iſlands, as being more capable of improvement The natives are cannibals, for Capt Cook had ſufficient proof of their eating the fleſh of their enemies For the ſituation of this place, ſee SANDWICH ISLANDS.

AURI, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a duchy It is ſeated on a craggy mountain, four miles from the Gulph of Venice, and 10 S. E of Teramo. Lon. 13. 48. E lat. 41 35. N.

AUTUN, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, where ſeveral of the kings of France had their reſidence It is ſeated on the river Arne, eight miles S. E. of Rhetel, and 20 N E of Rheims. Lon 4. 27. E. lat. 49. 30 N.

AYLESBURY, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a good market on Thurſdays for fat bullocks. It is 14 miles N. E. of Thetford, and 93 N. E of London. Lon. 1 5. E lat 52 35 N

AVA, a kingdom of Aſia, beyond the Ganges, lying on the Gulph of Bengal. It has a capital of the ſame name, which is pretty large and populous. The houſes are all of wood, and the ſtreets are as ſtraight as a line. The king's palace is very large and built of ſtone, and greatly embelliſhed with gilding. The inhabitants are well ſhapen, with good features, and an olive complexion. The women are ſmall, but whiter than the men; their black hair is tied up behind; and when they go abroad they wear a piece of cotton-cloth looſe on the top of their heads. Lon. 96. 30. E lat. 21. 0. N.

* AVA, a kingdom of Japan, whoſe capital is of the ſame name. It is ſeated in an iſland between thoſe of Niphon and Bongo. Lon. 133. 40. E. lat 33. 0. N. There is another kingdom of Ava in Japan, in the peninſula of Niphon.

AVALON, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name. It carries on a great trade, and is ſeated on the river Couſain, 20 miles S. E. of Auxerre, and 50 W. of Dijon. Lon 3 52 E. lat. 47 30. N.

AUBAGNE, a town of Provence, in the road from Marſeilles to Toulon, ſeated on the river Vaune, ten miles S. E. of Marſeilles. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

AUBE, a conſiderable river of France, which riſes in a mountain on the S. of Auberive; and croſſing part of Champagne, falls into the Seine below Plancy.

* AUBENAS, a town of France, in Languedoc, ſeated on the river Ardeſche, at the foot of the mountains called the Cevennes, 15 miles N. W. of Viviers. Lon. 4 30. E. lat. 44 40. N.

* AUBENTON, a town of France, in Picardy, ſeated on the river Aube, ten miles S. of Virvins. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 49 41. N.

* AUBETERRE, a town of France, in the Angoumois, ſeated on the river Dronne, 22 miles S. of Angouleme. Lon 0. 12. E lat. 45. 17 N.

AUBIGNI, a town of France, in Berri, with a caſtle, and the title of a duchy; which belongs to the duke of Richmond, in right of the dutcheſs of Portſmouth, who was alſo dutcheſs of Aubigni, and from whom he is deſcended. It is ſeated on the river Nerre, in an agreeable plain, twenty-two miles N. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 47. 27. N.

AUBIN, a town of the iſland of Jerſey. It has a good harbour defended by a fort.

AUBIN DU CORMIER, a town of Brittany in France; famous for a battle between the viſcount of Tremouille and the duke of Orleans, afterwards Lewis XII. in 1488, when the latter was made priſoner It is ten miles E. of Rennes, and twelve S. of Antrain. Lon. 1. 23. W. lat. 48. 15. N.

* AUBONNE, a handſome town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, in the territory of Vaux, ten miles W. of Lauſanne. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

AUBURN, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Tueſdays, but no fair. It is but an indifferent town, ſeated on a branch of the river Kennet, eight miles N. E. of Marlborough, and 81 W. of London. Lon. 1 32 W. lat. 51. 31. N.

AUBUSSON, a town of la Marche in France, with the title of a viſcounty. It has a manufactory of tapeſtry, which renders

ders it a populous trading place; is ſeated on the river Creuſe, 37 miles N. E. of Limoges. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 45. 58. N.

AUCH, an epiſcopal city, and the capital of Gaſcony in France. It is divided into the upper and lower town, and the cathedral is one of the fineſt in France. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Gers, 37 miles W. of Toulouſe. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 43. 39. N.

AUCAUGPET, a town of Africa, capital of the kingdom of Adel, ſeated on a mountain. Lon. 44. 25. E. lat. 9. 10. N.

* AUCONBURY, or AICONBURY, a village in Huntingdonſhire, four miles N. W. of Huntingdon.

AUDE, a large river of France, which riſes in the Pyrenean mountains, runs N. by Alec, then to Carcaſſone, and paſſes from thence W. through Languedoc, falling into the Mediterranean a little to the N. E. of Narbonne.

* AUDIEY-END, a village in Eſſex, near Saffron Walden.

AVEIRO, a town of Portugal, ſeated on the lake of Vouga, with the title of a duchy; it has a good harbour 30 miles S. of Porto. Lon 8. 30. W. lat. 40. 40. N.

AVELLINO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and is 16 miles S. of Benevento, and 25 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

* AVENCHE, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, formerly capital of Swiſſerland, but now greatly decayed. It is four miles S. W. of Morat, and 15 W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 52 E. lat. 46. 50. N.

AVERNO, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, lying in a narrow valley, two miles long, and about one broad. Virgil and others have ſaid that the water was ſo bad that birds dropt down dead when flying over it, and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it is now found to have no poiſonous quality; for birds not only fly over it, but ſwim upon it. A little to the W. of the lake is a cave, where ſome pretend they went formerly to conſult the Cumæan Sybil. There are alſo ſome old walls ſtanding, which ſome ſuppoſe to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

AVERSA, a town in Italy, of the kingdom of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a very fine plain, eight miles S. of Capua, and eight N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

AVES, or the iſland of birds, one of the Caribbees, 450 miles S. of Porto Rico, with a good harbour for careening of ſhips. It is ſo called from the great number of birds that frequent it. There is another of the ſame name lying to the N. of this, lat. 15. 0. N. and a third near the eaſtern coaſt of Newfoundland, in lat. 50. 5. N.

AVESNES, a ſmall but ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainault, ſubject to France. It is ſeated on the river Heſper, 25 miles E. of Cambray, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 50. 8 N.

* AUGE, a ſmall territory of France, in Normandy, with the title of a viſcounty. It produces corn, flax, and plenty of apples. Towards the ſea are ſalt-works, where they make very fine white ſalt. It feeds a great number of horned cattle, which are ſold at Paris. Honfleur and Port Levique are the principal towns.

AUGSBURG. See AUSBURG.

AUGUSTE, or AUSTA, an iſland in the Adriatic Sea, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, near Ragula, ſubject to Venice. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 42. 55. N.

AUGUSTIN, ST. a town of N. America, on the E. coaſt of Florida. It lies on the frontiers of Georgia, and was ceded by the Engliſh to the Spaniards at the peace of 1783. The town is ſituated at the foot of a pleaſant hill, well covered with trees; but the coaſt is too ſhallow, to be approached by veſſels that draw more than ten or twelve feet water; ſo that this place is by no means well ſituated for trade, though it is the chief town of Eaſt Florida. Lon. 81. 10. W. lat. 30. 10. N.

AUGUSTINE, a cape of S. America, in Braſil, 300 miles N. E. of the Bay of All Saints. Lon. 35. 40. W. lat. 8. 30. S.

AUGUSTOW, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Poland, in the duchy and palatinate of Polakia, ſeated on the river Narieu, 44 miles N. of Bielſk. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

AVIGLIANO, a ſmall town of Italy, in Piedmont, ſeven miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

AVIGNON, a handſome and large town of France, in Provence, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, which depends on the pope, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It was formerly the reſidence of the popes, before they removed to Rome. The churches are very handſome, and there was a famous bridge of 19 arches, now reduced to three. An inquiſition is erected here, but not ſo rigorous as thoſe of Spain and Portugal, the Jews being allowed to have a ſynagogue. It is advantageouſly

tageouſly ſeated on the river Rhone, 12 miles S. of Orange, and 20 E. of Niſmes. Lon. 4. 53. E. lat. 43 57. N.

AVILA, an ancient, pleaſant, and ſtrong town of Spain, in Old Caſtile; it has an univerſity, and a manufacture of fine cloth; is ſeated in a large plain, ſurrounded with mountains covered with fruit-trees and vineyards, 30 miles S. W. of Segovia, and 40 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 35 W lat. 40. 40. N.

AVILES, a town of Spain, in the principality of Aſturias, on the Bay of Biſcay, 25 miles N. of Oveido. Lon. 6. 5. W. lat. 43. 27. N.

AVIS, a ſmall town of Portugal, in Alentejo, ſeated on an eminence, with a caſtle near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 17 miles N. W. of Aſtremoz, and 65 E of Liſbon. Lon. 7. 40 W. lat. 38. 46. N.

AUKLAND BISHOPS, a town in the biſhoprick of Durham, with a market on Thurſdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and noted for its caſtle, beautifully repaired about 100 years ago, for its chapel, whoſe architecture is very curious, and for its bridge. It is eight miles S. by W. of Durham, and 251 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 54. 43. N.

* AULCESTER, a town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is a very ancient town and fortification, and was undoubtedly a Roman ſtation, as appears from the coins of gold, ſilver, and braſs, from the bricks often dug up in and near it, and from the Roman way, called Ickneild-ſtreet, paſſing through it. It is ſeven miles W. of Stratford-upon-Avon, and 102 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

AULPS, a town of France, in Provence, in the dioceſe of Frejus, with the title of a viguetria. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

AUMALE. See ALBERMARLE.

* AUNAY, a town of France, in the generality of Orleans, and election of Blois. There is alſo a rich abbey of the ſame name in Normandy, and dioceſe of Bageux, of the Ciſtercian order.

* AUNEAU, a town of France, in the territory of Chartrain, 10 miles from Chartres, and 35 from Paris.

AUNIS, a ſmall territory of France, to the N. of Poitou, from which it is ſeparated by the river Seure; on the W. it is bounded by the ocean, and on the E. and S. by Saintonage. It is a dry country, but produces corn and plenty of wine. In the low marſhy grounds are meadows which feed a great many cattle, and in the marſhes they make as good ſalt as any in Europe. It has ſeveral ſea-port towns, and carries on a good trade, particularly in brandy. Rochelle is the capital.

AVON, LOWER, a river that riſes in Wiltſhire, and running W. to Bath, becomes navigable there, and continues its courſe to Briſtol, and falls into the Severn a few miles N. W. of that city.

AVON, a river that riſes in Leiceſterſhire, and running S. W. by Warwick, continues its courſe by Eveſham, and falls into the Severn at Tewkſbury, in Glouceſterſhire.

AURACH, a fortified town of Germany, in the S. part of Swabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg; ſeated at the foot of a mountain on the rivulet Ermſt, 15 miles E. of Tubingen. Lon. 9 22. E lat. 48. 26. N.

AURANCHES, an epiſcopal town of France, in Lower Normandy, in a territory called Avranchin; ſeated in a mountain near the river See, a mile and a half from the ocean, and 30 E. of St. Maloe. Lon. 1. 18. W. lat. 48. 41 N.

AURAY, a ſea-port town of France, in Brittany, in the gulph of Maubian; eight miles W. of Vannes, and 55 S. W. of Rennes. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 47. 40. N.

AURF, a river of Normandy, in France, that riſes in the pariſh of Parfouru, ſix miles from the ſea. It unites with the Drome in the pariſh of Malſoms, and gradually diſappears, but it is thought to riſe again at Port-en-Beſſin.

AURINGABAD, a large town of India, in Aſia, and capital of the province of Balagate, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is a trading populous place, and ſeated in a very fruitful country, 200 miles S. E. of Surat, and 245 N. E. of Goa. Lon. 76 50. E. lat. 20. 10. N.

AUPICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in E. Frieſland, with a caſtle where the count reſides. It is ſeated in a plain ſurrounded with foreſts full of game, 12 miles N. E. of Embden, and 20 N. of Oldenburg. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 53. 28. N.

* AUPILLAC, a conſiderable and populous town of France, in the Lower Auvergne, with a ſecular abbey; ſeated on the river Jordane, 30 miles S. W. of St. Flour, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 22. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

AURORA ISLAND, an iſland in the South Sea, about 12 leagues long and five broad. The middle of it is in 15. 8. S. lat.

S. lat. and 168. 24. E. long. It is one of the Hebrides.

AUSBURG, or AUGSBURG, a handsome, large, famous, and ancient town of Swabia, in Germany. It is a bishop's see, and an imperial city, or sovereign state, being governed by the town-council and the representatives of the burghers, who are half Protestants and half Papists. The churches, town-house, and other public buildings are very magnificent. It is surrounded with fine pasture-land, beautiful and very fertile plains, and large forests full of all sorts of game. In the bishop's palace here, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles, in the year 1550, hence called the confession of Ausburgh; which occasioned a civil war in the empire, between the Protestants and Papists, that lasted upwards of 20 years. The bishop is one of the ecclesiastical princes of the empire, but has no share in the government of the town. It was taken by the French in 1703, but they abandoned it in the year following, after the battle of Hockstedt. It is seated between the river Werdach and Lech, 30 miles N. W. of Munich, and 58 S. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 4. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

* AUSTLE, St. a village of Cornwall, formerly of some account. It is six miles W. of Foy.

AUSTRIA, a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, on the E. by Hungary, on the S. by Styria, and on the W. by the archbishopric of Saltzburg. The river Ens divides it into the Upper and Lower; Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and Lintz the capital of the Upper. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil, the plenty of its pastures, and the wholesomeness of the air. Corn, wine, and fruit are very plenty; and the saffron better than that of the East Indies. We must not confound proper Austria with the Circle of Austria, which is the chief of the Circles of the empire; nor with the territories of the House of Austria. It was long since made an archduchy, and enjoys great privileges.

AUTHIE, a river of France, that rises on the borders of Picardy and Artois, and runs between the mouths of the Somme and Canche into the sea.

AUTRI EGLISE, a village of Brabant, in the Austrian Netherlands, to which the left wing of the French army extended when the confederates obtained a signal victory over them at Ramillies, in 1706. It is two miles N. E. of Ramillies, and 12 N. of Namur. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 40 N.

AUTUN, an ancient and very handsome episcopal town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, and capital of the Autunois. It contains very fine monuments of antiquity, but less considerable since it was ruined by the Saracens in 730. It is seated at the foot of three large mountains near the river Aroux, 45 miles W. by S. of Nevers, and 160 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 46 57. N.

AUVERGNE, a province of France, about 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Bourbonnois, on the E. by Forez and Velay, on the W. by Limosin, Quercy, and La Marche, and on the S. by Roverigne and the Cevennes. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, otherwise called Limagne, one of the most fertile and pleasant countries in the world. Auvergne supplies Lyons and Paris with fat cattle, makes a large quantity of cheese, and has manufactures of several kinds. The principal rivers are the Allier, the Dordogne, and the Alagnon. Clermont is the capital of the whole province.

AUXERRE, an ancient town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, and capital of the Auxerrois, with a bishop's see. The episcopal palace is one of the handsomest in France, and the churches are very beautiful. It is very advantageously situated for trade with Paris on the river Yone, 25 miles S. of Sens. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

* AUXOIS, a small territory of France, in Burgundy; Semur is the capital.

AUXONNE, a small fortified town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, seated on the river Saone, over which is a bridge of 23 arches, to facilitate the running off of the waters, after the overflowing of the river. At the end of the bridge is a causeway 2250 paces long. It is 17 miles E. of Dijon. Lon. 5. 29. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

* AWATSKA-BAY, a harbour of Kamptschatka, said to be the safest and most extensive that has been discovered, and the only one, in that part of the world, that can admit vessels of a considerable burden. The entrance into it is in 52. 51. N. lat. 158. 48. E. lon.

AWLAN, a small imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, seated on the river Kochen, 15 miles W. of Oeting, and 12 N. of Heidenheim. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

AXBRIDGE, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated under

under Mendip-hills, which are rich in lead mines, and proper for feeding cattle. It is a mayor-town, conſiſting of one principal ſtreet, which is long but narrow, ten miles N. W. of Wells, and 132 W. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 17. N.

AXEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, ſeated in a moraſs, 10 miles N. of Ghent, and 25 W. of Antwerp. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

AXIM, a territory on the Gold coaſt of Guinea, containing two or three ſmall villages on the ſea-ſhore. The negro inhabitants are generally rich, and ſell a great deal of gold to the Engliſh and Dutch. They are likewiſe induſtrious in fiſhing and tilling the ground, which produces a prodigious quantity of rice, which they exchange to other places on the coaſt, for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. They all go naked in the ſame manner as on the reſt of the coaſt, having nothing to hide their nakedneſs but a clout. The Dutch have a fort and factory here, called St. Anthony.

AXMINSTER, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Ax, near the edge of the county, in the great road from London to Exeter, and was a place of ſome note in the time of the Saxons. It is governed by a portreve, has one church, and about 200 houſes; but the ſtreets, tho' paved, are narrow. Here is a ſmall manufactory of broad and narrow cloths, ſome carpets are alſo made here in the Turkey manner. It is 18 miles E. by N. of Exeter, and 147 W. of London. Lon. 3. 8. W. lat. 50. 46. N.

AXUMA, formerly a large and handſome town of Abyſſinia, and capital of the whole empire, but at preſent only a village. The ruins, however, ſhew that it has been a large place. It is 125 miles W. of the Red Sea. Lon. 36. 4. E. lat. 14. 13. N.

* AY, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Maine, a mile and a half N. E. of Epernay, and 12 S. of Rheims, remarkable for its excellent wines. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

AYAMONTE, a ſea-port town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a ſtrong caſtle built on a rock; ſeated at the mouth of the river Guadiana, oppoſite to Caſtro Marina, 15 miles E. of Tavira, and 80 N. W. of Cadiz. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 37. 12. N.

AYMOUTH, a town of Scotland, in the county of Mers, formerly fortified to curb the garriſon of Berwick, from which it is ſix miles N. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 56. 11. N.

AYTON, a ſmall town in Scotland, upon the river Aye, or Eye, in the county of Berwick.

* AZAMOR, a ſmall ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and the province of Duquela; formerly very conſiderable, but ruined by the Portugueſe in 1513. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 32 50. N

* AZAY, a town of France, in Touraine, ſeated on the river Indre, 15 miles S. W. of Tours, and 10 N. E. of Chinon. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

AZEM, ASEM, or ACHAM, a kingdom of Aſia, in the N. part of that of Ava. It is very fertile, and contains mines of gold, ſilver, iron, and lead, which belong to the king. They have a great quantity of gum-lack, and coarſe ſilk. The inhabitants are well made, and look upon dog's fleſh as a delicacy. They are idolators, and marry ſeveral wives. Kemmerouff is the capital town.

AZERQUL, a river of Lyonnois, in France.

* AZMER, a town of the Eaſt Indies, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, capital of a province of the ſame name, with an extreme ſtrong caſtle. It is moderately large, and the Great Mogul ſometimes goes thither. The principal trade of this province conſiſts in ſalt-petre.

* AZO, a town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, ſeated on the frontiers of the kingdom of Azem, on the river Laquia. Lon 88. 30. E. lat. 25. 0. N.

AZOF. See ASOPH.

AZORES, or WESTERN ISLANDS, a group of iſlands, ſituated in the Atlantic Ocean, between 25 and 32 degrees of W. lon. and between 37 and 40 N. lat. 900 miles W. of Portugal, and as many E. of Newfoundland. They are nine in number, viz St. Maria, St. Miguel, or St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo. They were firſt diſcovered by ſome Flemiſh ſhips in 1439, and afterwards by the Portugueſe, in 1447, to whom they now belong. The two weſternmoſt were named Flores, and Corvo, from the abundance of flowers on the one, and of crows on the other. They are all fertile, and ſubject to a governor-general, who reſides at Angra, in Tercera, which is alſo the ſeat of the biſhop, whoſe dioceſe extends over all the Azores. The income of the latter, which is paid in wheat, amounts to about 200l. ſterling a year. On every iſland there is a deputy-governor,

governor, who directs the police, militia, and revenue; and a juiz or judge is at the head of the law department; from whom lies an appeal to a higher court, at Terceira, and from thence to the ſupreme court at Liſbon. St. Miguel contains about 20,000 inhabitants, and is very fertile in wheat and flax. Terceira is the largeſt iſland, next to Pico, and its chief town, named Angra, is the reſidence of the governor-general. No poiſonous or obnoxious animal, it is ſaid, is to be found in the Azores, and that if carried thither it will expire in a few hours. One tenth of all their productions belongs to the king; and the article of tobacco, which is monopolized by the crown, brings in a conſiderable ſum. The wine, called Fayal wine, is chiefly raiſed in the iſland of Pico, which lies oppoſite to Fayal, and is the largeſt of all the Azores. From 18 to 20,000 pipes of that wine are made there yearly. A pipe of the wine which is tart, but pleaſant, and has a good body, is ſold on the ſpot for ſix or ſeven pounds ſterling. It is affirmed that a quantity of grapes, which would yield 3000 pipes of wine, is eaten during the vintage there, every perſon indulging his taſte with this delicious fruit; though no people are more ſober and frugal at their meals than the Portugueſe. The other iſlands have nothing that merits particular notice. All of them enjoy a ſalubrious air, but are expoſed to violent earthquakes, from which they have frequently ſuffered.

B

BAB-EL-MANDEL, a ſtrait between the coaſt of Africa and Arabia, uniting the Red Sea with the ocean. Near it is a ſmall iſland and a mountain of the ſame name. Lon. 44. 30. E. lat. 12. 40. N.

* BABENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemburg; five miles N. of Tubingen. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* BABOLITZA CARETHNA, or BABOLEKA, a town of Hungary, or rather Sclavonia, ſeated near the river Drave, between Poſſega and Zygeth.

BABYLON, once a famous city in Aſia, and perhaps at that time the largeſt in the world. It is now ſo ruined, that the place where it ſtood cannot be diſcovered with any certainty. However, we are ſure that it was ſeated on the river Euphrates; and as ſome think over againſt Bagdad, which is, by many travellers, falſely called Babylon. This was alſo the name of a city in Egypt, ſuppoſed to ſtand near the place where Cairo ſtands now. What authors tell us concerning the bigneſs of Old Babylon is almoſt incredible; for they affirm it was 366 ſtadia in circumference, which is about 50 of our ſtatute miles: however, it was not full of houſes; for, within the walls, were not only gardens and orchards, but cultivated fields. It was divided by the Euphrates into two equal parts that communicated by a ſtone bridge 625 feet in length, and 30 broad. The Tower of Babel, within this city, was built in a ſquare form, 460 cubits high, and the circumference at the bottom 4 or 5000. The hanging gardens at Babylon were ſuch a prodigious work, that they paſſed for one of the ſeven wonders of the world; four of them contained each four acres of land, and were ſupported by vaſt columns at the top of a palace 2,500 paces in circumference; they were diſpoſed in the form of an amphitheatre. The walls of Babylon were alſo ſo aſtoniſhing, that theſe alſo paſſed for one of the ſeven wonders; they were built of bricks and bitumen; 50 miles in circumference, 200 feet high, and 50 thick. There was alſo a temple conſecrated to Belus, whoſe magnificence correſponded with the grandeur of the city, firſt the capital of the Aſſyrian empire, and afterwards that of the kingdom of Babylon founded by Nabonaſſar. Lon. 42. 46. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

BACA, or BAZA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada; 15 miles N.E. of Guadix, and 20 S. W. of Gueſcar. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 37. 18. N.

BACAIM, or BAZAIM, a handſome ſea-port town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Viſapour on the coaſt of Malabar, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, ſubject to the Portugueſe, 22 miles N. of Bombay, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 72. 40. E. lat. 19. 19. N.

BACANO, or BACCANO, a village of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter; ſeated on a ſmall lake, and near a river of the ſame name, well known on account of the defeat of the Fabii, in the 277th year of Rome.

BACASERAY, a town in the peninſula of Crimea, in Little Tartary, where the khan of the Crim Tartars generally reſides, 70 miles S. of Precop. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

BACCARACH, a town of Germany, in

the Lower Palatinate, formerly imperial, and famous for its wine, ſeated on the Rhine, eight miles S. E. of Caſtellaun, and 20 W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

* BACH, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, ſeated on the river Danube, formerly a biſhop's ſee.

BACHIAN, one of the Molucca iſlands, in the Eaſt-Indies, which produces cloves. It is very fruitful, and belongs to the Dutch. Lon. 125. 5. E. lat. 0. 25. S.

BACHMUT, a fortified town of Ruſſia, in Europe, in the diſtrict of Wononeſh; ſeated on a river of the ſame name, and defended by a citadel.

BACHTA, a river of Ruſſia, in Aſia, that falls into the Jeneſey.

BACHAU, a ſea-port of Perſia, in the province of Shirvan, ſeated on the weſtern coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, 300 miles S. of Aſtracan. Lon. 49. 15. E. lat. 40. 2. N.

BACTRIA, a country formerly ſo called, now part of Uſbeck Tartary, and the Perſian province of Chorazan.

BADAJOZ, a large and ſtrong town of Spain, capital of Eſtramadura, a biſhop's ſee, and famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the river Guadiana. On this bridge the Portugueſe were defeated by Don John of Auſtria, in 1661. It is ſeated on the river Guadiana, in a very fertile territory, abounding in paſtures, 12 miles S. E. of Elvas, and 175 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 6. 50. W. lat. 38. 32. N.

* BADDLESMORE, a village in Kent, eight miles W. of Canterbury.

BADELONA, a town of Catalonia, in Spain, ſeated on the Mediterranean. Lord Peterborough landed here in 1704, when he was going to beſiege Barcelona, from which it is 10 miles N. E. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

BADEN, a ſmall handſome town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and in the margravate of the ſame name, of which it is capital, with the caſtle on the top of a mountain, where the prince often reſides. It is remarkable for its baths, whence it takes its name, and is ſeated near the Rhine, four miles S. of Raſtat. Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

* BADEN, the margravate of, in the circle of Swabia, is bounded on the N. by the Palatinate and biſhoprick of Spires, on the E. by the duchy of Wirtemburg, and principality of Furſtemberg, on the S. by the Briſgaw, and on the W. by the Rhine. It is divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower.

BADEN, an ancient and handſome town of Switzerland, in the county of the ſame name. It is remarkable for its baths, and the treaty of peace concluded here in 1714, between Germany and Spain. It was taken by the cantons of Bern and Zurich, in 1712, who continue maſters of it, allowing the Papiſts liberty of conſcience. It is ſeated on the river Limat, 10 miles N. W. of Zurich, and 30 S. E. of Baſil. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

BADEN, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, famous for its hot beaths; ſeated on the river Succhat, 15 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 25. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

BADENWEILER, a town of Germany, in the Briſgaw, belonging to the lower margravate of Baden, ſeated near the Rhine, 10 miles S. E. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 52. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

BADGEWORTH, a village of Glouceſterſhire. It is noted for the great quantities of barley produced in its neighbourhood, and for a ſpring of mineral water, called Cold Pool, nearly the ſame in property as thoſe of Cheltenham. From the hill above Crickley is one of the moſt beautiful and extenſive proſpects that can any where be met with. It is ſeven miles N. E. from Glouceſter, 12 from Tewkeſbury, and three from Cheltenham.

BADINOCH, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the ſhire of Inverneſs, bounded on the N. by Inverneſs, on the E. by Murray, on the S. by Athol, and on the W. by Lochabar.

BADIS, a fortreſs of Livonia, ſubject to Ruſſia, 20 miles E. of Revel. Lon. 24. 36. E. lat. 59. 15. N.

BAEZA, a large and handſome epiſcopal town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with an univerſity; taken from the Moors, towards the end of the 15th century, by Ferdinand the Catholic. It is ſeated on the Guadalquiver, 15 miles N. E. of Jaen. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 37. 45. N.

BAFFIN'S-BAY, a gulph in North America, diſcovered by one Baffin, an Engliſhman, who attempted to find out a N. W. paſſage that way to the South Sea. It extends from 70 to 80 degrees of latitude.

BAFFO, a conſiderable town in the iſland of Cyprus, with a fort built near ancient Paphos, of which there remain conſiderable ruins, particularly ſome broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. Lon. 32. 30. E. lat. 34. 50. N.

BAPWEN, a lake of Sudermania, in Sweden, in which there are an hundred iſlands.

BAGDAD, or BAGDAT, a town of Aſia, ſeated on the E. bank of the river Tygris, formerly belonging to Perſia, but now to the Turks. The country it ſtands in is called Irac Arabi, of which it is the capital. It is a large trading place, but wretchedly built, and thinly peopled, there being ſeveral vacant places within the walls. It is about three miles in circumference, and is inhabited by Chriſtians as well as Turks, and other religions. It has a pretty ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on the banks of the river; and over againſt it, on the other ſide, is another town, which is looked upon as the ſuburbs of Bagdad. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th century: ſince which it has been taken and retaken ſeveral times by the Turks and Perſians; and laſt of all by the Turks, in 1638, who ſtill keep poſſeſſion of it. Kouli Khan beſieged this place, but in vain. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Baſſora, and 155 E. of Annah. Lon. 43. 52. E. lat. 33. 20. N.

BAGNAGAR, a town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the kingdom of Golconda, in the peninſula on this ſide of the Ganges. The inhabitants within the town are the better ſort; and the merchants, and meaner people, inhabit the ſuburb, which is three miles long. It was the reſidence of the kings of Golconda, before it was taken by Aurengzebe, and famous for a magnificent reſervoir of water, round which a colonade was built, ſupported by arches. It is ſeated near the river Neiva, 75 miles S. E. of Solopore, and 150 W. of Maſulipatan. Lon. 78. 30. E. lat. 15. 30. N.

* BAGNARA, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Ulterior Calabria, with the title of a duchy, eight miles S. of Palma. Lon. 16. 8. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

* BAGNAREA, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and diſtrict of Orvieto, five miles S. of Orvieto, and 12 N. of Viterbo. Lon. 12. 28. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

* BAGNERES, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in the county of Bigoire, ſo called from its mineral waters, which are good in ſeveral diſeaſes. It is ſeated on the river Adour, 10 miles S. E. of Tarb. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 43. 3. N.

BAGNIALACK, a large town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Boſnia, 30 miles N. E. of Spalatto, and 90 S. of Potega. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

* BAGNOLAS, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. It has a very handſome ſquare and two fountains, which riſe in the middle of the town, ſeated near the river Ceſe, eight miles S. W. of Pont St. Eſprit. Lon. 4 43. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

BAHAMA ISLANDS, often called the Lucaya Iſlands, are the eaſtermoſt of the Antilles, lying in the Atlantic Ocean. They are very numerous, but 12 only are taken notice of. The gulph of Florida, or Bahama, through which the Spaniſh galleons ſail in their paſſage to Europe, lies between theſe iſlands and the continent of Florida.

BAHAMA PROPER, an iſland which gives name to thoſe in the preceding article. Theſe iſlands were diſcovered by Columbus in 1492. But for a more particular account, ſee PROVIDENCE.

BAHEREN ISLAND, lies in the gulph of Perſia, and was formerly very famous for its pearl fiſhery, which is now come to nothing. Lon. 49. 5. E. lat. 26. 10. N.

BAHUS, a ſtrong town of Sweden, and capital of a government of the ſame name, ſeated on a rock in a ſmall iſland, 10 miles N. of Gottenburg, and 130 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 57. 52. N.

BAJA, a populous town of Hungary, ſeated on the Danube, in a fruitful country, 35 miles N. W. of Eſſeck. Lon. 20. 0. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

BAJADOR, a cape on the W. coaſt of Africa, S. of the Canary Iſlands. Lon. 14. 22. W. lat. 26. 12. N.

BAJAH, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavoro. It was famous for its hot baths and elegant palaces, in the time of the Romans, of which there are ſome ruins remaining; but is now otherwiſe inconſiderable. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, 12 miles W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

* BAIKAL, a great lake in Siberia, on the road from Muſcovy to China. It is of very large extent, and the waters freſh and very clear. There are a great many ſeals in it of a blackiſh colour, with multitudes of fiſh, particularly ſturgeons of a monſtrous ſize. The river Angara runs out of this lake to the N. N. W. Near it are muſk deer, and camels, of a very large ſize, which the inhabitants ſell to travellers, for ſuch commodities as they want, for they will not take money. Both men and women are robuſt, large, and handſome, conſidering the country. In winter both

both ſexes wear long coats made of ſheep-ſkins, with a broad girdle round their waiſts; they worſhip dead animals, and live in huts made of wood, and covered with earth; on the top of which is a hole to let out the ſmoke, the fire being made in the middle.

*Baileul, a town of France, in the county of Flanders, formerly very ſtrong, but now without defence. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 50. 45 N.

Baka Banya, a royal free mine-town in the kingdom of Hungary.

*Bakan, a large and handſome town of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, in the kingdom of Ava, and ſeated on a river of that name Lon. 95. 0. E. lat. 19. 35. N.

Bakewell, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on the river Wye, among the hills, and the market is good for lead and other commodities It is 20 miles N. N. W. of Derby, and 151 from London. It lies in a deep valley, and has a large church with a lofty ſpire. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

*Bakou, or Baka. See Bachu.

Baktschisarai, the reſidence of the khan of Tartary, and on the W. ſide of the Crim. It is an open town between two mountains, and was taken by the Ruſſians in 1736.

Bala, a town of Merionethſhire, in North-Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on a flat near Pemble-meer, by the Welch called Lhin Tegid, which is 13 miles in length, and ſix in breadth, and abounds with a fiſh called a guinard, reſembling a ſalmon in ſhape, and its taſte is like a trout. The river Dee runs thro' this lake, and is noted for ſalmon. It is 50 miles S. E. by E. of Holy-Head, and 195 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

*Balabola, one of the Society Iſlands in the South Sea, viſited by Capt. Cook. It is but of ſmall extent, being only eight leagues in circumference; but has a very capacious harbour, ſituated on the weſt ſide of it.

Balagate Mountains, are thoſe which divide the coaſt of Malabar from that of Coromandel. They run almoſt the whole length of the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges from N. to S.

*Balagna, a ſmall northern province of the iſland of Corſica; its capital is Calvi.

*Balagnia, a town of Muſcovy, in the province of little Novogorod, ſeated on the river Wolga, 40 miles W. W. of Niſna. Lon. 45. 40 E lat. 57. 2. N.

*Balaguer, a fortified town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 16 miles N. E. of Lerida and 75 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 1. E lat 41. 55. N.

*Balambuan, or Padambuan, a ſtrong trading town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, on the E. coaſt of the iſland of Java, and capital of the territory of the ſame name. Lon. 115 0. E. lat. 7. 10 S.

*Balaruc, a ſmall town of France, in Languedoc, near the great road from Montpelier to Toulouſe; famous for the baths near it.

Balasore, a ſea-port town on this ſide the Ganges, to the N. W. of the bay of Bengal. It is about four miles from the ſea by land, but by the rivers 20, ſeated in a very fruitful ſoil, producing rice, wheat, callavances, ſeveral ſorts of pulſe, aromatic ſeeds, tobacco, butter, and bees-wax. The inhabitants make ſeveral ſorts of ſtuffs of ſilk, cotton, and a ſort of graſs. It is 180 miles S. W. of Hughley. Lon. 86. 0. E. lat. 21. 20. N.

*Balbastro, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name; ſeated on the river Vero, 42 miles N. E. of Saragoſſa, and 22 S. E. of Hueſca. Lon. 0. 27 E. lat. 42. 8 E.

Balbec, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Aſia, in Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus. It is agreeably ſeated to the E. of the valley of Bucca, of a quadrangular form, and ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall, but the houſes very mean. On the E ſide are magnificent ruins, particularly thoſe of the ſtately temple dedicated to the Sun. It has many teſtimonies of its former grandeur, and ſome of the ſtones of the walls are upwards of 20 yards in length, four in breadth, and four in depth. It is chiefly inhabited by chriſtians of the Greek church, and lies 37 miles N. of Damaſcus, and 45 E. of Baruth. Lon. 37. 20. E lat. 34. 22. N.

Balch, a town of Uſbeck Tartary, in Aſia, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, lying on the Frontiers of Perſia, 200 miles S. of Bochara. Lon. 69. 0. E. lat. 37. 20. N.

Baldivia, or Valdivia, a ſea-port town of the province of Chili, in South America. It was built by the Spaniſh general Baldivia, about the year 1551, after he had conquered Chili. It belongs to the Spaniards, and ſtand. between the

rivers Callacalles and Poitero, where they fall into the South Sea. Lon. 73. 20. W. lat. 32. 38. S.

BALDOC, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is a long town, lying on the N. road, and ſeated between the hills in a chalky ſoil fit for corn, and chiefly of note for its trading in malt. It is nine miles W. of Royſton, and 37 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 52. 2. N.

BALE. See BASIL.

BALEARES, the ancient name of the iſlands Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, in the Mediterranean Sea.

BALI, an iſland of the Eaſt-Indies, forming the north ſide of the ſtraits of Java, thro' which the Eaſt India merchantſhips ſometimes return from China to Europe, but commonly the paſſage is very difficult on account of the contrary winds. This iſland is extremely populous, and abounds in rice and all ſorts of fruits proper to the climate. The inhabitants are black, addicted to war, and of the Pagan religion. Lon. 115. 50. E. lat. 7. 10. S

* BALLAN, a town of France, in the dioceſe of Mons, with the title of a marquiſate, ſeated on the river Orne. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

BALLAGHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, 22 miles S. of Sligo. Lon. 8. 40. W. lat. 53. 56. N.

BALLICONNEL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, and province of Ulſter, 11 miles N. E. of Cavan. Lon. 7. 25. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

BALLICORA, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter; it ſends two members to parliament.

BALLINEIKEL, a town of Ireland, in Queen's County, in the province of Leinſter; ſends two members to parliament.

BALLISHANNON, a large town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a good haven; 12 miles S. E. of Killibeg, and 110 N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 50. W. lat. 54. 33. N.

BALTIC SEA, a great gulph between Germany and Poland; from which run ſeveral other gulphs, particularly thoſe of Bothnia, Finland, Livonia, and Dantzick. It is remarkable that this ſea neither ebbs nor flows, and there is always a current ſets through the Sound into the ocean. It is generally frozen over three or four months in the winter. Yellow amber is found on the coaſt.

BALTIMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, with the title of a barony. It is ſeated on a head-land which runs into the ſea, nine miles N. E. of Cape Clear. Lon. 9. 14. W. lat. 51. 24. N.

* BALUCLAVO, or JAMBOI, a ſeaport town of Crimea, on the Black Sea, where they build ſhips for the Grand Signior. It is 40 miles S. W. of Crim. Lon. 34. 13. E. lat. 44. 50 N.

* BAMBA, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, having a great number of monſtrous elephants, whoſe teeth weigh 200 pounds each. The inhabitants are a ſort of Chriſtians, converted by the Portugueſe.

BAMBERG, a large, handſome, and celebrated town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a biſhoprick of the ſame name, of conſiderable extent. It was formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the biſhop. The country about it produces plenty of corn, fruit, onions, and liquorice; and it has an univerſity, founded in 1585. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Main and Rednitz, 35 miles N. of Nuremberg, and 75 N. W. of Ratiſbon. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

* BAMBERG, a town of Bohemia, ſeated on the foot of a mountain, 30 miles S. of Glatz. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

* BAMBOU, or BAMBUCK, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, in which are ſeveral gold mines; but is little known to the Europeans.

BAMF, a capital town of the ſhire of Bamf, in the N. E. part of Scotland. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Doverne, near which it has a harbour and ſome trade. It is 32 miles N. W. of Aberdeen, and 110 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 57. 35. N.

* BAMF, a ſhire of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Murray Frith, on the W. by the county of Murray, and on the S. and E. by Aberdeenſhire. It is 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It contains part of Buchan, Strathdovern, Boyn, Enzy, Strathawin, and Balveny. It ſends one member to parliament.

BAMPTON, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is large, and ſeated near the river Iſis, but the market is ſmall. It is 12 miles W. of Oxford, and 70 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

BAMPTON, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated in a bottom ſurrounded with hills, and contains about 100 houſes, with a large church.

church. It is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 163 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 3. W. lat. 51. 2. N.

BANARES, or BENARES, a handſome and famous town of Aſia, in the dominions of the great Mogul, and kingdom of Bengal, with ſeveral handſome pagods, or pagan temples. It carries on a large trade, and the inhabitants have a great veneration for the water of the river Ganges, when it is conſecrated by their chief prieſt. Great numbers flock from all parts of Aſia to purchaſe it, to the great advantage of the Brachmans. Here the people of the religion of the Bramins have the moſt conſiderable ſchools in theſe parts. It is ſeated on the N. ſide of the river Ganges, 60 miles W. N. W. of Patna. Lon. 84. 30. E. lat. 26. 10. N.

BANBURY, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is a large well-built mayor town, containing ſeveral good inns, and its markets are well ſerved with proviſions. It is the ſecond town for beauty in the county, and ſeated on the river Charwell. The houſes are generally built with ſtone, and the church is a large handſome ſtructure. It has been long noted for its cakes and cheeſe, and is 17 miles W. N. W. of Buckingam, and 75 N. W. of London. It ſends one member to parliament. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

BANCA, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, between Sumatra and Borneo, with a town and ſtrait of the ſame name. Lon. 106. 50. E. lat. 2. 35. S.

BANCALIS, a ſea-port town on the E. coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, in the kingdom of Achem, where the Dutch have a ſettlement. It is 130 miles W. of Malacca. Lon. 100. 7. E. lat. 1. 15. N.

BANCOCK, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, in the Eaſt-Indies, with a fort, which was once in the poſſeſſion of the French, but they were driven from thence in 1688. The houſes are made of canes, and covered with palm-leaves. The inhabitants are almoſt naked, and having no furniture in their houſes, are contented to ſit on the floor. It is 17 miles N. of the ſea, and 40 S. of Siam. Lon. 101. 5. E. lat. 13. 35. N.

BANDA, the chief of the Banda-iſlands, in the Eaſt-Indian Sea, famous for producing nutmegs. They are all very ſmall, the largeſt being ſcarcely 20 miles in length. Theſe iſlands have always been eſteemed on account of theſe ſpices. The Dutch have ſeveral forts here; for from the year 1609 they have had poſſeſſion of it, and drove the natives, as well as the Engliſh, away; ſtill keeping this valuable trade in their own poſſeſſion. Theſe iſlands are very ſubject to earthquakes. Banda is 75 miles S. E. of Amboyna. Lon. 128. 5. E. lat. 4. 50. S.

BANDER ABASSI. See GOMBROON.

BANDER CONGO, a ſmall ſea-port town of Aſia, in Perſia, ſeated on the Perſian gulph, 80 miles W. of Gombroon. Lon. 55. 8. E. lat. 27. 10. N.

BANDORA, the capital town of the iſland of Salſet, on the weſt coaſt of the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. It is ſeparated from the iſland of Bombay by a narrow channel, and ſubject to the Portugueſe. Lon. 72. 40. E. lat. 19. 0. N.

BANGHIR, a town in Ireland, in King's County, and in the province of Leinſter, ſeated on the river Shannon, 15 miles S. of Athlone. Lon. 7. 41. W. lat. 53. 7. N.

BANGOR, an epiſcopal city of Caernarvonſhire, in North Wales. It has a market on Wedneſdays. This place was ſo conſiderable in ancient times, that it was called Bangor the Great, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle. Its ſituation is low; the principal buildings are the cathedral and the biſhop's palace. It is 36 miles W. of St. Aſaph, and 251 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 4. 12. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

BANGOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter; it ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the S. ſhore of the bay of Carrickfergus, over-againſt the town of that name. Lon. 5. 42. W. lat. 54. 40. N.

BANIANS, a religious ſect of Aſia, in India, whoſe profeſſors never eat any thing that has life. They are diſperſed all over the Eaſt, being the greateſt merchants in the world, and may, in ſome ſenſe, be compared to the Jews in other parts. There is ſcarce a merchant in the Eaſt-Indies but has one of theſe Banians to take care of his accounts. They believe the tranſmigration of ſouls, and think cleanneſs of the body a conſiderable part of ſanctity.

BANJAR, a river in the iſland of Borneo, in the Eaſt-Indies, in the mouth of which there is a town where our Eaſt-India company have a factory.

BANKISH, a province of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in the N. part of the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges.

BANKS OF NEWFOUNDLAND, are well known for the great fiſhery carried on

there. They are ſo frequented by moſt of the European nations, that 4 or 500 ſail of ſhips are loaded with cod-fiſh here every year; and the ſeaſon continues from the ſpring to the autumn. That which is called the Great Bank, is the largeſt ſhoal of land yet known in the ocean; but not at all dangerous.

BANSTEAD, a village of Surrey, between Darking and Croydon, not far from Carſhalton and Epſom wells. It is noted for an abundance of walnut-trees; but more for its neighbouring downs, being one of the moſt delightful ſpots in England, on account of its fine carpet ground, covered with ſhort herbage, perfumed with thyme and juniper, which make the mutton of this ſpot very ſweet though ſmall. It has ſeveral fine ſeats around it, and has a pleaſant proſpect of ſeveral counties on both ſides the Thames, including a view of the royal palaces of Windſor and Hampton-court, and alſo of London, from the Tower to Weſtminſter, it being a tract of no leſs than 30 miles, extending from Croydon to Farnham, though under different appellations The ſoil being, for the moſt part, a ſort of chalk mixed with flints and land, is ſoon dry after rain. There is a four-miles courſe on them.

BANTAM, a large town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, and the moſt powerful of the iſland of Java, being capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with a good harbour, and a fortified caſtle. It is divided into two towns, ſeparated by a river, and one of them inhabited by Chineſe. The Engliſh and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were forced away by the intrigues of the Dutch. The only produce is pepper, of which the Dutch export vaſt quantities every year, they being the only Europeans that have footing here; and are ſo powerful, that they have depoſed the kings of the ancient race, and ſuffer nothing to be done in this kingdom but what they pleaſe. It is ſeated on the N. W. coaſt of the iſland. Lon. 105. 26. E. lat. 6. 20. S.

BANTRY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter. It is ſeated on a bay of the ſea, to which it gives its name, in the S. W part of the kingdom. Lon. 9. 25. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

*BANWELL, a village in Somerſetſhire, five miles N W. of Axbridge.

*BAPAUME, a ſtrong town of France, of Artois, in the French Netherlands. It has been in poſſeſſion of the French ever ſince 1641, and is ſeated on a dry ſpot, 12 miles S. E. of Arras. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

BAR, a very ſtrong town of Poland, in Podolia, ſeated on the river Bog, 40 miles N. W. of Bracklaw. Lon. 27. 30. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

BAR, a narrow paſs of Italy, in the valley of Aouſt, which commands the paſſage out of that valley into Piedmont.

BAR-LE-MONT, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hanault, ſeated on the river Sombre, 15 miles S. of Mons. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

BAR, or the BARROIS, a conſiderable territory of France, lying on both ſides the river Meuſe, or Maeſe, between Lorrain and Champagne.

BAR-LE-DUC, a capital town of the duchy of Bar, with a handſome caſtle; it is divided into the upper and lower town; the latter is watered by the rivulet Ornecy, in which are very fine trouts. The wine here is excellent, and as delicate as Champagne. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, 30 miles W. of Toul, and 138 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 20. E lat. 48. 44 N.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, capital of the diſtrict, where there is very good wine. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 18 miles S. W. of Joinville. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

BAR-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in a bailwick of the ſame name. It is 90 miles S. W. of Bar-ſur-Aube, and 105 S. E of Paris. Lon 4. 32. E lat. 48. 5. N.

BARACOA, a ſea-port town of America, in the N. E part of the iſland of Cuba, 50 miles N. E. of St. Jago de Cuba Lon. 76. 10 W lat. 21. N.

BARANCO DE MALAMBO, a town of America, in the province of St. Martha, in Terra Firma, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour It is a place of great trade, and ſeated on the river Magdalen, 75 miles N. of Carthagena. Lon. 75. 30. W. lat. 11. 40. N.

BARANWAHR, a ſmall town of Lower Hungary, in a county of the ſame name. It was taken from the Turks by the emperor in 1684, and is ſeated on the rivulet Croſſo, near the Danube, 15 miles N. W. of Eſſack, and 90 N. W. of Belgrade, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 19. 50. W. lat. 45. 55. N.

BARBADOES, the eaſternmoſt of the Windward Iſlands, in America; it is in general a level country, though not without hills, and 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It had formerly a good deal

of

of wood, which is now almoſt all conſumed with carrying on the ſugar-works. The commodities which they export are ſugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger; and they have moſt of the fruits common to the climate. A college has been built here by Col. Codrington, and other benefactors; but it has not anſwered the intention of the founders. The number of the white inhabitants is about 20,000, who have 100,000 negro ſlaves. They are ſubject to hurricanes in July and Auguſt, but not ſo much as in the other Caribbees; and it is the moſt healthy iſland of any in theſe parts, becauſe, unleſs when there is a hurricane, they have always the advantage of a conſtant eaſterly wind, commonly called the trade wind. The ſugar that is brought to England from hence is whiter and finer than that of any other plantation; and they have one particular production, called Barbadoes tar, which riſes out of the earth, and ſwims upon the ſurface of the water. It is of great uſe in the dry belly-ach, and in diſeaſes of the breaſt. It is 70 miles E. of the iſland of St. Vincent, and 90 S. E. of Martinico. The capital town is St. Michael, or Bridgetown, which lies in Lon. 59. 36. W. lat. 13. 5. N.

BARBARY, a large country of Africa, included between the Atlantic Ocean, the Mediterranean Sea, and Egypt, extending itſelf along the ſea-ſhore on the ſide of the Mediterranean. It includes the kingdoms of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, and Morocco; and is near 2000 miles in length, and in ſome places 750 in breadth. It was known to the ancients by the name of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Libya. It is the beſt country in all Africa, except Egypt; and fertile in corn, maize, wine, and fruits, particularly citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. Their chief trade conſiſts in the ſale of their fruits, in the horſes called barbs, Morocco leather, oſtrich feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The reigning religion is the Mahometan, and there are ſome Jews; but no Chriſtians, except the ſlaves.

BARBE, ST. a town of New Biſcay, in Mexico, near which are rich ſilver mines. It is 500 miles N. W. of Mexico. Lon. 107. 5. W. lat. 26. 0. N.

* BARBEGINS, a territory of Africa, over againſt Cape-Verd.

BARBERINO, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, ſeated at the foot of the Apennine mountains, on the river Sieva, 12 miles N. of Florence. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

* BARBETS, the name of the inhabitants of ſeveral vallies of Piedmont; particularly thoſe of Lucern, Angrona, Peruſa, and St. Martin.

* BARBEZIEUX, a town of France, in Saintonge, with the title of a marquiſate; it has a manufacture of linen cloth, and lies 45 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 45. 30. N.

* BARBONNE, a town of France, in Champagne, and generality of Chalons.

* BARBORA, a maritime town of Africa, in the kingdom of Adel, on the ſtrait of Babel-mandel. The inhabitants are negroes, and feed abundance of cattle. There is alſo an iſland of this name in the Red Sea, to the W. of the bay of Barbora. Lon. 46. 2. E. lat. 10 45. N.

BARBUDA, a Caribbee iſland in America, belonging to the Engliſh about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. The natives apply themſelves chiefly to the breeding of cattle, and furniſhing the neighbouring iſlands with proviſions. It is the property of the Codrington family who have great numbers of negroes, as well here as in Barbadoes. It is low land, but fruitful, and pretty populous, the inhabitants being addicted to huſbandry, and ſowing corn, for which they have always a good market in the ſugar-iſlands, as well as for their cattle. Lon. 61. 50. W. lat. 18. 30. N.

* BARBUSINSKOY, a town of Aſia, in the empire of Ruſſia, ſeated on the eaſtern ſhore of the Lake Baikal, at the mouth of the ſmall river Barbuſigga.

* BARBY, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of that name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, and belongs to the prince of Saxe-Weiſſenfels.

BARCA, a large country of Africa, lying on the S. coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, between Tripoli and Egypt. It is a barren deſert, and inhabited by none but wandering Arabs, who are in ſome ſenſe ſubject to the Turks. Here the famous temple of Jupiter Ammon was ſeated, ſo difficult of acceſs on account of the burning ſands.

BARCELONA, an handſome, large, rich, and ſtrong city of Spain, in Catalonia, of which it is the capital, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. It is ſeated on a fine plain, along the ſhore of the Mediterranean Sea, of an oblong form, containing about 15,000 houſes. It is defended by a fort, or citadel, called

Mont Joy, which ſtands on a rocky mountain, near a mile to the W. of the town. It has double walls on the N. and E. and the ſea on the S. with a mole running out for the ſecurity of ſhips. It is divided into the new and old town, ſeparated from each other by a wall and a ditch. There are ſeveral beautiful ſtreets and ſquares, which are very clean, and paved with large flag-ſtones. It is the ſeat of a viceroy, and has a fine univerſity, beſides an inquiſition. It is adorned with ſeveral handſome ſtructures; and the cathedral church, which is large, has two lofty towers. The palace of the viceroy is much admired, and the arſenal contains arms for ſeveral thouſand men. There is an exchange where the merchants meet, and a yard with docks to build gallies in. The palace where the nobility meet is built with large hewn ſtones, and adorned with marble pillars. It is a place of great trade, and they have houſes where they make curious works in glaſs. The knives are likewiſe in great reputation, as well as the blankets, which are greatly uſed in France. The inhabitants are laborious and polite, and the women handſome, lively, and free in their converſation. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by different nations, and, in 1705, Lord Peterborough got poſſeſſion of it, after a ſiege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip V. inveſted it with a numerous army; but Sir John Leake raiſed the ſiege. In 1714, it was taken, after a long ſiege, by the French and Spaniards, when it was deprived of all its privileges, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. It is ſeated in a very pleaſant fruitful country, watered by ſprings and rivulets, and full of villages, 250 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 2, 13. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

BARCELONETTA, a town of France, in the government of Dauphiny, and in the capital of the valley of its own name. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Utrecht, and is 12 miles S. E. of Embrun. Lon. 6. 39. E. lat. 44. 23. N.

BARCELOR, a town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, on the coaſt of Malabar; it is a Dutch factory, where they carry on a conſiderable trade in pepper: 130 miles S. of Goa. Lon. 74. 15. E. lat. 13. 35. N.

BARCELOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Minho and Douro, on the river Sourilla, 20 miles N. of Porto. Lon. 8. 20. W. lat. 41. 30. N.

* BARDA, an iſland of Aſia, on the coaſt of Malabar, a little to the N. of the city of Goa. It is very populous, abounds with cocoa-nuts, and belongs to the Portugueſe.

BARDEWICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburg; formerly a very large place, but being ruined, in 1189, by the duke of Saxony, it has never yet recovered itſelf. It is ſeated on the river Ilmenau, 17 miles S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 53. 24. N.

* BARDFEILD, a village in Eſſex, four miles E. of Thaxſtead.

* BARDOUE, an abbey of France, in the dioceſe of Auſch. It is of the Ciſtercian order, and is worth 8000 livres a year.

BARDT, a ſtrong and rich town of Germany, in the duchy of Pomerania, with a caſtle, and a ſpacious harbour, ſubject to the Swedes, and ſeated near the Baltic Sea, 12 miles W. by N. of Stralſund. Lon 13. 12. E. lat. 54. 23. N.

* BAREGE, a village of France, in the county of Bigore, eight miles from Bagnieres; famous for its mineral waters.

BAREITH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, in the margravate of Culembach, with a famous college, belonging to the margrave of Brandenburg-Bareith. It is 15 miles S. E. of Culembach, and 35 E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 56. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

* BARENTON, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Auranches, near the ſource of the river Ardee.

BARFLEUR, a town of France, in Normandy, in the Cotentin. It was ruined by the Engliſh in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 miles E. of Cherburg, and near it, part of the navy of France was deſtroyed in 1692. It is 175 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 49. 40. N.

BARI, a very handſome and rich town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, the capital of Terra-di-Bari, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, well fortified, and had formerly a good harbour, which was deſtroyed by the Venetians. It is 20 miles E. of Trani. Lon. 17. 5. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

* BARI, or TERRA-DI BARI, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the N. by the Capitanata, on the N. W. by the Ulterior Principato, on the S. by the Baſilicata, on the S. E. by the Terra d'Otranto, and on the N. E. by the gulph of Venice. It has no conſiderable

ſiderable river, except the Ofanto, which ſeparates it from the Capitanata. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fertile in corn, fruit, and ſaffron; but there are a great number of ſerpents, and ſpiders, called tarantulas. Bari is the capital town.

BARJOLS, a ſmall populous town in Provence, 19 miles from Riez. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 43. 33. N.

* BARKAN, a ſmall town of Hungary, near the bridge of Gran, famous for two victories gained by the Chriſtians over the Turks; one in 1664, and the other in 1683.

BARKHAMSTEAD, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Mondays, chiefly for malt. It had formerly a ſtrong caſtle, built by the Normans, and has now a good free-ſchool, founded by John Incent, dean of St. Paul's. It is 11 miles W. of St. Alban's, and 26 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 31. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

BARKING, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Saturday. It is ſeated on the river Rodin, not far from the Thames, in an unwholeſome air. It has been chiefly noted for a large monaſtery, now in ruins, there being nothing left ſtanding but a ſmall part of the walls, and a gate-houſe. It is ſeven miles E. of London. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat 51. 52. N.

BARKLEY, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Severn, and formerly was of ſome note for a nunnery; it has ſtill the title of a barony. It is 18 miles S. W. of Glouceſter, and 114 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

BARKWAY, a town in Hertfordſhire, which had formerly a market on Fridays. It is on the great road from London to York, 18 miles S. of Cambridge, and 35 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

BARLEMONT, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, ſeated on the river Sambre, nine miles S. W. of Maubeuge. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

BARLETTA, a handſome and ſtrong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, a little to the S. of the river Ofanto, 25 miles W. S. W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

BARNARD-CASTLE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated in a bottom, on the river Tees, is indifferently large, and has a manufacture of ſtockings; 30 miles S. W. of Durham, and 244 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat. 54. 35. N.

BARNAVELDT, an iſland of South America, to the S. of Terra del Fuego, diſcovered in 1616. Lon. 66. 58. W. lat. 55. 49. S.

BARNET, a town partly in Middleſex and partly in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is a great thoroughfare town, well provided with good inns. It is 11 miles N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

BARNSLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and has a manufacture of wire. It is commonly called Black-Barnſley, and is 53 miles N. by W. of Nottingham, and 174 N. W. from London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 53. 35. N.

BARNSLEY, a village of Glouceſterſhire. There are large quarries near it of an excellent kind of free-ſtone. It is four miles from Cirenceſter, and eight from Glouceſter.

* BARNSTABLE, a ſea-port town of Devonſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is a corporation town, and ſends two members to parliament; is ſeated on the river Tau, over which there is a good bridge, and the market is large for cattle, corn, and proviſions. It is 38 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 191 W. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 8. N.

BAROCHE, a town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, in the province of Cambaya. It is a walled town, ſeated on a riſing ground, on the banks of the river Nerdaba, and was formerly a place of great trade. It is now inhabited by weavers, and ſuch mechanics as manufacture cotton-cloth; and the baftas made here are the beſt in all India, becauſe they have the beſt cotton in the world. It is 60 miles N. of Surat. Lon. 72. 25. E. lat. 22. 10. N.

BARRADA, a deſert of Siberia, in Aſia, between the rivers Irtiſch and Ob. There are no trees; but in ſome places good land, which might turn to account if there were any inhabitants.

* BARRA, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, five miles in length, and three in breadth, rocky on the E. ſide, and arable land on the W. There is plenty of cod and ling near this iſland; and ſeveral ſmall ſhips from Orkney come hither in ſummer, and return laden with the fiſh. Lon. 7. 30. W. lat. 56. 55. N.

BARRAUX, a fortreſs of Dauphiny, belonging to France. It ſtands at the entrance of the valley of Greſivaudan, and was built by a duke of Savoy in 1597. It was taken by the French in 1598, who have kept it ever ſince. It is ſeated on the river Iſir, ſix miles S. of Chamberry. Lon. 5. 52. E. lat. 45. 29. N.

BARTHOLOMEW ISLE, a ſmall iſland, one of the New Hebrides, lying in Bougainville's Paſſage, between Mallicola and the Terra del Eſpiritu Sancto of Quiros. Lon. 167. 24. E. lat. 15. 42. S.

BARTHOLOMEW, ST. one of the Caribbee Iſlands, in America, 30 miles N. of St. Chriſtopher's, and ſubject to the French, who ſent a colony here in 1648; it is about 20 miles in circumference, and has a good harbour. Lon. 63. 10. W. lat. 17. 56. N. This iſland is of little conſequence to the French, except in time of war, when it proves a good harbour for privateers.

* BARTON, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on the river Humber, where there is a conſiderable ferry to paſs over into Yorkſhire, of conſiderable advantage to the town, which is a large ſtraggling place, 35 miles N. of Lincoln, and 166 N. of London. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

* BARUTH, an ancient town of Turky, in Syria, with the Chriſtian church of the Neſtorian perſuaſion. It is inconſiderable now to what it was formerly, though it is ſeated in a fine fertile ſoil, 30 miles N. E. of Seyda. Lon. 36. 30. E. lat. 34. 10. N.

BASARTSCHICK, a conſiderable town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania. It is pretty well built, and the ſtreets clean and broad; has a great trade, and ſeated on the river Meritz. Lon. 24. 40. E. lat. 42. 19. N.

BASIL, BASLE, or BALE, the capital of the canton of Baſil, in Switzerland. It is a large, rich, populous city, with a biſhop's ſee, and a famous univerſity. It is divided into two parts by the river Rhine; the largeſt of which is on the ſide of Switzerland, and the leaſt on that of Germany; but they are joined together by a handſome bridge. The larger has five gates, ſix ſuburbs, 220 ſtreets, ſix large ſquares, and 46 fountains, and is partly ſeated on a hill. The leſſer ſtands in a plain, and has but two gates, with ſeveral ſtreets and fountains. The town-houſe, and fine paintings in freſco, particularly the picture done by Holbein, which repreſents the paſſion of Chriſt, are much admired by travellers. The library contains a prodigious number of books, as well in manuſcript as printed, and there is a rich collection of medals, among which there are ſeveral exceedingly ſcarce. The clocks here always go an hour too faſt, becauſe they did ſo on the day appointed to murder the magiſtrates, by which the conſpiracy was diſconcerted. This town is ſurrounded with thick walls, flanked with towers and baſtions, and yet it is not a ſtrong place. The art of making paper is ſaid to have been invented here. It is 175 miles N. by E. of Geneva, and 250 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

BASILICATA, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, abounding in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and ſaffron; Cirenza is the capital town. It lies between the Capitanata, Citerior Calabria, Terra di Bari, and the gulph of Tarento.

* BASILICOROD, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the Muſcovite Tartary, ſeated on the right ſide of the river Wolga, at its confluence with the Sura.

* BASILIPOTAMO, a river of Turky, in Europe, in the Morea, which falls into the gulph of Calochina. It was called Eurotas by the ancients.

BASILUZZO, an iſland of the Tuſcan Sea. It is one of thoſe called Lipari, and is not above two miles in circumference, and without inhabitants.

BASINGSTOKE, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is a corporation, and a great thoroughfare-town on the weſtern road; ſeated on a ſmall brook, 35 miles E. by N. of Saliſbury, and 47 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 51. 19. N.

* BASKARIA, a county of Muſcovite Tartary, bounded on the N. by the Tartars of Tumen, and on the E. by thoſe of Barkinſkoi, and by the territories of Abli; on the S. by the mountains of Sortora, and on the W. by the duchy of Bulgaria.

BASQUES, a ſmall territory of France, towards the Pyrenean mountains. It comprehends Labour, Lower Navarre, and the diſtrict of Soule.

BASS, a ſmall iſland or rock in the ſea, near Dunbar in Scotland, ſteep and inacceſſible on all ſides, except to the ſouth-weſt, and even there it is with great difficulty that a ſingle man can climb up with the help of rope or ladder. It is ſupplied with water by a ſpring at the top, and in the ſummer-ſeaſon is quite covered

covered with ſea-fowl, eſpecially Solan-geeſe or gannets, which come hither to breed. The people in the neighbourhood catch the young in great numbers: they ſell the meat for dainties, and turn the feathers to good account. This remarkable rock, which riſes to a great height above the water, contains a ſmall warren for rabbits, and affords paſture for a few ſheep. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 56. 3. N.

BASSAM. See BACAIM

* BASSANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Vincentino, on the river Brante, in a country fertile in excellent wine. Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

BASSE, or BASS, a town of the French Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, on the confines of Artois, well known by the many ſieges it has ſuſtained; but its fortifications are now demoliſhed. It is ſeated on a canal which runs to Deule, 18 miles S. W. of Liſle, and 10 N. of Arras. Lon. 2. 52. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

BASSE TERRE, part of the iſland of St Chriſtopher's, formerly occupied by the French, till yielded to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. St. Chriſtopher's is one of the Caribbee iſlands.

BASSIGNANA, a village of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Po and Tanaro, famous for a battle fought near it on November 25, 1745.

BASSIGNI, a ſmall territory of France, partly in Champagne, and partly in Barrois, of which Chomonte is the capital. It is extremely fertile in all things neceſſary for life, and has plenty of wood.

BASSIA, a ſea-port town of Albany, in European Turky, over-againſt the iſland of Corfu, at the mouth of the river Calamu. Lon. 20. 20. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

BASTIA, the capital of the iſland of Corſica, with a good harbour, a ſtrong caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Engliſh and the mal-contents in 1745; but it was retaken by the Genoeſe ſome time afterwards. It is ſeated on the eaſtern part of the coaſt, eight miles E. of Florenzo, 110 S. by E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

BASTIMENTOS, ſmall iſlands near Terra Firma, in S. America, at the mouth of the bay of Nombré de Dios, with a fort, and a good harbour. In one of theſe there is an excellent ſpring, and the country is good, and inhabited by the American natives tributary to Porto-Bello.

BASTION OF FRANCE, a fortreſs on the coaſt of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis, where there is a conſiderable fiſhery for coral; the country produces corn, leather, wax, and horſes; it belongs to France.

BASTIOGNE, a ſmall town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 25 miles N. W. of Luxemburg, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

* BASVILLE, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Martinico, built by the French.

* BATACALA, a ſmall kingdom of the Eaſt-Indies, on the coaſt of Malabar. It had a very large town of the ſame name, ſtanding on a little river about four miles from the ſea; but there is now nothing left worth notice, except ten or eleven ſmall pagods, covered with copper and ſtone. The country produces a good deal of pepper; and the Engliſh had a factory here, till murdered by the natives, becauſe an Engliſh bull-dog had killed a conſecrated cow.

BATACALA, a fortified town and caſtle on the E. coaſt of Ceylon, in the Eaſt-Indies. The Dutch drove away the Portugueſe, and poſſeſſed part of this country. Lon. 81. 3. E. lat. 7. 55. N.

* BATASECK, a town of Lower Hungary, ſeated upon the Danube, 70 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 46. 15. N.

BATAVIA, a handſome, large, and very ſtrong town of Aſia, in the iſland of Java, and kingdom of Bantam: the capital of all the Dutch ſettlements and colonies in the Eaſt-Indies. The fort, or citadel, is built at a little diſtance from the town, of ſtone brought from Europe. Beſides this, they have other forts about the city, to defend it from all inſults. In general the place is very beautiful, and built with white ſtone; and they have canals in the principal ſtreets, planted on each ſide with evergreen trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every nation and country in theſe parts; particularly a great number of Chineſe, till many thouſands of them were maſſacred in cold blood in 1741, and their wealth confiſcated by the Dutch. It is the reſidence of the general governor of all the Dutch colonies in the Eaſt-Indies, who continues but three years, and is replaced by another, ſent by the United Provinces. It has a handſome hoſpital and arſenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the Eaſt Indies are laid up here, till they are exported to the places of their deſtination.

There

There is always a fleet here, ſufficient to maintain their power in theſe parts, and hinder other nations from moleſting their trade, particularly in ſpices, which they have all to themſelves. The air of this place, however, is very unwholeſome; and it is repreſented, by Capt. Cook, as the grave of European navigators. Its harbour is excellent, and ſeated on the N. E. part of the iſland, S. E. of Sumatra, N. W. of Borneo. Lon. 106. 51. E. lat. 6. 10. S.

BATH, a town or city of Somerſetſhire, with the title of an earldom, and two markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is famous for its hot baths, which draw every year a great number of polite company, partly for the ſake of recovering their healths, and partly for diverſion. It is ſeated on the river Avon, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge, in a bottom ſurrounded by ſteep hills. Of late years it has been adorned with very handſome public and private buildings, particularly a magnificent hoſpital for the benefit of the poor, who go thither for the ſake of the waters. The ſprings, or wells, are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the Croſs-bath, the Hot-bath, and the King's-bath. It is 12 miles E. S. E. of Briſtol, and 107 W. of London. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 51. 22. N.

* BATHA, BATH, or BACHIA, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the Danube; 28 miles E. of Eſſeck, and 110 S. S. E. of Buda. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

BATMONSTER, a town of Hungary, in the county of Bath, ſeated on the E. bank of the river Danube.

BATSFORD, a village of Glouceſterſhire, through which paſſes the great Roman road from the north in its way to Cirenceſter, and there is a ſmall entrenchment almoſt entire, ſuppoſed to have been thrown up by the Romans. It is ſituated four miles from Campden, ſix from Stow, and 29 from Glouceſter.

BATTEL, a town in the county of Suſſex, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated in a dirty part of the county, and famous for the deciſive victory gained by William duke of Normandy, over Harold king of England, in 1066. It is 22 miles E. of Lewes, and 57 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 33. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

BATTENBURG, a town of Dutch Gueldeland, ſeated on the N. banks of the Meuſe, almoſt oppoſite to Ravenſtein, ten miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 33. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

* BATTLEFIELD, a village in Shropſhire, five miles N. of Shrewſbury, where a victory was gained by Henry IV. over the rebels under Henry Percy, ſurnamed Hotſpur. It is governed by a conſtable, and conſiſts of about 400 houſes and 1400 inhabitants. It has a large church, and one long broad ſtreet paved; but no manufactory. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

* BATUSABER, a town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, ſeated on the S. part of the peninſula of Malacca.

BAVARIA, a conſiderable country of Germany, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by Bohemia, and the Upper Palatinate; on the E. by Auſtria, the archbiſhoprick of Saltſburg, and the biſhoprick of Paſſau; on the S. by the biſhoprick of Brixen, and the Tyrol, and on the W. by the river Lech. It is about 125 miles in length from E. to W. and 87 in breadth from N. to S. The principal rivers are the Danube, the Inn, the Iſer, and the Lech. The air is wholeſome, and the ſoil fertile in wine, wheat, and good paſtures; but the country having little trade is poor. It is divided into the upper and lower; and the duke is one of the electors ſince the year 1623. We muſt not confound the duchy of Bavaria with the circle of that name, which is much more extenſive, comprehending, beſides the former, the Upper Palatinate, the archbiſhoprick of Saltſburg, the biſhoprick of Freiſinguen, Braſſaw, and Ratiſbon, and the duchy of Newburg: bounded on the E. and S. by the circle of Auſtria, and on the W. and N. by the circle of Franconia, Swabia, and Bohemia. The palatinate of Bavaria is part of Nortgaw, and whoſe capital is Amberg.

BAVAY, a little town of the province of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, to which the French retired after the terrible battle of Malplaquet, in 1709, wherein more men were killed than in any during that war. It is three miles S. W. of Malplaquet, and 12 S. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 52. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

BAUGE, a ſmall town of France, in Anjou; famous for a battle fought here in 1421, and ſeated on the river Coeſnon, 18 miles E. of Angers, Lon. 0. 1. W. lat. 47. 30. N.

* BAUGE, a town of France, in Breſſe, pleaſantly ſeated on a fruitful hill, with the title of a marquiſate; three miles from Maçon. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* BAUGENCI, a town of France, in Proper Orleannois, with an Auguſtine abbey.

* BAUMB,

* BAUME, ST. a mountain in France, in Provence, between Marſeilles and Toulon. Mary Magdalen is ſaid to have died here, on which account it is much frequented.

* BAUME-LES-NONES, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, with a rich nunnery, ſeated on the river Doux, 15 miles N. E. of Beſançon. Five miles from this town is a famous cavern, the entrance of which is 20 paces wide, and after deſcending 300 paces, a gate of a grotto is ſeen, twice as large as that of a city. It is 35 paces deep, 60 wide, and is covered with a kind of a vaulted roof, from which water continually drops. There is alſo a ſmall brook, frozen in ſummer, but not in winter, and at the bottom are ſtones that perfectly reſemble candied citron-peel. When the peaſants perceive a miſt proceeding from the mouth of the cave, they are certain it will rain the next day. Lon. 6. 24. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

* BAUMEN, or BAUMAN, a cave of Germany, in Lower Saxony, about a mile from Wermigerode, and 18 from Goſlar. The entrance through a rock is ſo narrow, that not above one perſon can paſs at a time. There are ſeveral paths in it, which the peaſants have diſturbed in ſearching for the bones of animals, which they ſell for unicorns horns. Some think it reaches as far as Goſlar; but, be that as it will, it is certain the ſkeletons of men have been found there of the common ſize, who are ſuppoſed to have been loſt in the turnings and windings. Not far from the entrance is a brook that falls from a rock, whoſe water is reckoned good for the ſtone.

BAUSK, or BAUTKO, a ſmall, but important town in the duchy of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a ſtrong caſtle built on a rock. It was taken by the Swedes in 1625, and by the Ruſſians in 1705, after a bloody battle between them and the Swedes. It is ſeated on the river Muſza, 15 miles S. E. of Mittaw. Lon. 23. 56. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

* BAUTRY, or BAWTRY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, on the borders of Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It ſtands on the road from London to York, and has been long noted for mill-ſtones and grind-ſtones, brought hither by the river Idle, on which it is ſeated. It is ſeven miles S. by E. of Doncaſter, and 152 N. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 53. 27. N.

BAUTZEN, or BUDISSEN, a conſiderable town of Germany, and capital of Upper Luſatia, ſubject to the elector of Saxony, with a ſtrong citadel. The proteſtants, as well as the papiſts, have the free exerciſe of their religion. It ſtands on the river Sprehe, 30 miles E. of Dreſden, and 65 N. of Prague. Lon. 14. 42. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

* BAUX, a town of France, in Provence, with the title of a marquiſate; ſeated on a rock, at the top of which is a ſtrong caſtle; 10 miles E. by N. of Arles. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

* BAYA, or BAJA, a ſmall town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Bath, ſeated on the Danube, 32 miles N. of Eſſek. Lon. 19. 59. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

BAYEUX, a conſiderable town of France, in Normandy, and capital of Beſſin, with a rich biſhop's ſee. The cathedral church is accounted the fineſt in that province; its front and three high ſteeples are ſaid to be the beſt in France; that in the middle contains the town clock. There are 17 pariſh churches in the town and ſuburbs, beſides ſeven convents, three for men, and four for women. The inhabitants are laborious, and addicted to trade. It is ſeated on the river Aar, four miles from the Engliſh Channel, and 140 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 0. 43. W. lat. 49. 16. N.

* BAYON, a town of France, in Lorrain, ſeated on the river Moſelle, 12 miles S. of Nancy. Lon. 6. 22. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

* BAYON, or BAYONA, a town of Galicia, in Spain, ſeated on a ſmall gulph of the Atlantic ocean, about 12 miles from Tuy. It has a very commodious harbour; and the country about it is fertile. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 42. 0. N.

BAYONNE, an epiſcopal city of Gaſcony, in France; ſeated three miles from the ſea, at the confluence of the rivers Nive and Adour; the firſt waſhes its walls, and the ſecond divides it into two unequal parts: an excellent harbour renders this town a place of great trade. In the ſuburbs of St. Eſprit is a bridge leading to the ſmaller part of the town, called Little Bayonne, ſeparated from the other by the Nive; by which veſſels come up to the middle of the town. There are chains that ſhut up the avenues. The new caſtle that defends the harbour is ſeated at the mouth of the Nive, and flanked with ſix large round towers: near it is the college, and in the high-ſtreet of Little Bayonne the Capuchins and Dominicans have their convents. There is alſo

alſo a caſtle in Great Bayonne, which conſiſts of four low round towers, but very thick, with ditches full of water, and the walls mounted with a great number of cannon. The Dutch take a great quantity of wine every year in exchange for ſpices. Bayonne is the capital of Labour, 25 miles S. W. of Dax, and 425 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 43. 29. N.

BAZADOIS, a province of France, in Guienne, which makes part of Lower Gaſcony; lying between Proper Guienne, Agenois, and Condomois. It is a barren, heathy country; the capital is Bazas.

BAZAS, a town of France, and the capital of the Bazadois, with a very ancient biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a rock, whoſe foot is waſhed with a ſmall river, five miles from the river Garonne, and S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 44. 22. N.

* BAZIEGES, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the territory of Toulouſe, between the city of Toulouſe and Carcaſſone.

* BAZOCHE, a town of France, in Lower Perch, ſeated on the river Coitron.

* BAZZANO, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated in the territory of Aquila, and in the ulterior Abruzzo. It was formerly called Auſidus.

BEACHY-HEAD, a promontory on the coaſt of Suſſex, between Haſtings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the Engliſh and Dutch in June 1690. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 50. 54. N.

BEACONSFIELD, a town in Bucks, with a ſmall market on Thurſdays. It ſtands on an eminence on the road from London to Oxford, and has ſeveral good inns; contains about 100 well-built houſes, and is eight miles N. W. of Uxbridge, and 23 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

* BEALT, BEALTH, or BUILTH, a town of Brecknockſhire, in South Wales, with a large market on Mondays for live cattle, and two leſſer on Thurſdays and Saturdays for proviſions. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Wye, and conſiſts of about 100 houſes, whoſe inhabitants have a trade in ſtockings. It is 16 miles N. of Brecknock, and 92 S. of Cheſter. Lon. 3. 21. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

* BEAMINSTER, or BEMINSTER, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is a pretty place, ſeated on the river Bert, 15 miles W. N. W. of Dorcheſter, and 138 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

BEARALSTON, a ſmall town in Devonſhire, that had a market on Thurſdays, now diſuſed; nor has it any fairs; but ſends two members to parliament. It is 10 miles N. of Plymouth, and 214 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 50. 28. N.

BEARN, a province of France, with the title of a principality, bounded on the E. by Bigorre, on the S. by Arragon, on the W. by Soule and a part of Lower Navarre, and on the N. by Proper Gaſcony and Armagnac. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and contains 484 towns and villages; is ſo populous, that, in 1695, the inhabitants amounted to 198,000; Pau is the capital town. The plains are pretty fertile, eſpecially in paſtures, and the hills are loaded with vines. The people are laborious, ſober, active, and ſo deſirous of gain, that vaſt numbers go to work in Spain every year, either to till the ground, get in the harveſt, or follow their occupations; for the Spaniards themſelves are very indolent and lazy.

BEAT, a town of France, in the county of Comminges, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Garonne and Pique, 10 miles S. E. of St. Bertrand. All the houſes are built with marble, which is here more common than free ſtone. Lon. 0. 52. W. lat. 42. 48. N.

* BEAUBEC, an abbey of France, in Normandy, eight miles N. W. of Gournay.

BEAUCAIRE, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, famous for a fair kept yearly, on July 22. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Rhone, 10 miles E. of Nimes, and 12 S. W. of Avignon. Lon. 4. 39. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

BEAUCE, a province of France, lying between the iſle of France, Blaſois, and Orleannois. It is ſo very fertile in wheat, that it is called the granary of Paris; Chartres is the capital town.

BEAUFORT, a town of France, in Anjou, with a caſtle, near the river Authion. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is ſeated 15 miles E. of Angers. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 47. 26. N.

* BEAUFORT, a village in France, in Champagne, with the title of a duchy, and a caſtle; ſeated on the river Boir, three miles from Roſnay.

BEAUFORT, a town of Italy, in Savoy, ſeated on the river Oron, 12 miles N. E. of Monſtiers. Lon. 6. 28. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

* BEAUJEU, a ſmall handſome town of

of France, formerly the capital of Beaujolois, with a caſtle famous for its antiquity. It is ſeated on the river Ardiere, at the foot of a mountain, eight miles W. of Saone. Lon. 4. 40 E. lat. 46. 9. W.

Beaujolois, a diſtrict of France, bounded on the S. by Proper Lionnois, on the W. by Forez, on the N. by Burgundy, and on the E. by the principality of Dombea. It is 25 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; Villa Franche is the capital town

* Beaulieu, a village in Hampſhire, four miles S. W. of Southampton.

* Beaulieu, an abbey of France, in Champagne, five miles S. of Clermont, in Argonne.

* Beaulieu, the name of two ſmall towns in France. One of which is in Touraine, ſeated on the river Indre, with the title of a barony and a Benedictine abbey. The other is in Turenne, on the river Dordogue, with a Benedictine abbey.

Beaumaris, a town of Angleſea, in North Wales, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It ſtands on the ſtrait of Menay, and was fortified with a caſtle, by Edward I. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, and 21 common-council men, and ſends one member to parliament. Here the general quarter-ſeſſions are held, and the county jail is kept. It lies on the road from Cheſter to Holyhead, and was formerly a place of good trade, by means of its excellent harbour. Here is plenty of corn, butter, and cheeſe. It is 59 miles W. by N. of Cheſter, and 241 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

Beaumont, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the confines of the territory of Liege. It was ceded to the French in 1684, and taken by the Engliſh in 1691, who blew up the caſtle. It is ſeated between the rivers Maeſe and Sambre, 10 miles E. of Maubeuge. Lon. 4. 19. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

* Beaumont-sur-Oise, a town in the Iſle of France, ſeated on the declivity of a hill, with a bridge over the river Oiſe, five miles N. E. of Pontoiſe, and 20 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 49. 9. N.

* Beaumont-le-Roger, a town of France in Upper Normandy, 22 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 56. E. lat. 49. 7. N.

Beaumont-le-Vicomte, a town of France in Maine, 10 miles N. of Mans, and 15 S. of Alençon. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 48. 4. N. There are ſeveral other towns of the ſame name in France.

* Beaumont, a village in Switzerland, in the territory of Vaud; ſeated between the river Orb and Mount Jura, and the chief of a ſmall government, depending on the canton of Bern.

* Beaune, a handſome town of France, in Burgundy, remarkable for its excellent wine, and for an hoſpital founded here in 1443. It had a ſtrong caſtle built by Lewis XII. which was demoliſhed by Henry IV. It is ſeated in a fruitful country, 25 miles S. W. of Dijon. Lon. 4. 47. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

* Beauport, or Porto-Hermoso, a fort and harbour of St. Domingo, one of the Caribbee iſlands; it ſtands on the S. ſide, and to the W. of the town of St. Domingo.

Beauvais, an epiſcopal city, in the iſle of France, and capital of Beauvoſis. The cathedral church is dedicated to St. Peter, and much admired for its fine architecture. It contains a great number of relicks, and a library of curious books. There are ſeveral other churches, among which is St. Stephen, remarkable for its curious windows. It was beſieged by the Engliſh in 1443 to no purpoſe, and in 1472 by the duke of Burgundy, with an army of 80,000 men. In the latter, the women ſignalized themſelves under the conduct of Jeanne Hachette, who ſet up a ſtandard, yet preſerved in the church of the Jacobins. The duke was obliged to raiſe the ſiege; and, in memory of the women's exploits, they walk firſt in a proceſſion on the 10th of July, the anniverſary of their deliverance. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapeſtry. It is ſeated on the river Therin, 53 miles S. of Amiens, and 42 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

* Beauvais, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, ſeated on the river Teſcou, 10 miles E of Montauban. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

Beauvoir-sur-mer, a maritime town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a marquiſate; 25 miles S. W. of Nantes. Lon. 1. 54. W. lat. 46. 55. N.

* Beauvosis, a territory of France, formerly part of Picardy, now of the Iſle of France; Beauvais is the capital.

* Bebelinguen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, ſeated on a lake from which the river Worm proceeds; 10 miles N. W. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 2. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

BEC, a town of France, in Normandy, ſeated on a tongue of land, at the conflu-ence of two rivers, with a rich, large, and handſome Benedictine abbey; 18 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 52. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

BECANOR, a town of India, in Aſia, ſeated on the river Ganges, and capital of the territory of Bacar; 160 miles E. of Delli, and 420 N. W. by N. of Calcutta. Lon. 83. 5. E. lat. 28. 20. N.

* BECCLES, a town in Suffolk, with a good market on Saturdays. It is a large town, with a handſome church, and a tall bulky ſteeple, ſeated on an eminence ſome diſtance from the church; 12 miles S. W. of Yarmouth, and 108 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 45. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

* BECHIN, a town of Bohemia, in a circle of the ſame name. It was taken by general Bequoi, and burnt, in 1619; and is ſeated on the river Laufnics, 10 miles S. of Tabor, and 55 S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 53. E. lat. 49. 13. N.

* BECKLY, a village in Suſſex, ſix miles N. W. of Winchelſea.

* BECKUM, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Munſter, ſeated at the ſource of the river Verſe, 20 miles S. E. of Munſter, and 14 W. by N. of Lipſtadt. Lon. 8. 3. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

* BECSANGIL, a province of Aſia, in Natolia, bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, on the W. by the ſea of Marmora, on the S. by Proper Natolia, and on the E. by the province of Bolli. It was anciently called Bithynia; the principal town is Buſa.

* BEDARIEUX, or BEC-D'ARIEUX, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Beſiers, ſeated on the river Obe, 20 miles N. of Beſiers. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 43. 39. N.

* BEDAS, a people of Aſia, in the iſland of Ceylon, who inhabit a large foreſt near the ſea, and in the N. E. part of the iſland. They are ſavages, but very skilful in ſhooting with a bow. They have neither towns nor villages, and live by hunting, and the honey they find in the foreſt.

BEDEL, a town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, with a good market on Tueſdays. It is a ſmall place, ſeated on a little brook, 40 miles S. E. of Richmond, and 220 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

BEDEN, or BEDING, a village in Suſſex, 13 miles from Lewes, ſtanding near a river of its own name, which runs into the ſea at New Shoreham, and produces very good mullets, pikes, plaiſe, eels, &c. Some battle is ſuppoſed to have been fought between this and Lewes, from the many graves with human bones diſcovered in the road.

* BEDER, a town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, 100 miles N. of Golconda, and 190 S. of Aurengabad. Lon. 78. 0. E. lat. 17. 0. N.

BEDFORD, the county town of Bedfordſhire, with two markets on Tueſdays and Saturdays. Bedford is ſeated on the river Ouſe, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge with two gates, one at each end, to ſtop the paſſage occaſionally. It has five churches, and formerly had a ſtrong caſtle, whoſe ſite is now a very fine bowling-green. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and two ſerjeants at mace. The Tueſday market is on the ſouth-ſide for cattle; and that on Saturday, on the north ſide, for corn. It is 27 miles E. by N. of Buckingham, and 50 N. by W. of London. It has the title of duchy, and ſends two members to parliament. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

BEDFORDSHIRE, a county in the dioceſe of Lincoln, 24 miles long and 16 broad. It contains 12,170 houſes, 67,350 inhabitants, 116 pariſhes, 10 market-towns, and ſends ſix members to parliament. It is a pleaſant inland county, and diverſified with fruitful plains and riſing hills, abounding in cattle, corn, and rich paſtures; it is noted for barley, bone-lace, and a manufacture of ſtraw goods.

BEDWIN-MAGNA, a village of Wiltſhire, five miles S. W. of Hungerford, which has neither market nor fair; but is a borough by preſcription, and ſends two members to parliament. Some tell us it was a conſiderable place in the time of the Saxons, and that the traces of fortifications are ſtill remaining. It is 72 miles W. of London.

BEDWINS, a ſort of wandering Arabs that inhabit the deſerts of Arabia. There are alſo ſome of the ſame ſtock in the deſerts of Africa; they live in tents in both places, and frequently ſhift their abodes in ſearch of graſs and water. They frequently rob caravans, when they happen to be the ſtronger party.

BEFORT, a ſmall, but ſtrong town, the capital of Suntgaw, in Alſace, ceded to France by the treaty of Weſtphalia, in 1648. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 10 miles N. E. of Montbelliard, and 28 W. of Baſil. Lon. 6. 54. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

ſuch as Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America; and even kingdoms; as for inſtance, Poland, Spain, Italy, Great-Britain, and the like. However, thoſe maps may be called particular, which repreſent any particular country; but they are more properly ſuch as give an account only of a part, as Naples in Italy, Normandy in France, and Staffordſhire in England.

After all, nothing can give a better or more general idea of the earth than a globe, becauſe it is of the ſame ſhape and figure; but as it is impoſſible to make one large enough to ſhew every part of the earth and ſea diſtinctly, there is a neceſſity of having recourſe to general and particular maps.

Geography, as well as other arts and ſciences, has terms proper to itſelf; ſome of which have relation to the earth, and others to the water.

A *Continent*, called by ſome Terra Firma, is a large part of the earth, which comprehends ſeveral countries not ſeparated by any ſea: thus Europe is a continent.

An *Iſland*, or iſle, is a portion of the earth entirely ſurrounded with water.

A *Peninſula*, or cherſoneſe, is a quantity of land which is only joined to a continent by a neck of the ſame, it being every where elſe encompaſſed with water.

An *Iſthmus*, or neck of land, is that part by which a peninſula is joined to the land, as the iſthmus of Suez and Darien.

A *Promontory* is a high part of land, which advances or ſtretches into the ſea, and is commonly called a cape, when it appears like a mountain; but when the advanced part has little elevation, it is termed a point. Thus the Cape of Good Hope is a mountainous promontory.

An *Ocean* is a large collection of waters ſurrounding a conſiderable part of the continent; ſuch as the Atlantic and Northern Oceans.

A *Sea* is a ſmaller collection of waters, when underſtood in a ſtrict ſenſe, as the Britiſh and Iriſh Seas; but, in general, every part of the ocean may be called the ſea; and it is ſtill more general, when the terraqueous globe is ſaid to conſiſt of land and ſea.

A *Gulf* is a part of the ſea ſurrounded with land, except in one part, where it communicates with the ocean; as the gulf of Bengal, the gulf of Florida, and yet theſe are more properly ſeas than the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the Black Seas, which, properly ſpeaking, are gulfs, as well as the gulf of Venice.

A *Bay* is ſaid to differ from a gulf only in being leſs, and more narrow at the entrance than within; but this is far from being true; for a bay has a wider entrance in proportion than a gulf, and it may be alſo larger than ſome gulfs; as for inſtance, the Bay of Biſcay; though it muſt be acknowledged bays in general are much ſmaller. A creek is a ſmall inlet, and is always much leſs than a bay.

A *Road* is a place upon any coaſt where there is good anchorage, and where veſſels, in ſome ſenſe, are ſheltered from the wind.

A *Strait* is a narrow paſſage which joins two ſeas, two gulfs, or a ſea and a gulf; ſuch as the Sound, near the Baltic; and the ſtraits of Gibraltar, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean.

A *Lake* is a collection of ſtanding water ſurrounded by land, having no viſible communication with the ſea. Thus the Caſpian Sea is truly and properly a lake; and there is another near it, called the Lake of Aral, which has hardly ever been taken notice of by former geographers, it being but a late diſcovery. It is about one third as big as the Caſpian Sea, and ſeveral rivers are now known to run into it, which by former writers were ſaid to fall into the Caſpian Sea. Smaller lakes are theſe of Ladoga, Geneva, and ſeveral others to be mentioned hereafter.

A *River*

A *River* is a ſtream of water that has its ſource from a ſpring, which always keeps running till it falls into ſome other river, or into the ſea.

Deſcription of a Map.

The top of moſt modern Maps is conſidered as the north, the bottom of the Map as the ſouth, the right hand as the eaſt, and the left hand as the weſt. In old Maps, where this rule is not always ſtrictly followed, a Flower de Luce is generally placed on ſome part of it, pointing towards the north, by which the other points are eaſily known. On the top of the Map between the marginal lines, are placed the ſeveral figures, which ſhew the number of degrees, of eaſtern or weſtern longitude of every place that is directly under thoſe figures. At the bottom of moſt Maps are placed the ſame figures, as thoſe at the top; but, in Maps of the beſt ſort, inſtead thereof are placed the number of hours or minutes every place in it lies diſtant, eaſt or weſt, from its chief town or firſt meridian. For inſtance, every place which is ſituate one degree eaſt of another, will appear to have the ſun *four* minutes of time *before* it; and any one place, ſituate one degree weſt of another, will appear to have the ſun *four* minutes of time *after* it. Again a place ſituate fifteen degrees eaſt of us, as Naples, will appear to have the ſun *one* complete hour *before* us at London; and a place ſituate fifteen degrees weſt of us, as the iſlands of Madeira, will appear to have the ſun *one* hour *after* us at London.

On the right and left hand of every Map, between the marginal lines, are placed figures that ſhew the number of degrees, either north or ſouth, which every place parallel with them is diſtant from the equator. Thus London is ſituated 51 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude: that is, it is ſo many degrees and minutes north from the equator. Over ſome Maps are drawn lines from the top to the bottom, and from the right hand to the left: thoſe which run from the top to the bottom, are lines of longitude, and thoſe which croſs them, lines of latitude; but theſe are frequently omitted, where a Map is too full to admit of them.

Kingdoms or *Provinces* are divided from one another by a row of ſingle points, and they are often painted or ſtained with different colours. *Cities* or *great towns* are made like little houſes, with a ſmall circle in the middle of them; but ſmaller *towns* or *villages* are marked only with little circles. *Mountains* are imitated in the form of little riſing hillocks; and *foreſts* are repreſented by a collection of little trees. The names of *villages* are written in a running hand, thoſe of *cities* in a Roman character, and thoſe of *provinces* in large capitals. The *ſea* is generally left as an empty ſpace on the Map, except where there are rocks, ſands, or ſhelves, currents of water or wind, deſcribed. *Rocks* are ſometimes made in Maps like little pointed things ſticking up ſharp in the ſea. *Sands* or *ſhelves* are denoted by a great heap of little points placed in the ſhape of theſe ſands, as they have been found to lie in the ocean, by ſounding or fathoming the depths. *Currents of waters* are deſcribed by ſeveral long parallel crooked ſtrokes imitating a current. The *courſe of winds* is repreſented by the heads of arrows pointing to the coaſts, towards which the wind blows. *Small rivers* are deſcribed by a ſingle crooked waving line, and *large rivers* by ſuch double and treble lines made ſtrong and black; *bridges* are diſtinguiſhed by a double line croſs the rivers.

THE

AA, a ſmall river of Germany, in Weſtphalia, which riſes near Munſter, waters that city, and falls into the river Embs, overagainſt Greven.

AA, a ſmall river of Dutch Brabant, that has its ſource on the confines of the country of Liege and Guelderland, waters the town of Helmont, and after having received ſeveral ſmall rivers, falls into the Dommel, a little above Bois-le-duc.

AA, a river of Flanders, that riſes in Picardy, in France, beyond Rumilly-le-compté, runs N. E through Artois, becomes navigable near St. Omer's, by means of ſluices, paſſes on to Gravelin, and falls into the Engliſh Channel.

* AA, the name of two ſmall rivers in the United Provinces, that proceed from a moraſs named Bertang, in the territory of Drente, and unite in Weſterwold, where they are called the Weſterwold AA, and paſs on till they fall into the gulph of Dollart, near the confines of the county of Embden.

* AA, a ſmall river of Weſtphalia, that riſes in the dioceſe of Munſter, in the quarter of Ahas, waters the town of that name, and afterwards Goer, in the diſtrict of Twente, which it runs through, and enters that of Sallant, where it joins the Vecht, a little above the ſmall town of Omme.

AA, a large river in the duchy of Courland, that riſes in Samojitia, and falls into the bay of Riga.

* AA, or ALPHA, a ſmall river of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurick, waters the town of Gruningen, and falls into the lake Grieffenſee, to the S. of the mouth of the river Glatt.

* AA, or ALPHA, a river in Weſtphalia, that has its ſource in the county of Lemgou, waſhes Dermold, paſſes on to Hervorden, and after that falls into the Weſer, about eight miles above Minden. Some call it the Wehra.

* AA, or ALPHA, a ſmall river of Weſtphalia, that riſes in the county of Steinfort, runs through its whole length,

waters the town of that name, and entering Sallant, joins the Vecht, a little below the ſmall town of Ommc.

* AA, or ALPHA, a river of Swiſſerland, that riſes in mount Brunig, in the canton of Underwald, croſſes it from S to N. waters Sarnen, and falls into the lake of Lucern.

* AA, or ALPHA, a ſmall river of Swiſſerland, that riſes in the canton of Lucern, near Sempach, forms two ſmall lakes in its courſe, waters Lentzburg, and falls into the river Aar.

AALBORG. See AIBURG, as alſo other words that begin with two AA's, and not found here.

AAIHEIDI, a large barren heath of Denmark, in North Jutland, between Skive and Kolding.

ABACH, or WELTINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, defended by a citadel, and ſeated on the river Danube, ſeven miles from Ratiſbon. Lon. 11. 59. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

ABAKANSKOY, a town of Siberia, ſeated on the river Janeſka; it was founded in 1707, and rebuilt in 1725, it is provided with artillery, and has a garriſon. Lon. 94. 5. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

ABAKEN, a river of Siberia, in Aſia, that falls into the Jeneſi ſoon after it riſes.

ABALAK, a town in Siberia, two miles from Tobolſkoi, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, conſtantly viſited by a great number of pilgrims: the clergy carry it every year in proceſſion to Tobolſkoi. Lon. 68. 20 E lat. 58. 11. N.

ABANO, a village in the territory of Padua, in Italy, famous for the warm baths near it. In one called Bagno di Fango, the patients are covered all over with the warm mud or ſlime, in hopes of a cure. Lon. 10. 47. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

* ABARANER, a town of Turcomania in Aſia, where the archbiſhop of Nakſivan often reſides; he is an Armenian, and yet there are 300 Roman Catholics ſaid to be in this place. It is 20 miles N. of Nakſivan. Lon. 63. 59. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

* ABASCIA, a country of Aſia, which may be ſaid to be in Georgia, taken in general. It has Mingrelia on the E. the Circaſſian Tartars, or Black Circaſſia, on the N. and W. and the Black Sea on the S. It has very few towns, and thoſe of little conſequence; the inhabitants are called Abaſcians, and are well made and ſtrong, but live in continual dread of each other; becauſe thoſe that have moſt power ſeize as many as they can of the poorer ſort, to ſell them to the Turks. Lon. from 39 to 43. E. lat. 43. to 45. N.

* ABASCIA, a river of Mingrelia, in Aſia, which falls into the Faſſo.

ABASKAJA, a town in Aſia, in Siberia, ſeated on the river Iſchim. The church is ſurrounded by a wall, and guarded by dragoons Lon. 69. 5. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

ABBEVILLE, a conſiderable town of France, in Lower Picardy, and capital of the county of Ponthieu: ſeated in a pleaſant valley, where the river Somme divides into ſeveral branches, and ſeparates the town into two parts. A manufactory of woollen cloth was ſet up here in 1665: they alſo make ſail-cloth, coarſe linen, and black and green ſoap. It carries on a good trade, by means of the river Somme, in which the tide riſes ſix feet. It is 17 miles from the Britiſh Channel, 20 N. W. of Amiens, 32 S. of Calais, and 80 N. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

ABBEBOYLE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roſcommon, and province of Connaught, 23 miles N. of Roſcommon. Lon. 8. 32. W. lat. 53. 56. N. It is remarkable for an old abbey

ABBEY-HOLM, a town in Cumberland, ſo called from an abbey built here by David king of Scots. It ſtands on an arm of the ſea, and had a market on Saturdays. It is 16 miles S. W. of Carliſle. Lon. 3. 19. W. lat. 54. 53. N.

ABBEY-MILTON, or MIDDLETON, an ancient but mean town in Dorſetſhire, where there was formerly a low abbey. The market is come to nothing. It is 12 miles N. E. of Dorcheſter. Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 50. 51. N.

ABBOIS, or APEWOOD CASTLE, in Staffordſhire, ſituated on a lofty round promontory, and a ſteep ridge of hills extending for a mile in length, having hollows cut in the ground, over which it is ſuppoſed tents have been pitched. It is conjectured to have been one continued fortification, and the hill at each end ſeems to have been a kind of baſtion, and to have been a work of the ancient Britons. It lies on the borders of Shropſhire, ſeven miles from Wolverhampton, and on the north ſide of the road from Shrewſbury to London.

ABBOT'S-BROMLEY, otherwiſe called PAGET'S-BROMLEY, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſix miles E. of Stafford, and 129 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 53. W lat. 52. 50. N.

ABBOTSBURY, a town in Dorſetſhire, where there is a famous ſwannery: it has a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeven miles

S. W. of Dorcheſter, and 127 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 50. 38. N.

* APENOW, a mountain of Germany, in Suabia, in the principality of Furſtenberg, 23 miles from Friburg. Remarkable for the ſource of the Danube, and for giving name to a long chain of mountains, that extends from the Rhine to the Neckar, and from the Foreſt Towns to the city of Thoriſheim.

ABENRADE, or APENRADE, a juriſdiction in the duchy of Sleſwick, in Denmark.

ABENRADT, a town of Denmark, in Sleſwick, now in a flouriſhing condition, being twice as large as formerly, and built in a better taſte, it is ſeated on a ſpacious open bay on the Baltick, ſurrounded on three ſides by high mountains, that render the harbour ſecure. Lon. 9. 13. E. lat. 55. 6. N.

ABENSPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſubject to the duke of that name; ſeated on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 miles S. W. of Ratiſbon. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

ABERAVON, a town of Glamorganſhire, in Wales, that had a market which is now diſuſed. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Avon, 19 miles N. W. of Cowbridge, and 195 W. of London. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

ABERBROTHIC, or ARBROTHOC, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Angus, on the ſea-coaſt. It had a monaſtery, which was demoliſhed at the time of the Reformation, but there are yet magnificent ruins to be ſeen. There are two churches, one of which is half ruined. It has a pretty good harbour, advantageous for trade, and ſtands on a fertile plain. It is 15 miles N. E. of St. Andrew's, and 40 N. N. E. of Edinburg. Lon. 2. 39. W. lat. 56. 36 N.

ABERCONWAY. See CONWAY.

ABERDEEN. There are two towns of that name in Scotland, Old and New Aberdeen. Old Aberdeen ſtands near the mouth of the River Donne, where there is a fine bridge of one arch, but no harbour. It is a ſmall place, about a mile from New Aberdeen; but has a handſome college, and was formerly a biſhop's ſee. New Aberdeen ſtands at the mouth of the river Dee, over which there is a fine bridge of ſeven arches, is a large town, with a college, called the Mariſchal College, a good tide-harbour, and very conſiderable, and a noble ſalmon-fiſhery. It ſends a member to parliament in conjunction with the boroughs of Bervie, Montroſe, Arbroath, and Brechin. It is 84 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and 58 N. E. of St. Andrew's. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 57. 6. N.

* ABERDEENSHIRE comprehends the diſtricts of Mar, Garioch, Strathbogie, and the greater part of Buchan; and ſends two members to parliament.

ABERDOUR, a ſmall town of Scotland. It ſtands on the north-coaſt of the Frith of Forth, in the county of Fife, about three miles from Edinburgh, and gives title to the Earl of Morton's eldeſt ſon, who has a fine ſeat near it.

ABERFORD, or ABERFORTH, a town in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is 16 miles S. W. of York, and 184 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 21. W. lat. 53. 50 N.

* ABERFRAW, a town of North Wales, in the iſle of Angleſey, formerly a place of great account, the kings of North Wales having then a palace here. Now reduced to a ſmall village. It is ſix miles N. W. of Newburgh. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 53. 13. N.

ABERGAVENNY, a well-built town of Monmouthſhire, containing about 500 houſes, with two pariſh churches, and an old caſtle. It has two markets, on Tueſdays and Fridays. It is ſixteen miles W. of Monmouth, and 143 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

* ABERGELLY, a village of North Wales, in Denbighſhire. It is five miles W. by S. of St. Aſaph. Lon. 3. 42. W. lat. 53. 10 N.

* ABERGWILLY, or ABERGURFECH, a village of South Wales, in Carmarthenſhire. It is 12 miles N. by E. of Carmarthen. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

ABERNETHY, a town of Scotland, in Strathern, a diſtrict of Perthſhire; ſeated on the river Tay, a little below the place where the Erne falls into the Tay, formerly the ſeat of the Pictiſh kings; and afterwards the ſee of an archbiſhop, ſince tranſferred to St Andrew's.

ABERYSTWITH, a town of Cardiganſhire, in Wales, ſeated on the river Rydal, near its confluence with the Iſtwith, where it falls into the ſea. It is but a ſmall town, yet the market on Monday is conſiderable. It is thirty miles N. E. of Cardigan, and 209 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 0 W. lat. 52. 25. N.

ABEX, a country of Africa, on the Red Sea, which bounds it on the E. Abyſſinia and Nubia lie on the W. Egypt on the N. and the coaſt of Ajan to the S. The principal towns are Ercoco and Suaquem,

which is the capital, and the ſeat of a governor. It is very ſandy and barren, being deſtitute of water. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

* ABIAD, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Abex, ſeated on a high mountain, remarkable for its trade in ebony and aromatic plants.

ABIAGRASSO, a ſmall town of Italy, ſeated on a canal, in the duchy of Milan. Lon. 9. 24. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

ABINGER, a village near Darking in Surry. It has two churches, both built by one of the abbots of its monaſtery, now no more. One of them has a fine ring of bells, much favoured by the echo of the neighbouring hills.

ABINGTON, or ABINGDON, a town of Berkſhire, which is a good thoroughfare, and pretty well built. It has a market on Mondays and Fridays. It ſends one member to parliament, and is ſeven miles S. of Oxford, and 56 W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

ABIUL, a ſmall town in Beira, a province of Portugal, containing upwards of 1300 inhabitants. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 40. 20. N.

* ABIAY, a country in Great Tartary, ſubject to the Ruſſians; but their chief is a Kalmuck prince. Lon. from 72. to 83. E. lat. 51. to 54. N.

* ABLIS, a town of France in the generality of Orleans.

ABIOE, a town of Little Tartary, lying between the river Dnieper, and the Black Sea. Lon. 33. 15. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* ABNAKIS, a people of North America, between New England and Canada. They hate labour, and could never be brought to cultivate the ground.

ABO, a city of Sweden, and capital of Finland. It is ſurrounded with mountains, has a commodious harbour and a biſhop's ſee, ſeated at the mouth of the river Aurojoki, near the gulph of Bothnia, 140 miles N. E of Stockholm. Lon. 22. 18. E. lat. 60. 27. N.

ABO-FLOT, or ABO-HUS, an ancient fort in Finland, on a peninſula, near the mouth of the river Aura. It has often ſuffered from the enemy and by fire.

ABUIM DE NOBREVA A COVTO, a diſtrict of Portugal, in the province of Entredouro e Minho.

ABOUTIGE, ABUTISH, or ABOHIBE, a town in Upper Egypt, in Africa, near the Nile, where there grows plenty of poppies, of which they make the beſt opium in all the Levant. It was formerly a large, but now a mean place. Lat. 26. 30. N.

ABRAHAMSDORF, a ſmall town in Hungary, but well inhabited. Lon. 17. 50. E. lat 46. 20. N.

ABRANTES, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, on the river Tajo, belonging to a marquis of the ſame name. It contains 35,000 inhabitants, has four convents, an alms-houſe, and an hoſpital. Lon. 7. 18. W. lat. 39. 13. N.

ABRETIRO, a town of Tra-los-montes, in Portugal, containing between two and 900 inhabitants; the diſtrict belonging to it comprehends ten pariſhes. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

* ABROLHOS, dangerous ſhoals, about 50 miles from the coaſt of Braſil, and near the iſland of St. Barbe.

ABRON, a river of France, in the government of the Nivernois.

ABRUD-BANYA, a well inhabited town in Tranſylvania, ſeated on the river Ompay, 35 miles above Alba Julia, near which there are mines of gold and ſilver, and the mine-court is kept here. Lon. 23. 21. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

ABRUZZO, a province of Naples, about 87 miles in length, and 62 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by the gulph of Venice, on the N. and W. by the marche of Ancona, Umbria, and the Campagna of Rome, and on the S by the Terra di Lavoro and Moliſe. It is divided into two parts by the river Peſcara, whereof one is called Ulterior, and has Aquila for its capital, and the other Citerior, of which Solmona is the capital. Beſides the Appennine Mountains, there are two others, called Monte Cavallo and Monte Mayallo. The top of this laſt is always covered with ſnow. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and ſaffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

* ABSPERG, a ſmall town in Suabia, in the Norgow, near Anſpach.

ABSTEINEN, a bailiwick beyond the river Memel, in the circle of Tapieu, belonging to the kingdom of Pruſſia. It is a mountainous, but pleaſant country, and abounds in corn and cattle.

ABYDOS, a town and caſtle of Leſſer Aſia, now the ſouthern caſtle of the Dardanelles at the Strait, joining the Archipelago to the Propontis. This Strait is otherwiſe called Gallipoli, and is two miles in breadth. Lon. 27. 36. E. lat. 40. 16. N.

ABYO, or ABUYO, one of the Philippine iſlands, in the Eaſt-Indies, between Mindinao and Luzon, where the Spaniards have a fort. Lon. 122. 15. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

ABYSSINIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by that of Sennar, or Nubia; on the E. partly by the Red Sea, and partly by Dancala; on the W. by Gorham and Gingiro; and on the S. by Alaba and Ommo Zaidi. It was formerly of greater extent than it is at preſent, becauſe ſeveral provinces have revolted, and the Turks have made encroachments to the Eaſt. The land is fertile in many places, and the air is very hot, except in the rainy ſeaſon, when it is very temperate. For four months in the year there are greater rains fall than perhaps in any other part of the world, which occaſion the ſwelling of the river Nile, that has its ſource in this country. It contains mines of all ſorts of metal except tin, but the inhabitants make no great advantage thereof. The fields are watered by ſeveral ſtreams, except in the mountainous parts. The emperor, or king, is called Negus. His authority is abſolute, and he often dwells with his whole court in tents. However, Abyſſinia is not without cities, as ſome pretend; for Gondar is a large place, where he commonly reſides when he is not in the field. The inhabitants are black, or very near it; but they are not ſo ugly as the Negroes. Their religion is a mixture of Chriſtianity and Judaiſm. The habit of perſons of quality is a ſilken veſt, with a ſort of ſcarf; but the common people wear nothing but a pair of drawers.

ACADIA, NOVA SCOTIA, or NEW SCOTLAND, a country in North America, bounded by the river St. Lawrence on the N. by the ocean on the E. by the bay of Fundy, and the ſea of Acadia on the S. and by New-England on the W. It was ceded to the French by the treaty of Breda, in 1661, but being afterwards taken by the Engliſh, it was, by the treaty of Utrecht, yielded up to them, where they have planted a colony. It is a very fruitful country, and affords plenty of game, beſides fiſh. The capital town is Halifax. The province was, in 1784, divided into two governments. See BRUNSWICK, NEW.

* ACAMBOU, a kingdom on the coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, whoſe king is abſolute, and all his ſubjects ſlaves; which, however, does not prevent them from being haughty and inſolent.

* ACANNY, an inland country on the gold coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, affording the beſt gold, and in great plenty. There is a town or village of the ſame name. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 8. 30. N.

ACAPULCO, a conſiderable town of Mexico, in America, ſeated on a bay of the South Sea. The harbour is very commodious, and will hold near 100 veſſels. Every year they ſend a rich ſhip to Manilla, one of the Philippine iſlands; and another returns annually from thence to the ſame port, laden with the beſt commodities of the Eaſt-Indies. One of theſe laden with ſilver was taken by commodore Anſon in the year 1743. Lon. 102. 20. W. lat. 17. 22. N.

ACARIA, a town of South America, in Paraguay, built by the Jeſuits in 1624. Long. 51. 5. W. lat. 26. 0. S.

ACERENZA, a ſmall town of Italy, in the province of Baſilicata, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a duchy. It was formerly the ſee of an archbiſhop. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

ACERNO, a town of Italy, in the citerior principality of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 17 miles S. W. of Conza, and 12 N. E. of Salerno. Lon. 15. 6. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

ACERRA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, ſeated on the river Agno, ſeven miles N. E. of Naples, and 20 S. W. of Benevento. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 40. 55. N.

ACHAIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, now called Livadia; of which Athens, at preſent named Saithines, or Setines, was the capital. See LIVADIA.

ACHAM, a country of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, bounded on the N. by Bouton, on the E. by China, on the S. by Ava, and on the W. by Patan and Jeſuat, in Bengal. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

ACHEN, or ACHEM, a capital town of a kingdom of the ſame name, in the N. part of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Eaſt-Indies. This kingdom extends as far as the line, and contains many animals, trees, and fruits, unknown to the Europeans. The inhabitants are generally very ſuperſtitious. It has for a conſiderable time been a noted place for trade, and was formerly governed by a queen; but in 1700, a ſayde, or preacher, had intereſt enough to obtain the government. It has nothing of its own but gold duſt, which is exceeding good, for the elephants teeth are brought thither out of the country. They puniſh theft very ſeverely, and yet robberies and murders are very frequent among them. This town is ſeated by the ſide of a river, in a large plain, and the king's palace is in the middle of the town, being ſo well fortified that it commands the whole. It ſtands on the N. part of the iſland, and

is 450 miles N. W. of Malacca, and 1000 S. E of Fort St. George. Lon. 95. 39. E. lat. 5. 22. N.

ACHERON, a river of Albany, in the Turkiſh empire, now called Delchu. The ancient poets made it one of the rivers of Hell.

ACHONRY, a ſmall town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Sligo, ſeated on the river Shannon.

* ACHEN, or ACKEN, a ſmall town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburgh. It has a good citadel, and ſtands on the river Elbe, five miles below Deſſaw.

ACHMETSCHET, a town in the peninſula of the Crimea, the reſidence of the Sultan Galga, eldeſt ſon of the khan of Tartary. Lon. 33. 20. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

ACHYR, a ſtrong town and caſtle of Ukrain, ſubject to the Ruſſians ſince 1667. It is on the river Uorſklo, near the frontiers of Ruſſia, 127 miles E. of Kiow. Lon. 36. 10. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

ACIERNO. See ACERNO.

* ACOMA, a town of North America, in New Mexica, ſeated on a high mountain, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is the capital of the province. Lon. 104. 15. W. lat. 35. 0. N.

ACOMAC, a county of Virginia, in North America, being a peninſula; bounded on the N by Maryland; on the E. and S by the Ocean; and on the W. by the bay of Cheſapeak. Cape Charles is at the entrance of the bay, being the moſt ſouthern promontory of this country.

ACQS, a town at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, in the government of Foix, in France, ſo called, from the hot waters in theſe parts. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

ACQS. See DAX.

ACQUA, a town in the grand duchy of Tuſcany, where there are warm baths. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

* ACQUA-CHE-PAVELLA, a celebrated fountain of Italy, in Calabria-citerior, a province of Naples. It is near the mouth of the river Crata, and the ruins called *Sibari Rouinata*.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a pretty large town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Paglia; 10 miles W. of Orvieto, and 50 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 17. E. lat. 42. 43. N.

* ACQUARIA, a ſmall town of Italy, in Frigana, a diſtrict of Modena, remarkable for its medicinal waters. It is 12 miles ſouth of the city of Modena. Lon. 11. 19. E. lat. 44. 22. N.

ACQUAVIVA, a ſmall town in Terra di Bari, a province in the kingdom of Naples. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

ACQUI, a town in Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat. It has commodious baths, is a biſhop's ſee, and ſeated on the river Bormia; 25 miles N.W. of Genoa, and 30 S of Caſal. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

ACRA, a town of Africa on the coaſt of Guinea, where the Engliſh, Dutch, and Danes, have ſtrong forts, and each fort its particular village. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 5. 0. N.

ACRE, or ACRA, a ſea port town of Paleſtine, in Aſia. It was formerly called Ptolemais, and is a biſhop's ſee. It was very famous in the time of the cruſadoes, and underwent ſeveral ſieges, as well by the Chriſtians as Saracens. It is now inconſiderable, and entirely ſupported by its harbour, which is frequented by ſeveral ſhips. It is 28 miles S. of Tyre, and 37 N. of Jeruſalem. Lon. 35. 25. E. lat. 32. 32. N.

ACRON, a territory on the Gold coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, bordering on the Fantynean country. The Dutch have a fort here called Fort Patience; and under it is the village, inhabited only by fiſhermen. The other inhabitants are addicted to huſbandry, and ſell their corn to other countries. There is plenty of game, which is very commodious for the Dutch factory. This is called Little Acron, Great Acron being farther inland, and a kind of a republic.

ACROTERI, a town in the iſland of Santorin, that lies in the ſea of Candia. Lon. 26. 1. E. lat. 36. 25. N.

ACTON, a village in Middleſex, noted for its medicinal waters. It is ſix miles from London, in the Oxford road.

ACTON-BURNELL, a village in Shropſhire. A parliament was held here in the reign of Edward I. wherein a ſtatute, called the Statute-merchant, was made for the aſſurance of debts, when the lords ſate in the caſtle, and the commons in a barn, the property of the monks of St Peter and St. Paul, at Shrewſbury, which is alſo ſtanding. A great part of the caſtle remains. Such of the walls as are ſtanding are exceedingly ſtrong, and adorned with fine battlements and rows of windows curiouſly carved. The building is ſquare, and in many places entire, having ſuffered leſs from the injury of time than any other, and muſt, from its preſent appearance, have been a magnificent ſtructure. It is eight miles from Shrewſbury, and three from Great Wenlock.

ACUMOLO,

ACUMOLO, a ſmall town in Abruzzo ulterior, in the province of the kingdom of Naples.

ADAMSHIDE, a diſtrict of the circle of Raſtenburg, belonging to the king of Pruſſia, which, with Dombroſken, was bought in 1737, for 42,000 dollars.

* ADAM'S-PIKE, a high mountain of the Eaſt-Indies, in the iſland of Ceylon; on the top of which they believe the firſt man was created; and there is the ſhape of a man's foot cut out of the rock, about five or ſix feet in length, which they pretend is the print of his foot. And near this is a reef of rocks, which run over to the continent, called Adam's bridge, for they ſay it was made by angels to carry him over to the main land. However, we muſt obſerve, that theſe are European names, for the firſt man is not called Adam by them.

* ADANA, an ancient, handſome, and agreeable town of Natolia, ſeated under the moſt charming climate in the world, with a biſkop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Choquen, 25 miles N. E. of Tarſus. Lon. 36. 12. E. lat. 37 26. N.

ADDA, a river of Swiſſerland and Italy, which riſes in mount Braulio, in the country of the Griſons, and paſſing through the Valteline, runs through the lake Como and the Milaneſe, falling into the Po near Cremona.

ADEA, a province of Anian, on the Eaſt coaſt of Africa. See ADEI.

ADEI, or ADEA, a kingdom of Africa, called alſo Zetla, from its capital town. It lies on the S. coaſt of the ſtrait of Babelmandel. It ſeldom rains here, and yet the country is fruitful, being well watered with rivers. It abounds with wheat, millet, frankincenſe, and pepper; and the tails of their ſheep weigh 25lb. each. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

ADELFORS, a gold mine in the pariſh of Alſheda, and in the diſtrict of Jonkioping, in the province of Smaland, in Sweden. It was firſt diſcovered in the year 1738, and there are ducats coined with its gold.

ADEN, formerly a rich and conſiderable town of Arabia the Happy, in Aſia. It is ſeated by the ſea-ſide; but has been ruined and abandoned for ſome years. Lon. 46. 30. E. lat. 13. 10. N.

ADENBURG, or ALDENBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg ſubject to the elector Palatine. It is 12 miles N. E. of Cologne, and 17 N. N. E. of Bonn. Lon. 7. 16 E. lat. 51. 2. N.

ADERBIGAN, a province of Perſia; bounded on the N. by Armenia Proper; on the S. by Irac-Agemi; on the E. by Ghilan; and on the W. by Curdiſtan. The principal town is Tauris. Lon. from 47. to 52. E. lat. 36. to 39. N.

ADERNO, a ſmall place in the Val di Demona, in the kingdom of Sicily. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

ADJAZZO, a handſome town and caſtle of Corſica, in the Mediterranean ſea, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. It is populous, and the ſoil is fertile in wine. It is 27 miles S. W. of Corte. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

ADIGE, a river of Italy, which has its ſource to the S. of the lake Glace, among the Alps, and runs S. by Trent, and then E. by Verona, in the territory of Venice, falling into the gulph of Venice, N. of the mouth of the Po.

ADERBEITSAN, a province of Perſia, in Aſia, and part of the ancient Media. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Shirvan, on the S. by Irac Agemi and Curdiſtan, on the E. by Ghilan and the Caſpian ſea; and on the W. by Turcomania.

● ADOLPH. FREDRICK's SCHACHT, a ſilver mine in Sweden, which from 1742 to 1747, produced a great quantity of ſilver.

ADON, a populous village, in the province of Stuhl-Weiſſenburg, belonging to Hungary. It lies in a fruitful country, near the river Danube. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 47 30 N.

ADOUR, a river of France, which riſes in the mountains of Bigorre, and running N. by Tarbes, through Gaſcony, afterwards turns E. and paſſing by Dax, falls into the bay of Biſcay below Bayonne.

ADRA, a ſea-port town of Granada, in Spain, 17 miles S. E. of Granada, and 22 S. W. of Almeria. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 36. 42. N.

ADRIA, a town of Italy, which gives name to the Adriatic ſea. At preſent it is very inconſiderable, though it has a biſhop's ſee. It lies in the territory of Venice, 27 miles S. S. W. of Venice. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

ADRIANO A SIERRA, or mountain of Adriana, in Guipuſcoa, a ſubdiviſion of the province of Biſcay, in Spain. There is a road over it to Aalba and Old Caſtile, which is very difficult at its beginning there is a dark path of 40 or 50 paces cut through a rock; after which is the mountain that muſt be paſſed over, which is one of the higheſt of the Pyrenees. Theſe mountains are little frequented; and there are no inhabitants,

except a few ſhepherds who live in cottages.

ADRIANOPLE, a celebrated town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a fine plain, on the river Marazi, 115 miles N. W. of Conſtantinople. The Grand Signior often viſits this place. It is eight miles in circumference, but the ſtreets are narrow and crooked. Lon. 26. 27. E. lat. 41. 45. N.

ADVENTURE ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the South Sea, lying in 43. 21. S. lat. and 147. 29. W. lon. So called from the ſhip Adventure, in which capt. Furneaux ſailed to the South Sea. Capt. Cook found theſe people to be mild and chearful, with little of that wild appearance which ſavages in general have. They were, however, almoſt totally devoid of perſonal activity or genius, and were nearly on a par with the wretched natives of Terra del Fuego.

ADULA, a mountain of Navarre, in Spain, lying between Pampeluna and St Jean de Pie de Port.

ADZEL, a poor place in the general government of Riga, belonging to Ruſſia. Lon. 38. 5. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

ADZENOTA, a ſmall town of Valencia, in Spain, ſeated on the mountains Pegna Golola, where they have plenty of medicinal plants. Lon. 2 16. W. lat. 39. 10. N.

* ADWAITON, a village in the Weſt-riding of Yorkſhire, five miles S. W. of Leeds Lon. 1. 34. W. lat. 53 45. N.

ÆGADES, or ÆGATES, three ſmall iſlands, lying on the W ſide of Sicily, oppoſite to the main land, between Marſella and Trapani: their names are Levenzo, Favignana, and Maretama.

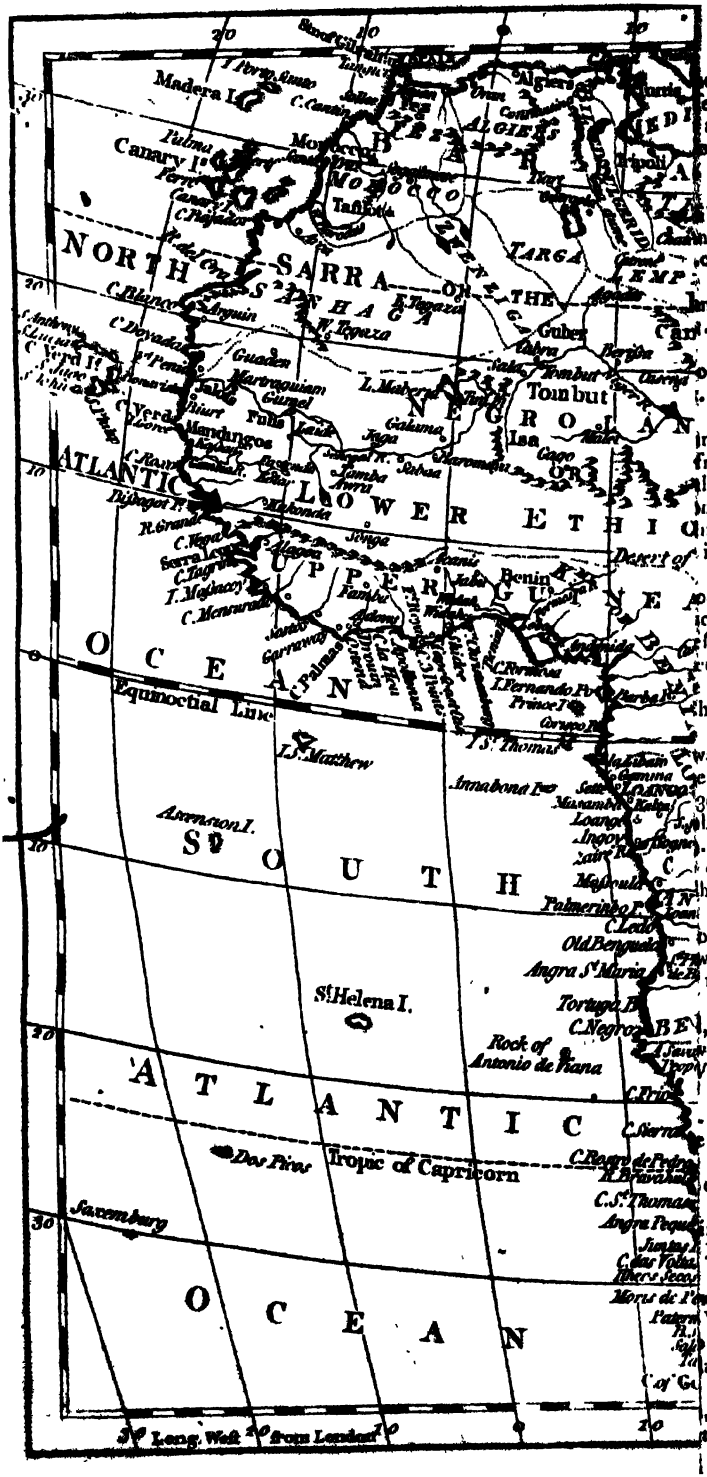
ÆGELSTAWIK, a good harbour, lying about half a mile from the town of Sodertledge, in Suder-torn, a diſtrict of Sudermanland, in Sweden.

ÆNGINA, one of the iſlands in the Archipelago. It lies on the bay of Engia, and the town of that name contains about 800 houſes and a caſtle; and near it are the ruins of a magnificent ſtructure, which was probably a temple.

AERSHOT, a town in the Netherlands, in the duchy of Brabant, and capital of the duchy of Aerſhot. It is ſeated on the river Demur, ten miles E. of Malines, or Mechlin, and eight N. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 49. E lat. 51. 2. N.

ÆTHRA, a river of Sweden, that riſes in the lake Alſungan, and runs by Falkenberg, in South Holland, and falls into the

AFRICA, one of the four principal parts of the world, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the W. and S. by the ocean; on the E. by the Red Sea, and the iſthmus of Suez. It is in the form of a pyramid, whoſe baſe, from Tangier to the iſthmus of Suez, is about 2000 miles. From the top of the pyramid, that is to ſay, from the Cape of Good-Hope, to the moſt northern part, is 4600 miles; and in the broadeſt part, that is, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3,00. The greateſt part of it is within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almoſt inſupportable in many places. However, the coaſts in general are very fruitful, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. The fleſh of the animals is in general very good; and there are more wild beaſts than in any other part of the world; ſuch as lions, tigers, leopards, panthers, rhinoceroſes, and elephants There are alſo ſome animals peculiar to this country, ſuch as the hippopotamus, or the ſea horſe, whoſe teeth are ſo large that they ſerve inſtead of ivory, and are much better, the rhinoceros, with two horns on its noſe; and the moſt beautiful ſtriped zebra, which is eſteemed a fine preſent for the greateſt princes. As for the crocodiles, which were thought formerly to be peculiar to Africa, are now met with in other places, or at leaſt creatures ſo much like them that it is hard to know the difference. Beſides theſe, they have oſtriches, camels, various ſorts of monkies, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are ſeveral deſerts, particularly one of a large extent, which is almoſt without water, and whoſe ſands are ſo looſe, that, by means of a ſtrong wind, they will ſometimes bury whole caravans at a time. However, this is not quite without inhabitants, for there are wild Arabs, and other people, who rove from place to place, partly in ſearch of paſture, and partly to lie in wait for the rich caravans that travel from Barbary and Egypt to Negroeland and Abyſſinia. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile, and the Niger. This laſt is thought by ſome to have its ſource near that of the Nile, and to run quite across Africa, from E. to W. and to fall into the Atlantic Ocean in ſeveral branches, of which Senegal is the chief; but this is doubted by others, and not without reaſon. There are very high mountains in divers parts, particularly in Abyſſinia and Barbary; in which laſt country is mount


NORTH
SARRA
OR
THE
NEGRO
LAND
LOWER
ETHI
UPPER
GUINEA
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
SOUTH
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
Equinoctial Line
Tropic of Capricorn
Madera I.
Canary I.
Palma
Ferro
Mogodor
Tafilet
Tombut
Galama
Jaga
Benin
Fernando Po
Prince I.
St. Thomas
Annabon I.
Ascension I.
St. Helena I.
Rock of Antonio de Fiana
Das Pires
Saxemburg
Long. West
From London

mount Atlas, that ſeparates Barbary from Biledulgerid, and runs from E. to W. Their religion is Mahometaniſm and Paganiſm, though there are Chriſtians in ſome parts, as in Abyſſinia, and among the European ſettlements. Africa is variouſly divided, according to different geographers: however, the beſt diſtinguiſh them by the names of Egypt, Barbary, Guinea, Congo, Caffreria, Abyſſinia, Nubia, and Nigritia, with the iſlands that ſurround it. See theſe articles.

AFRICA, a ſea port town of Tunis, ſeated on the coaſt of Barbary, 70 miles S. S. E. of Tunis. This was taken by the emperor Charles V. who demoliſhed the fortifications. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 35. 36. N.

AFWESIAD, a large copper-work belonging to the crown of Sweden, which lies on the Dala, in the province of Dalecarlia, in Sweden. It is like a town, and has its own church. Here they make copper-plates, and it has a mint for ſmall ſilver coin, as well as a roval poſt houſe. Lon. 14. 10. W. lat. 61. 10. N.

AFWIOWARA, a village in the diſtrict of Kemi-lappo, in Lapland, ſituated among the mountains. It has a bailiwick and a court of juſtice. Lon. 26. 12 E. lat 69 2 . N.

* AGADES, a kingdom of Negroeland, in Africa, with a town of the ſame name, tributary to the king of Lombut It produces excellent ſena and manna. Lon. 13. 10. E lat. 19. 10 N.

AGAIHA, St. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the ulterior principality, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 20 miles N. E of Naples. Lon. 14. 36 E. lat. 41. 5. N.

AGAITON, a town of Africa, ſeated near the mouth of the river Formoſa, on the coaſt of Guinea, 80 miles S. of Benin Lon. 7. 6. E. lat. 7. 20. N.

AGDE, a populous town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Eraut, a mile and a half from its mouth, in the Gulph of Lyons; on which there is a ſmall fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 miles N E. of Narbonne, 30 S by W. of Montpelier, and 340 S. by E of Paris. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

AGDENAS, a ſmall diſtrict of Norway, in the territory of Drontheim, into which the bay of that name runs.

AGDESIDL, a ſmall diſtrict in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand, in Norway. It contains the bailiwicks of Nidenas, Raabygdelauet, Liſten, and Mandal.

AGEN, a rich, handſome, and ancient town of France, the capital of the Agenois, in Guienne, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Garonne, in a pleaſant country, 26 miles N. E. of Condom, and 75 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 44. 12. N.

AGENABAT, a town of Tranſilvania, 10 miles N. E. of Hermanſtadt, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 24. 50 E. lat. 46. 32. N.

AGENOIS, a diſtrict of France, in Guienne, whoſe capital is AGEN. It is very fruitful.

AGER, a ſmall town of Catalonia, in Spain, with the title of a viſcount. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 41. 50. N.

AGGA, or AGGONA, a country on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, in which there is a very high hill, called the Devil's Mount, ſuppoſed to contain a great quantity of gold. The Engliſh have a fort here; and the village near it is inhabited chiefly by fiſhermen.

AGGERHUYS, the largeſt dioceſe in the S. part of Norway, and principal of the whole kingdom. In this dioceſe there is a caſtle of the ſame name, ſeated upon a mountain, and on the W. ſide of the bay, under which the town of Chriſtmas lies.

AGGERHUYS, a town of Norway, and capital of a province of the ſame name, which is full of mountains. It is 30 miles N. W. of Frederickſtadt, and ſubject to Denmark. Lon 10 . E. lat. 59. 30. N.

AGGERSBORG, one of the caſtles of Frederickſtadt, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſtadt, belonging to Norway.

AGGERSHERRED, a diſtrict of Chriſtianſound, and a dioceſe of Norway. It conſiſts of three juridical places; namely, Aſcher, Weſt Baium, and Ager.

AGHRIM, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinſter, 13 miles S W. of Wicklow. Lon. 6 21. W. lat. 52. 45. N. It is famous for a battle fought in 1691.

AGINCOURT, a village of the French Netherlands, in the county of Artois: near this place Henry V. king of England, obtained a ſignal victory, with a handful of men, over the French in 1415. It is ſeven miles N. of Heſdin. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

AGIRU, one of the four bailiwicks in the iſland of Corfu. It lies to the W. and has 20 villages, with above 8000 inhabitants. The moſt remarkable place is a convent, called Palleo Caſtrizza.

* AGMAT, a town of Africa, in the province, and on the river of the ſame

name, in the kingdom of Morocco. It is ſeated on the declivity of one of the mountains of Atlas, where the air is good, and the country fertile, 16 miles S of Morocco. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat 30. 56. N.

AGMONDESHAM. See AMERSHAM.

AGNADELLOA, a village of the Milaneſe, in the territory of Como, famous for two battles: of which the firſt was fought in May 1509, and the other in Auguſt 1705 It is ſeated on the canal between Adda and Serio; five miles S. E of Caſſana, and 10 N. of Lodi. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat 45. 25 N.

*AGNANO, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, ſurrounded with mountains.

AGNIREINS, a ſmall place in the chattelany of Ville Neuve, belonging to the government of Bourgogne, in France It was formerly the ſeat of the chattelany. Lon. 2 5. E lat. 47. 10. N.

AGON, an iſland in the N part of Hellingland, a province of Sweden, with a good harbour, to which ſhipping reſort.

*AGOSTA, a ſea-port town of Sicily, with an excellent harbour. The greateſt part of it was ſwallowed up by an earthquake in 1693, and what remains is inconſiderable. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 37. 35. N.

AGRA, the capital town of a province of the ſame name, in Indoſtan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is looked upon as the largeſt city in theſe parts, and is in the form of a half moon A man on horſe-back can hardly ride round it in a day. It is ſurrounded with a wall of red ſtone, and with a ditch 100 feet wide. The Great Mogul ſometimes reſides here, and his palace is prodigiouſly large, and the ſeraglio commonly contains above 1090 women There are above 800 baths in this town; but that which travellers admire moſt, is the mauſoleum of one of the Mogul's wives, which was 20 years in building. The indigo of Agra is the moſt valuable of all that comes from the Eaſt Indies. It is ſeated on the river Jemma, about 50 miles above its confluence with the Tchemel, and is 300 miles N. E of Surat. Lon. 76. 45. E. lat. 26. 43. N.

AGRAMONI, a ſmall town of Catalonia in Spain, and the chief place of a juriſdiction. Lon. 1. 0. E lat 41. 30 N

AGREDA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, eight miles S. W. of Taracona. Lon. 2 0 W. lat. 41. 53. N.

AGRIA, called by the Germans Eger, a ſmall, but ſtrong town, of Upper Hungary, with a biſhop's ſee and a citadel, The Turks beſieged it in 1552, with 70,000 men, but were obliged to raiſe the ſiege. The garriſon conſiſted only of 2000 Hungarians; but the women ſhewed a great deal of courage on this occaſion. It was taken by the Turks in 1596, and retaken in 1687; ſince which, it has continued under the dominion of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Agria, 47 miles N. E. of Buda, and 55 W. of Caſſovia. Lon 20. 10 E. lat. 48. 10 N.

*AGRIGNAN, one of the iſlands of the Ladrones, which is about 30 miles in compaſs Lon. 146. E. lat. 19. 40 N.

AGUA DE PAO, a town in the iſland of St Michael, one of the Azores, in the Atlantic Ocean Lon. 25 40. W. lat. 38. 0. N.

AGUA DE [illegible]IS, a ſmall town of Portugal in Al[illegible]o It has an audience-court of its o[illegible] Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 39. 5 N.

AGUA REVES, a ſmall town of Portugal, in the province of Tra los-montes. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

AGUAS BELLAS, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, with a diſtrict of two pariſhes Lon. 8. 5. W. lat. 39. 40 N.

*AGUILA, a town of the province of Habat, in the kingdom of Fez, in Africa, ſeated on the river Aguila, and ſubject to the king of Morocco.

*AGUILAR, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, 24 miles W of Eſtella. Lon. 2. 30 W. lat 42. 35 N. There is another town called Aguilar del-campo, in Old Caſtile.

AGUIR, a ſmall town of Portugal, in Alentejo, which is a ville in the province dom of Beja, and contains about 450 inhabitants.

AGLRANDE, or AIGURANDE, a ſmall town of France, in Berry, with a chattelany. Lon 2. 10. L lat. 47. 00. N.

*AGURENDL, a ſmall town of France, in la Marche, ſeated on the confines of Berry. Lon. 2 5. E. lat. 46 25 N.

AHUN, a town of France, in the Upper Marche, and in the generality of Moulins, being a royal juriſdiction. It is ſeated on the river Creuſe, eight miles S E of Gueret. Lon. 2. 4. E. lat 46. 5. N.

AHUYS, a ſea-port town of Sweden, ſtrong by ſituation, in the principality of Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 miles S E of Chriſtianſtadt, and near the Baltic Sea. Lon. 14. 15. E. lat. 56 15 N.

AJAZZO, a ſea port town of the iſland of Corſica, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

AJAZZO, a ſea-port town of Natolia, in the province of Caramania, anciently Sileſia, ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, 30 miles N. of Antioch, and 40 W. of Aleppo, where the city of Iſſus anciently ſtood, and near which Alexander fought his ſecond battle with Darius. Lon. 33. 10. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

AICH, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, ſeated on the river Par. It was taken by the Swedes in 1634, and ſome time after reduced to aſhes. Lon. 11. 20. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

AICHSTAT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a biſhoprick of the ſame name. It is remarkable for a curious piece of workmanſhip, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is in the church: it is of maſſy gold, of great weight, and is enriched with 350 diamonds, 1400 pearls, rubies, and other precious ſtones. The place is moderately large, and ſeated in a valley on the river Altmul, 10 miles N. of Newburg, and 30 S. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 57. N. The biſhoprick is 45 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; and the biſhop is chancellor of the church of Mayence, or Mentz.

AIELLO, a ſmall town in Abruzzo Ulterior, in the kingdom of Naples, that gives title to a duke. It now belongs to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lon. 13. 20. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

AIGLE, a river in the government of Orleanois, in France, that riſes at Mee, in Beauſſe, and falls into the Loire.

AIGLE, a pretty little town of France, in Upper Normandy, where they carry on a trade in corn and hard-ware, particularly in pins. It is 27 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 47 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

AIGREMONT, a barony of Baſigny, in France, in the government of Champagne and Brie, depending on the duchy of Langres.

AIGUEPERSE, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, and in the duchy of Montpenſier. Near it is a ſpring that pours out its water in a great ſtream, very cold, and fatal to the animals that drink of it. It is 20 miles N. of Clermont, and 190 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

AIGUILLON, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agenois, with a caſtle, and the title of a duchy. It is ſeated in a fertile valley, 10 miles N. W. of Agen, and 50 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 44. 19. N.

AIGUIS-MORTES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc. It is very ſtrong on account of its ſituation among the moraſſes, though at ſome diſtance from the ſea. It had a harbour, which is now choaked up; and it has ſtill an admiralty, a viguerie, and a board of five great farms. Lon. 4. 3. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

AIGUIS-CAUDES, a diſtrict of France, in the valley of Oſſau, the fineſt in the whole bailiwick of Oleron. It is in the government of Navarre and Bearn; and has a warm ſpring that is oily, ſaponaceous, and ſpirituous; and is uſed outwardly to cure wounds and ſwellings, as well as inwardly for internal diſorders.

* AILAH, a ſmall but ancient town of Aſia, in Arabia Petrea, ſeated on the eaſtern ſide of one of the N. bays of the Red Sea. It is near the road which the pilgrims take when they travel from Egypt to Mecca. Some think it the Elath mentioned in Scripture. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

AILESBURY, the largeſt town in Buckinghamſhire, with the title of an earldom, and a market on Saturdays. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets lying about the market-place, which is large, and in the middle of it is a very convenient hall, where the aſſizes are ſometimes held. It ſends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 41 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

AIMARGUES, a ſmall town of France, in the dioceſe of Niſmes, and government of Languedoc. It is ſeated on the river Veiſtre, among moraſſes. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

AIME, or AXIMA, a ſmall town in the county of Tarentaiſe, belonging to the duchy of Savoy, ſeated on the river Iſere.

AINSA, a town of Spain, in the principality of Sorbrabe, in the kingdom of Arragon, ſeated on a plain on the river Ara.

AIRE, a ſea-port town in Scotland, in the ſhire of Aire, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the Frith of Clyde; 65 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 39. E. lat. 55. 30. N. It is ſmall, and ſeated in a ſandy ſoil; but the inhabitants have found means to render it pretty fruitful.

AIRE, a town of France, in Proper Gaſcony, of which it is the capital, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Adour, on the declivity of a mountain, 32 miles E. of Dax, and 65 S. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 16. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

AIRE,

AIRE, a ſtrong town in the Netherlands, in the county of Artois, with a caſtle. It was taken by the French in 1710, and was confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. It is ſeated on the river Lis, 22 miles S. of Dunkirk, and communicates with St. Omer's by a canal cut from the river Aa. Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 80. 42. N.

AISAY, a ſmall town and chattellany in the territory of Montagne, belonging to the government of Burgundy in France.

AISNE, a river of France, which riſes in Champagne, and runs W. by Soiſons, in the iſle of France, and falls into the river Oiſe, a little above Campeigne.

AITONA, or HITONA, a ſmall town in the principality of Catalonia in Spain, and the capital of a marquiſate. Lon. 0. 39. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

AIX, a large, handſome, and ancient town of France, and capital of Provence, with a parliament, and an univerſity. It is ſeated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the little river Arc. It is 40 miles S. W. of Avignon, 75 E. of Montpelier, and 82 W. of Nice. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat. 43. 32 N.

AIX, a very ancient town in the duchy of Savoy, on the lake of Bourget, with the title of a marquiſate. Here are mineral waters frequented by a great number of perſons. It is eight miles N. of Chamberry, and is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

AIX, a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of France, between the Iſle of Oleron and the Continent. It is only memorable for an unſucceſsful expedition of the Engliſh in 1758, when they were bound to Rochfort with a deſign of taking or burning the ſhips and ſtores in the river on which that town is ſeated; but returned without doing any thing, except demoliſhing the fort of this iſland. It is 12 miles N. W. of Rochfort, and 12 S. S. W. of Rochelle. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 46. 5. N.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, a large and handſome town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers. It is a free Imperial town, and the emperor Charlemain was ſo delighted with the beauty of the place, that he choſe it for his reſidence. He is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his ſword, his belt, and the Four Evangeliſts, written in letters of gold, which are made uſe of at the coronation of the emperors. The famous mineral waters draw a great number of perſons every year. It is ſeated in a bottom, ſurrounded with mountains, 17 miles N. of Limburg, 22 N. E. of Liege, and 40 W. of Cologn. Lon. 6. 3. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

* AKISSAT, a town of Natolia, in Aſia, built in a handſome plain above 17 miles over, which is ſown with corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mahometans, and is ſeated on the river Hermus, 50 miles S. E. of Pergamo. Lon. 28. 30. E. lat 38. 48. N.

ALABA, one of the three ſmalleſt diſtricts of Biſcay in Spain, but pretty fertile in rye, barley, and fruits. There are very good mines of [illegible] it had formerly the title of a kingdom.

ALADULIA, a province of Turkey, in Aſia, lying between Amaſia and the Mediterranean ſea towards Mount Taurus. The country is high, ſtoney, and inacceſſible, on account of the great number of mountains. However, there are good paſtures, and they breed excellent horſes and camels.

ALAFOENS, a diſtrict in the province of Beira, in Portugal, comprehending 37 pariſhes: in 1648 it was raiſed to a duchy.

ALAGNON, one of the principal rivers in the government of Auvergne, in France; it riſes at Cantal, is very rapid, and runs into the Allier.

ALAGOA, a town in the iſle of St. Michael, one of the Azores; it has two pariſh churches.

ALAGON, a ſmall town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, ſeated on a peninſula formed by the rivers Ebro and Xalon.

ALAINE, a river of France, in the government of Nivernois.

ALAJOR, a diſtrict of the iſland of Minorca, ſo called from a ſmall town of that name.

ALAIS, a dioceſe of France, in the government of Languedoc, in the mountains of Cevennes.

ALAIS, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Gardon, near a beautiful meadow at the foot of the Cevennes, 35 miles N. of Montpelier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

ALAND, an iſland of the Baltic Sea, between Sweden and Finland, ſubject to the former. It lies between 20 and 21 degrees of E. lon. and between 60 and 61 degrees of N. lat. at the entrance of the gulph of Bothnia.

ALAPAEWSKOI-SAWOD, an iron-forge in the circles of Cathrinenburg, belonging to Siberia, in Aſia.

ALAR-

ALARCON, a ſmall town of New Caſtile in Spain, near the river Xucar: it was demoliſhed by the Moors, but afterwards rebuilt.

ALATAMHA, a large river in North America, which has its ſource in the Alleganv mountains, and running S. E. through Georgia, falls into the Atlantic Ocean below Frederica.

* ALATRI, a town of Italy, in the Campagnia of Rome, ſeated on a hill, with a biſhop's ſee. It is five miles N. W. of Veroli, and 40 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 41. 46. N.

ALATYR, a town of Ruſſia, in Aſia, in the circle of Alatyrſkoy, ſeated on the river Suru, in the government of Caſan, and 40 miles E. of that place.

ALAVA, a diſtrict of Spain, about 20 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, containing very good iron mines. Victoria is the capital town.

ALAUTA, a river of Turky, in Europe; it has its ſource in the mountains that ſeparate Moldavia and Tranſilvania, runs S. through Walachia, and diſcharges itſelf into the Danube, almoſt oppoſite to Nicopolis.

ALBA, a town of Italy, in Montferrat, with a biſhop's ſee. It was ceded in 1631 to the duke of Savoy, and is ſeated on the river Tanaro, 20 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

* ALBA-JULIA, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Tranſilvania, capital of the territory of Gualafenwax, a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. The princes of Tranſilvania generally reſide here; it is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Ompais, 25 miles W. of Hermanſtadt, and 190 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 46. 26. N.

ALBANIA, a province of Turky, in Europe, lying on the gulph of Venice. It is bounded on the S. by Livadia, on the E. by Theſſalia and Macedonia, and on the N. by Boſnia and Dalmatia. It produces excellent wine; and the inhabitants are good horſemen, and great thieves. They are Chriſtians of the Greek church, and deſcended from the ancient Scythians. Durazzo is the capital town. Lon. from 18. to 22. E. lat. 39. to 43 30. N.

ALBANO, a town of Italy, on a lake of the ſame name, in the Campagnia of Rome, with a biſhop's ſee. The territory about it produces the beſt wine in all this country, and a great many noblemen have gardens here, where they paſs the ſummer. It is near Caſtel Gandolfo, 15 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 41. 43. N. There is likewiſe another town of the ſame name in the Baſilicata of the kingdom of Naples, remarkable for the fertility of the ſoil, and the nobility of the inhabitants.

* ALBANOPOLI, a town of Turky, in Europe, formerly the capital of Albania. It is ſeated on the river Drin, 40 miles E. of Eleſſio. Lon. 20. 12. E lat. 41. 48. N.

ALBAN'S, ST. a town in Hertfordſhire, with the title of a duchy, and two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Coln, aroſe from the ruins of the ancient city of Verulam, and receives its name from a monaſtery dedicated to St. Alban, a Roman martyr. The monaſtery is now uſed as a pariſh church, and in it were buried ſeveral perſons of royal blood, particularly the famous duke Humphrey, whoſe body was diſcovered not many years ſince. It is 12 miles S. E. of Dunſtable, and 21 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 51. 45. N. It ſends two members to parliament.

ALBANY, a fortreſs belonging to the Engliſh, ſeated on the S. W. of Hudſon's bay. Lon. 81. 20. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

ALBANY, a town of North America, about 150 miles from New York, upon the river Hudſon. This town is not of ſo much note for the number of houſes and inhabitants, as for the great trade which was carried on with the Indians. This trade took off a great quantity of Engliſh coarſe woollen goods, and alſo guns, hatchets, knives, kettles, powder, and ſhot, beſides ſeveral other articles. Theſe people, or rather a combination of five nations, are the greateſt and moſt formidable Indian power in all America. Lon. 75. 20. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

ALBANY, or BRAIDALBIN, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the ſhire of Perth. Albany formerly gave the title of duke to a branch of the royal family of Stuart; and Braidalbin now gives the title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Campbell.

ALBAREGALIS. See STUL WEISSENBURG.

ALBARGARIA, a poor town in Alentejo, a province of Portugal, but has an audience court of its own.

ALBARGARIA DE PENELA, a diſtrict of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e Minho, conſiſting of eleven pariſhes.

ALBARAZIN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, on the frontiers of New Caſtile, with a biſhop's ſee. It is an ancient and ſtrong place, and its wool is the beſt in Arragon. It is ſeated on the

the Guadalavir, 12 miles W. by N. of Teruel, and 100 E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 40. 30. N.

* ALBAZIN, a town of Great Tartary, with a ſtrong fortreſs to defend it againſt the Chineſe and Mogul Tartars. It is on the road from Moſcow to Pekin. Lon. 103. 30. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

ALBE, or AUBE, a lordſhip of France, in the government of Lorrain and Barre. Alb, or Sar Alb, is the capital town, and is ſeated on the river Saar.

ALBEGNE, a ſmall town of France, in Quercy, a diſtrict of the government of Guienne and Gaſcony.

ALBEMARLE, or AUMARLE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, from whence the noble family of Keppel take the title of earl. The ſerges of this town are in high eſteem. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, on the confines of Picardy, 35 miles N. E. by N. of Rouen, and 70 N. N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

ALBEMARLE, the moſt northern part of the province of North Carolina, in America.

ALBENGUA, an ancient ſtrong ſea-port town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a biſhop's ſee. The place is ſurrounded with olive-trees: but the air unwholeſome. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea, 37 miles S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 3. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

ALBI, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of the Albigois, a ſmall territory, about 27 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a biſhop's ſee, and the cathedral is very handſome. The inhabitants are called Albigenſes, and were the firſt that diſputed the Pope's authority; but were condemned by a council held here in 1176. The environs of Albi are delightful, and the walks are the moſt agreeable in Languedoc. It is ſeated on the river Tarn, 30 miles S. by W. of Rhodez, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 14. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

ALBI, a ſmall town in Abruzzo Citerior.

ALBISOLA, a ſmall town belonging to the republic of Genoa; here is a porcelain manufacture, and ſeveral country-houſes of the Genoeſe nobility. It was bombarded in 1745, by the Engliſh. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

ALBOLODUY, a ſmall town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 37. 15. N.

ALBOURG, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, capital of the dioceſe of the ſame name, and a biſhop's ſee. It is called Albourg, which ſignifies Eel-town, on account of the great number of eels taken here. It is ſeated on a canal, 10 miles from the ſea, 30 N. of Wyeburg, and 50 W. of Arhuys. It has an exchange for merchants, and a ſafe and deep harbour. They have a conſiderable trade in herrings and corn, and a manufactory of guns, piſtols, ſaddles, and gloves. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 56. 50. N.

ALBRET, a town of Gaſcony in France, 37 miles S. of Bourdeaux, and 40 N. E. of Dax. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 44. 10 N.

* ALBRIGHTON, a village in Shropſhire, on the edge of Staffordſhire, 10 miles N. N. E. of Bridgenorth.

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It carries on a conſiderable trade in wool and cloth, is 22 miles S. W. of Alcantara, and 17 N. of Badajox. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 38. 50. N.

ALCALA DE GUADAIRA, a town of Andaluſia in Spain, ſeated on the river Guadaira, five miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 16. W. lat. 37. 28. N.

ALCALA-DE-HENAREZ, a large handſome town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with a famous univerſity, a fine library, and a caſtle. Without the walls there is ſo fine a ſpring, that the water is kept for the king's uſe. It is ſeated on the river Henarez, 10 miles S. W. of Guadalaxara, and 15 E. N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

ALCALA-DE-REAL, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a famous monaſtery; ſeated near the river Salado, ſix miles S. of Seville. Lon. 5. 22. W. lat. 37. 38. N.

ALCAMER, an ancient and handſome town of the United Provinces, in Kennemerland, a part of North Holland. In the environs of this town they make the beſt butter and cheeſe in Holland; and have the fineſt tulips. It is 15 miles N. by E. of Harlem, and 17 N. by W. of Amſterdam. Lon. 4. 44. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

* ALCAMO, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, at the foot of Mount Bonifati. Lon. 13. 52. E. lat. 38. 2 N.

ALCANTARA, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a magnificent bridge over the river Tajo, built by the emperor Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, and retaken by the French the ſame year. It is ſeated on the river Tajo, on the confines of Portugal, 42 miles N. by W. of Merida, and 142 N. by W. of Seville. Lon. 6. 7. W. lat.

lat. 39. 20. N. There is another ALCANTARA, in Andaluſia: it ſtands pretty high, has a place where the Romans built a bridge over a moraſs, with a tower at each end, which upon occaſion can be ſhut up.

* ALCARAZ, a town of Spain, in La Mancha, defended by a ſtrong caſtle, and has a remarkable ancient aqueduct. It is ſituated near the ſource of the river Guadalquiver, and 135 miles S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 38. 28. N.

* ALCAZAR LEGUER, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat. It was taken by Alphonſo king of Portugal, in 1468; but ſoon after abandoned to the Moors. It is ſeated on the coaſt of the Straits of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 35. 0. N.

ALCAZAR DO SAI, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, N. 50. A caſtle reckoned impregnable. They have fine white ſalt here, and from which the town takes its name. It is ſeated on the river Cadoan, 15 miles from the ſea, and 35 S. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 9. 0. W. lat. 38. 18. N.

ALCAZAR, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated on the river Xardamana, which has a fortreſs erected for its defence, and lies in a fruitful country, 100 miles N. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 38. 15. N.

ALCMINA, a marquiſate in the kingdom of Sicily, in the Val di Mazara.

ALCOLASTRE, a river of France, in the government of Nivernois.

ALCONCHOL, a caſtle of Spain, on the frontiers of Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Alcaraque, that falls into the Guadiana, 20 miles S. by W. of Badajox. Lon. 6. 58. W. lat. 38. 12. N.

ALCOVENDAS, a ſmall town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated in a barren country.

ALCOUTIM, a ſmall town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, on the confines of Alentejo. It is ſeated on the river Guadiana, contains about 1000 inhabitants, and has a diſtrict of ſix pariſhes. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

ALCUDIA, a town in the iſland of Majorca, conſiſting of about 1000 houſes, ſeated between two large harbours, called Major and Minor. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

ALDBOROUGH, a ſea-port town in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated in a dale, between a high hill to the Weſtward, and the ſea to the Eaſt; a river runs on the S. W. and the old church ſtands on a hill. It is 40 miles E. of Bury, and 94 N. E. of London. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council. The harbour is tolerably good, but ſmall; and there is here a fort of nine guns. The town was formerly much longer; but the ſea has taken away whole ſtreets. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

ALDBOROUGH, a town in the Weſt-riding of Yorkſhire; it ſtands on the river Ouſe, had formerly a market, and ſtill ſends two members to parliament, and is 15 miles N. W. of York, and 205 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 54. 8. N.

* ALDEA, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, 10 miles S. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 8. 55. W. lat. 38 36. N.

ALDERBURY, a village in Wiltſhire. It ſtands on a healthy hill, in a good ſporting country, and near the Avon. It carries on a manufacture of fuſtians, and received conſiderable damage by a fire in Sept. 1777, when 200 houſes were deſtroyed. It is two miles from Salisbury.

ALDERHOIM, a pleaſant iſland of Sweden, formed by the three arms of a river, running through Gentle, a town of Nordland, in Sweden. A conſiderable trade is carried on here in planks and deals.

ALDERNEY, an iſland in the Britiſh channel, ſeparated from the coaſt of Normandy by a ſtrait called the Race of Alderney, which is a very dangerous paſſage, on account of the rocks under water. It is a healthful iſland, and fruitful in corn and paſture; but has only one church. The inhabitants live together in a town of the ſame name, the iſland being but eight miles in circumference. Lon. 2. 7. W. lat. 49. 45. N.

* ALEGRITE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Caia, which falls into the Guadiana, a little below Badajox. It is ſeven miles S. E. of Portalegra. Lon. 7. 25. W. lat. 39. 2. N.

ALEI, a river of Ruſſia, in Aſia, which falls into the Oby.

ALEKCIN, a ſmall town in the circle of Tuli, belonging to the government of Moſcow.

ALENTEJO, a province of Portugal, between the rivers of Tajo and Guadiana: the ſoil is very fertile, and the inhabitants laborious and induſtrious. The principal town is Ebora.

ALENZOM, a large and handſome town of Lower Normandy, in France, with the title of a duchy. Near it are ſtone quarries, in which they find a ſort of cryſtal like Briſtol ſtones. It is ſeated in an

an open country, abounding in all ſorts of corn and fruits, on the river Sarte, 20 miles N. of Mans, and 87 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

ALEPPO, or HALEB, the principal town of Syria, in Aſia. It was taken by the Arabs in 1637, and is inhabited by Turks, and four ſorts of Chriſtians, who have each a biſhop, a church, and the free exerciſe of their religion. There are 16,000 Greeks, 12,000 Armenians, and 10,000 Jacobites, beſides Maronites, or Roman Catholics. The city and ſuburbs may contain 200,000 perſons in all. Next to Conſtantinople and Cairo, it is the moſt conſiderable town in the Turkiſh empire. It ſtands on four hills, in the middle of a pleaſant fruitful plain, being of an oval figure, and about three miles in circumference. The caſtle ſtands on the higheſt hill, in the middle of the city; and the houſes are better than in other places in Turky. They have a great many ſtately moſques, and caravanſeras, with fountains and reſervoirs of water; and vineyards and gardens well planted with moſt kinds of fruit. The Chriſtians have their houſes and churches in the ſuburbs, and carry on a very conſiderable trade in ſilks, camblets, and Turky-leather. Several European nations have factories here, and the Engliſh live in a quadrangle reſembling a college, having their chaplain and chapel; and at leiſure hours, divert themſelves with hunting and fowling. About 12 miles S. E. of Aleppo is a large ſalt lake, from whence they bring ſalt to be laid up in the magazines near Aleppo. The beglerbeg of Aleppo commands all the country between the Levant Sea and the river Euphrates; but the governor of the caſtle is independent of him. Aleppo is ſeated on a ſmall brook called Cowaick, 70 miles E. of Scanderoon, and 270 N. by E. of Damaſcus. Lon. 37. 25. E. lat. 35. 45. N.

* AYESHAM, a ſmall neat town in Norfolk, with a market on Tueſdays. It is 15 miles N. of Norwich, and 121 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 52. 53. N. The town conſiſts of about 400 pretty good houſes; but the ſtreets are narrow, though well paved.

ALESSANDRIA, or ALEXANDRIA, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, in the diſtrict of Alexandrino, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the French in 1745; but it was retaken next year by the king of Sardinia. It is ſeated on the river Tanaro, 15 miles S. E. of Caſal, 35 N. W. of Genoa, and 40 S. by E. of Milan. Lon. 8. 43. E. lat. 44. 55. N. The territory formerly belonged to the duchy of Milan; but in 1707, it was ceded to the emperor of Germany, and confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht.

ALESSANO, a town of Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a duchy, and a biſhop's ſee, 15 miles S. W. of the town of Otranto. Lon. 18. 25. E. lat. 40. 10. N.

ALESSIO, a town of Turky, in Europe, and in the province of Albania; it is a biſhop's ſee, and ſeated near the mouth of the river Drino, 25 miles S. E. of Antivari, and 40 W. of Albanopolis. Lon. 20. 6. E. lat. 42. 8. N.

ALESSIO, a town of Turky, in Dalmatia, and in the kingdom of Hungary. It is a biſhop's ſee, and ſeated on a mountain, 25 miles from Spalatto.

ALET, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. It is remarkable for its baths, and for the grains of gold and ſilver found in the ſtream which runs from the Pyrenean mountains, at the foot of which it ſtands. It is ſeated on the river Aude, 15 miles S. of Carcaſſone, and 20 W. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

ALEXANDRETTA, or SCANDEROON, a town of Syria, in Aſia, at the extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, and the ſea-port town of Aleppo. The air is unwholeſome on account of the marſhes among which it ſtands; for which reaſon, while the heats are exceſſive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, ſeated among the mountains, where there is excellent water, and delicious fruits. It is 70 miles W. of Aleppo. Lon. 36. 25. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

ALEXANDRIA, or SCANDERIA, a handſome, rich, ancient, and famous town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are ſtill ſome remains of its ancient ſplendor, particularly Pompey's pillar, and two obeliſks full of hieroglyphics. The ancient Pharos, ſo famous in antiquity, that it was numbered among the ſeven wonders of the world, is now in ruins, or rather turned into a caſtle called Pharillon, uſed to direct veſſels into the harbour. This city was firſt built by Alexander the Great, and now conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, facing the harbour, the reſt being a heap of ruins; part of the walls are ſtanding, with great ſquare towers 200 paces diſtant; each of which would contain 200 ſoldiers, and had

and a cistern in it, to which the water of the Nile was conveyed. It was formerly a place of very great trade, all the treasures of the East-Indies being deposited there: but since the Portuguese have discovered the way to those rich countries by sea, this trade is in a great measure lost. The land on which the town stands is so low, that the seamen can hardly discover it till they are very near. The gates of the town are of Thebaic and granite marble, and Pompey's pillar is one entire piece of granite, 70 feet high, and 25 in circumference. This place is subject to the Grand Signior, who however has but a limited authority. It is seated on the most westerly branch of the river Nile, 125 miles N. W. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 11. E. lat. 30. 27 N.

ALFACKS, the name of two barren islands near the mouth of the Ebro, in the principality of Catalonia, in Spain.

ALFAIATES, a town in Beira, in Portugal, containing 500 inhabitants, with a district of two parishes.

ALFECHIMO, one of the four bailiwicks of the island of Corfu, belonging to the Turks. It contains 28 villages, and about 10,000 inhabitants.

ALFEIZERAO, a small town in Estramadura, in Portugal, seated on the sea-side, and containing about 700 inhabitants. Lon. 9. 10. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

ALFELD, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Hildesheim, with a circle of Lower Saxony, 15 miles S. S. E. of Hildesheim. Lon. 10. 4. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

ALFIDENA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Citerior Abruzzo, with the title of a marquisate. It was famous in the war of the Samnites. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 41 48 N.

ALFORD, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesdays for provisions and corn. It is seated on a small brook that runs through the town, and is a compact place. It is six miles from the sea, and 20 N. of Boston. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 53 16 N.

ALFORD, a village in the county of Aberdeen, where the Marquis of Montrose obtained one of his victories over the Covenanters, during the civil wars between Charles I. and the Parliament.

* ALFRETTON, a town in Derbyshire, with a small market on Mondays. It is pleasantly seated on a small hill, 13 miles N. of Derby, and 141 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 53. 8. N.

* ALFRISTON, a village in Sussex, eight miles S. E. of Lewes.

ALGAGIOLA, a small sea-port town in the island of Corsica, fortified with walls and bastions. It was almost destroyed by the malecontents in 1731, but has since been repaired. Lon. 8. 56. E. lat. 42 30 N.

ALGARRIA, a district of Spain, in the most northern part of New Castile. It is very fertile.

ALGARVA, a province of the kingdom of Portugal, 67 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded on the W. and S. by the sea, on the E. by the river Guadiana, and on the N. by Alentejo. It is very fertile in figs, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine, besides, the fishery brings in large sums. The capital town is Faro. It contains four cities, 19 towns, 67 parishes, and 60,620 inhabitants.

ALGEZIRA, a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a harbour on the coast of the Straits of Gibraltar. It was taken from the Moors, after a long siege, in 1344; is 10 miles N. W. by W. of Gibraltar, and 10 N. E. of Tarif. Lon. 5. 22. W. lat. 36 14 N. It is at present in a mean condition, on account of the harbour being decayed.

ALGHER, or ALGERI, a town of the island of Sardinia, seated on the N. W. coast, with a bishop's see. It is six miles S. of Sassari. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

ALGIERS, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the E. by the kingdom of Tunis, on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the S. by mount Atlas, and on the W. by the kingdom of Morocco and Tafilet. It extends 600 miles from E. to W. along the Barbary coast. The air is very temperate, and the land towards the N. very fertile in corn, the valleys are full of fruit, but a great part is dry, mountainous, and barren. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines are so large, that a man can hardly grasp them with his arms, and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. It is divided into three provinces, namely, Tlemsan on the W. Titteri on the S. and Constantina on the E. of the city of Algiers. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number, and yet the Moors or natives of Africa have no share in it. It is only a kind of republic under the protection of the Grand Signior, who keeps a bashaw, or viceroy there; but he can do nothing of consequence without the council of the Janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates,

though the Turks interpoſe as often as they pleaſe. The dey of Algiers is an abſolute monarch, but elected by the Turkiſh ſoldiers, and frequently depoſed, and put to death by them. They have murdered four of their deys, and depoſed two, within the ſpace of 20 years. The revenues of the government ariſe from the tribute made by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being ſent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they take at ſea ſometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The dey has ſeveral thouſand Moors in his ſervice, both horſe and foot; and the beys, or viceroys of the provinces, have each an army under his command. Their religion is Mahometaniſm, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They have likewiſe a jargon, compoſed of Italian, French, and Spaniſh, called Lingua Franca, that is underſtood by the common people and merchants. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are ſtrong and well made.

ALGIERS, a large and ſtrong town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of the kingdom of Algiers. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, and is in the form of an amphitheatre next the harbour; inſomuch, that the houſes appearing one above another, make a very fine appearance from the ſea. The tops of the houſes are all flat, for which reaſon they walk upon them in the evening to take the air; beſides, they are covered with earth, and ſerve for a ſort of gardens. The ſtreets are extremely narrow, and ſerve to keep off the extreme heat of the ſun. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a ſmall iſland, where there is a caſtle and a large battery of guns. The number of inhabitants is ſaid to conſiſt of 100,000 Mahometans, 1500 Jews, and 2000 Chriſtian ſlaves. Their chief ſubſiſtence is derived from their piracies, for they make prizes of all Chriſtian ſhips that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered with fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants reſort in the hot ſeaſons. The Engliſh burnt their veſſels in the harbour in 1665, and in 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1688. It ſtands on the ſea-ſide, over-againſt the iſland of Minorca, 380 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 2. 18. E. lat. 36. 49. N.

* ALGONQUINS, a people of North America, in Canada, who live a wandering life, near the Lake Ontario: their language is the moſt eſteemed of any in North America.

ALHAMA, a handſome and pretty large town of the kingdom of Granada in Spain. A little below it are hot baths, accounted the beſt in Spain. It is ſeated in a valley ſurrounded with craggy mountains, 25 miles S. W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 24. W. lat. 36. 56. N.

ALHAMBRA, a ſmall river in Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, which falls into the Ebro.

ALICANT, a ſmall, but rich, and ſtrong town of the kingdom of Valencia, and territory of Murcia, in Spain. It is remarkable for its harbour, which is defended by ſtrong fortifications; for its excellent wine, and for the fertility of its ſoil, which produces excellent fruits, and plenty of roſemary of an extraordinary ſize. It has a great trade, and the Engliſh, Dutch, French, and Italians, have conſuls there. The caſtle, which ſtands on a high rock, was reckoned impregnable: however, it was taken by the Engliſh in 1706. It was likewiſe taken by the French and Spaniards after a ſiege of almoſt two years; and the lower part of the rock on which the caſtle ſtands blown up. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, and on a bay of the ſame name, 45 miles N. E of Murcia, and 90 S. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 38. N.

* ALICATA, a town of Sicily, remarkable for its wine and good wine. It was plundered by the Turks in 1543, and is ſeated in a fertile peninſula near the ſea, 22 miles S. E of Gergenti. Lon. 13. 48. E. lat. 37. 11. N.

ALIGANY. See APALACHIAN.

ALLCHURCH, a village of Warwickſhire, about ſeven miles in circumference. The Roman Icknield-ſtreet paſſes through it. This village was formerly a borough, and had a market, and ſeveral ſtreets, the names of which are now loſt. The biſhop of Worceſter had formerly a palace here; and the church, ſeveral parts of which are of Saxon architecture, contains many antique monuments. It is five miles from Bromſgrove, in the road to Leiceſter.

ALLE, a river of Pruſſia, which riſes in Ermeland, and falls into the Pregel, near Wehlaw.

* ALLEGRANZA, a ſmall iſland of Africa, and one of the Canaries, lying to the N. of Gracioſa, to the N. W. of Rocca, and to the E of St. Clare. There are ſeveral caſtles that defend the harbour.

* ALLEGRE, a town of France, in Auvergne, with the title of a marquiſate.

It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a ſtrong caſtle. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

ALLENDORF, a ſmall town in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel, remarkable for its ſalt-works, and three ſtone bridges. It is ſeated on the river Weſer, 15 miles E. of Caſſel. Lon. 9. 59. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

ALLER, a river which riſes in the duchy of Magdeburg, and runs N. W. through the duchy of Lunenburg, in Lower Saxony, and paſſing by Zell, continues its courſe N. [illegible] it falls into the river Weſer, a little [illegible] Verden.

ALLERIA, an open deſerted town in Corſica, in the diſtrict on this ſide the mountain. It is a biſhop's ſee, and the place where king Theodore firſt landed in 1736. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

*ALLERTOWN, a [illegible] of Northumberland, 8 miles S. W. of [illegible]xham.

ALLIER, a river of France, in the government of Languedoc; it riſes at Chabellier, in Gevaudan, runs through the province of Nivernois, Bo[illegible]nois, and Auvergne, [illegible]ins to be [illegible]e near Viale, and at leng[illegible] Loire.

ALLOA, a ſmall [illegible] Scotland, ſituated on the [illegible]th of Fo[illegible]nd in the ſhire of Clackmanan. It [illegible]ts of one ſpacious ſtreet, well pav[illegible]nd ſhaded with rows of lin[illegible] trees, carries on a conſiderable trade with [illegible]nd, Hamburg, and the Baltic. [illegible] the merchants of Glaſgow hav[illegible]houſes for tobacco, ſugar, and oth[illegible]erican commodities that are intended for the northern parts of Europe, and for thoſe they import from thence. Hard by the town ſtands Alloa-houſe, one of the moſt magnificent ſeats in Great-Britain, ſurrounded with beautiful gardens, woods, and plantations. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 56. 10. N.

ALMACARRON, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, ſeated at the mouth of the river Guadalantine, near the Mediterranean, 20 miles S. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 37. 28. N.

ALMANZA, a little town of New Caſtile, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Valencia, in Spain. It is remarkable for the victory gained by the French and Spaniards over the allies in 1707, when moſt of the Engliſh were either killed or taken, they having been abandoned by the Portugueſe horſe at the firſt charge. It is 50 miles S. W. of Valencia, and 50 N. W. of Alicant. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 38. 54. N.

ALMEDA, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, ſeated on the river Tajo, oppoſite to Liſbon. Lon. 9. 4. W. lat. 38. 33. N.

ALMEIDA, a frontier town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-montes, on the confines of Leon, where there was a very briſk action between the French and Portugueſe in 1663, 17 miles N. W. of Cividad Rodrigo. Lon. 6. 15. W. lat. 40. 45. N.

ALMEIDA, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Coa; it contains but one pariſh church, though near 2000 inhabitants; it has alſo an alms-houſe, an hoſpital, and a convent; its diſtrict comprehends two pariſhes. Lon. 8. 15. W. lat. 40. 38. N.

ALMENDVALAIO, a ſmall town of Eſtramadura, in Spain, near the borders of Portugal. Lon. 5. 6. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

ALMERIA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Almeria, on the Mediterranean, 62 miles S. E. of Granada. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 36. 51. N.

ALMISSA, a ſmall ſtrong town at the mouth of the Cettina, in Dalmatia, famous for its piracies, 10 miles E. of Spalatro. Lon. 17. 45. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

ALMONDSBURY, a village in Glouceſterſhire, where Alemond, the father of Egbert, the firſt ſole monarch of England, is ſaid to have been buried. Here is a fortification of the Saxons, with a double ditch, which commands an extenſive view of the Severn. It is ſituated eight miles from Briſtol, and 89 from Glouceſter.

ALMUNECAR, a ſea-port town in the kingdom of Granada, ſeated on the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, defended by a ſtrong caſtle, 30 miles S. S. E. of Alhama. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

ALNWICK, a thoroughfare town of Northumberland, on the road to Berwick, with a market on Saturdays. It is a populous well-built town, with a town-houſe, where the quarter-ſeſſions and county-courts are held. It has three gates, which remain almoſt entire, and ſhew that it was formerly ſurrounded by a wall. It is defended by an old ſtately Gothic caſtle, the ſeat of his grace the duke of Northumberland, and has been lately repaired and beautified by the preſent duke. It is 30 miles N. of Newcaſtle, 26 S. of Berwick, and 305 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 55. 25. N.

ALOST, a town in the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, ſeated on the river Dender,

der, 15 miles N. W. of Bruſſels. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

ALPHINGTON, or APHINGTON, a village in Devonſhire, two miles S. of Exeter.

ALPS, the higheſt mountains in Europe, ſeparating Italy from France and Germany. They begin on the ſide of France towards the coaſt of the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa, and county of Nice; and they terminate at the gulph of Carmero, which is part of the gulph of Venice. There are few paſſes over them, and thoſe of difficult acceſs, which are the chief ſecurity of Piedmont againſt the attempts of France. Switzerland takes up a good part of theſe mountains, or rather the vallies between them, and for that reaſon are ſecure againſt the Germans and French. The famous Hannibal attempted to croſs the Alps on the ſide of Piedmont, in the winter ſeaſon, when he invaded Italy, and loſt moſt of his elephants among them.

ALPUXARES, high mountains of Granada, in Spain, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean. They are inhabited by the ancient Moriſcoes, who careſully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines and fruits.

ALRESFORD, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is 18 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 57 W. S. W. of London. It is governed by a bailiff, has one church, about 200 houſes, two principal ſtreets, which are large and broad, and a ſmall manufacture of linſeys. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

ALSACE, a province of France, bounded on the E. by the Rhine, on the S. by Switzerland and the French Comté, on the W. by Lorrain, and on the N. by the Palatinate of the Rhine. It is a very fertile country, producing plenty of all ſorts of corn, wine, paſture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulſe, and fruit-trees. There are mines of ſilver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral-waters. It is diverſified with pleaſant hills, and mountains covered with foreſts, in which are pine trees 120 feet high. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, but Straſburg is the capital of both. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, though the Proteſtants are allowed a free exerciſe of theirs. The language is the German, it having been part of that empire, and is ſtill accounted ſo by ſome geographers.

ALSEN, an iſland in Denmark, in the Leſſer Belt, or entrance into the Baltick Sea, between Sleſwick and Funen. It has nothing remarkable but two caſtles, is 100 miles W. of Copenhagen, and ſubject to Denmark.

ALSFIELD, a town of Germany, in the landgravi[ate] of Heſſe Caſſel, 12 miles N. W. of [Marp]urg, and 35 S. of Heſſe Caſſel. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 50. 55. N. It is an ancient town, and well-built, and the inhabitants were the firſt of this country who embraced the reformation.

ALSHED, a pariſh of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, where a gold-mine was diſcovered in 1738.

* ALSTON, a conſiderable town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the river Tyne, with a ſtone bridge over it, and near it is plenty of lead-ore. It is 20 miles [ſouth] S. of Carliſle, and 303 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 14. W. lat. 54. 50.

AISUNG, an inland lake of Sweden, in the province of Holland, from which the river Falkenburg ariſes.

ALTAMONT, a very handſome town of Italy, [in the] kingdom of Naples, and in Ca[pitanata], ſituate on a ſteep hill, at the foot of which runs the river Fiſigro, 15 miles N. W. of Baſigr[ano]. Lon. 16. 22. E. lat. 39. 50. N.

ALTAMURA, a town of Naples in the territory of Bari, with the title of a principality, ſituate on the foot of the Apennine mountains. Lon. 16. 58. E. lat. 41. 6. N.

ALTEA, a ſea-port town of Valencia, in Spain, which was taken in 1705, in favour of the archduke Charles; but loſt, after the famous battle of Almanza. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, 42 miles S. E. of Valencia, and 110 S. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 38. 34. N.

ALTEMBERG. See ALTENBURG.

ALTEN, a diſtrict of the Daniſh miſſion, in Norway, lying in Finmark.

ALTENA, a ſea-port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holſtein. It is a modern town, built by the king of Denmark, and was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but ſince been beautifully rebuilt; the merchandize brought from Aſia by the Daniſh Eaſt-India company, is ſold here. Lon. 9. 52. E lat. 53. 37. N.

ALTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a ſtrong caſtle; formerly an Imperial town, but at preſent belongs to the houſe of Saxony. It is ſeated on the river Pleiſſe, 20 miles S. of Leipſick. Lon. 12. 28. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

ALTEN-

ALTENBURG, a town of Tranſylvania, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, 18 miles S. of Weiſſemburg. Lon. 23. 15. E. lat 46 0. N.

ALTENBURG, or C[illegible]AR, a ſmall ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, in the territory of Moſon. It is ſeated on the river Danube, 15 miles S. of Preſburg, and 40 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 13. E. lat. 48 0. N.

ALTENBURG, or OLDENBURG, an ancient town of Germany in the duchy of Holſtein. Lon. 1[illegible] E. lat. 54. 20. N.

ALTESSON, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Dore and Stura, two miles E. of Lauvenerie. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

* ALTEZLY, a [illegible]nd caſtle of Germany, in the Low[illegible]latinate, and capital of a territory [illegible] ſame name; ſeated upon a brook 15 [illegible]es S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 49. 40 N.

ALTIN, a lake of Ruſſia, in Aſia, 18 miles long, and 12 broad [illegible]he northern part is frozen over in the w[illegible]but not the ſouthern.

ALTKIRK, a town[illegible]rance, ſeated on the river Ill, 1[illegible]W. of Baſil, and 45 S. S. W. [illegible]raſburg Lon. 7. 20. E. lat 47[illegible]

ALTMORE, a town of [illegible]nd, in the county of Tyrone, and [illegible]of Ulſter, ſeven miles N. W. of D[illegible]n. Lon. 6. 45. W. lat. 54. 43. N.

ALTMUI, a river [illegible]ny, it riſes in Franconia, runs S. E. [illegible]ſpach, and then turning E. paſſes by [illegible]enheim and Aichſtet, falling into the Danube at Kellheim, 12 miles above Ratiſbon.

* ALTON, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Wey, and the market is large for cattle and proviſions. It is 18 miles E. N. E. of Southampton, and 47 W S W. of London. Lon. 0. 56 W. lat 51 12. N. It is governed by a conſtable, and conſiſts of about 250 houſes, indifferently built, chiefly laid out in one pretty broad ſtreet, a part of which only is paved. It has one church, a Preſbyterian, and a Quaker's meeting, a famous free-ſchool, a large manufacture of plain and figured baragons, ribbed druggets, and ſerge de Nifmes, and round the town is a large plantation of hops.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, with a famous univerſity, a library, and a phyſic garden. It is ſubject to the houſe of Brandenburg, and lies 10 miles S. E. of Nuremburg. Lon. 11. 22. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, 20 miles N. E. of Conſtance, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 9. 30. E lat. 47. 50. N.

ALTORF, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, of which it is capital; ſeated near the mouth of the river Ruſs, on the lake Lucerne, 20 miles S. E. of Lucerne. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

ALTRINGHAM, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is 10 miles E. of Warrington, and 180 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 53. 23. N.

ALVA-DE-TORMES, a conſiderable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and territory of Salamanca, with a ſtrong caſtle, and the title of a duchy; ſeated on the river Tormes, 12 miles S. E. of Salamanca, and 47 N. E of Cividad Rodrigo. Lon. 5. 4. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

ALVESTON, a village of Glouceſterſhire. On the top of a hill, near the Severn, is a large round camp, called Oldbury, where ſeveral antiquities have been dug up. It is eight miles and a half from Briſtol, and 28 from Glouceſter.

ALUTA, a principal river of Tranſilvania, riſing at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, and running through Walachia.

ALZIRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, ſeated on the river Xucar, 17 miles S of the town of Valencia. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

AMADABAT, a populous town of Aſia, and capital of Guzurat, in the Eaſt-Indies. It carries on a large trade, and has an hoſpital for birds and ſick animals, which the Gentoos take great care of. Here the Engliſh and other Europeans have their reſpective factors, and purchaſe fine chintz, callicoes, and other Indian merchandize. It lies 120 miles N of Surat, and 40 N. E. of Cambaya. Lon. 72. 22. E. lat. 23. 10. N.

AMADAN, or HAMADAN, a handſome town of Perſia, in Aſia, 200 miles N. E. of Bagdad. Lon. 47. 4. E. lat. 35. 15. N.

AMADANAGER, a town in the hither peninſula of India, in the province of Decan, 120 miles S. E. of Bombay. Lon. 74. 15. E. lat. 18. 10. W.

AMADIA, a trading town of Aſia, in Curdiſtan, belonging to the Turks; ſeated on a high mountain, 40 miles S. E. of Gezira. Lon. 41. 5. E. lat. 36. 5. N.

AMAK, or AMAKA, an iſland in the Sound, on the E. coaſt of Zealand, ſeparated by a very narrow channel from Copenhagen.

penhagen. Lon. 12. 42. E. lat. 55. 35. N.

AMAL, a town of Sweden, in the province of Deland, ſeated on the river Weſer. It has a good harbour, and carries on a large trade, eſpecially in timber, deals, and tar. Lon 12. 40. E. lat. 58. 50 N.

AMALFI, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and an archbiſhop's ſee. Some authors ſay, that Flavio Bembo, a native of this place, invented the mariner's compaſs, about the beginning of the 14th century. It is ſeated in a charming country, on the weſtern coaſt of the gulph of Salerno, 18 miles S. W. of Salerno. Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

AMANCE, a town of France, in Lorrain, on a rivulet of the ſame name, ſix miles E. of Nanci, and 20 S. of Mentz. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

AMAND, ST. a town of France, in the Bourbonnois, on the confines of Berri, ſeated on the river Cher, 20 miles S. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 30. E lat. 46. 45 N.

AMAND, ST. a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, with a celebrated abbey. It was taken and diſmantled by the French in 1667, and is ſeated on the river Scarpe, ſeven miles N. of Valenciennes. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 50 27. N.

AMANTEA, a ſea-port town of Naples, near the bay of Euſemia, in the province of Calabria, 20 miles S. W. of Coſenza. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 39. 12. N.

AMAPALLA, a ſea-port town of North America, in the province of Guatimala, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, 220 miles S. E. of the town of Guatimala. Lon. 86. 40. W. lat. 12. 30. N.

AMASIA, an ancient town of Turky, in Natolia, remarkable for the birth of Strabo, the geographer. It is the reſidence of a Baſhaw, and gives its name to the province it ſtands in, where there are the beſt wines and the beſt fruits in Natolia. It is ſeated near the river of Caſalmack, 36 miles N. of Tocat. Lon. 36. 0. E. lat. 40. 31. N.

AMAZONS, a ſuppoſed race of warlike women, who lived in Leſſer Aſia, now called Amaſia, on the banks of the Black Sea. It is now very much doubted, whether they ever had any exiſtence in the manner related by authors.

AMAZONS, a great river of South America, which has its ſource in Peru, not far from the South Sea, and running E. falls into the ocean directly under the equinoctial line Its courſe is at leaſt 4000 miles, and is ſuppoſed to be the [illegible] river in the world. In its courſe it takes in a great number of other rivers and ſtreams, and we have an accurate map of it by Mr. Condamine, who went into thoſe parts to meaſure a degree of the meridian. He made particular enquiry after the warlike women called Amazons, but could get no account of them; and therefore we may conclude, that what has been ſaid by travellers relating to this affair is a meer fiction. Orellana was the firſt that entered this river, about the year 1539.

AMBER, a river that riſes in the S. W. part of Bavaria, runs to the N. E. by Landſperg and Dachau, and falls into the Iſer a little above Landſhut.

AMBERG, a handſome town of Germany, in Nordgaw, and a capital of the Upper Palatinate of Bavaria; it has a ſtrong caſtle, and is ſeated on the river Ills, 40 miles S. E. of Nuremberg. Lon. 12 7. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

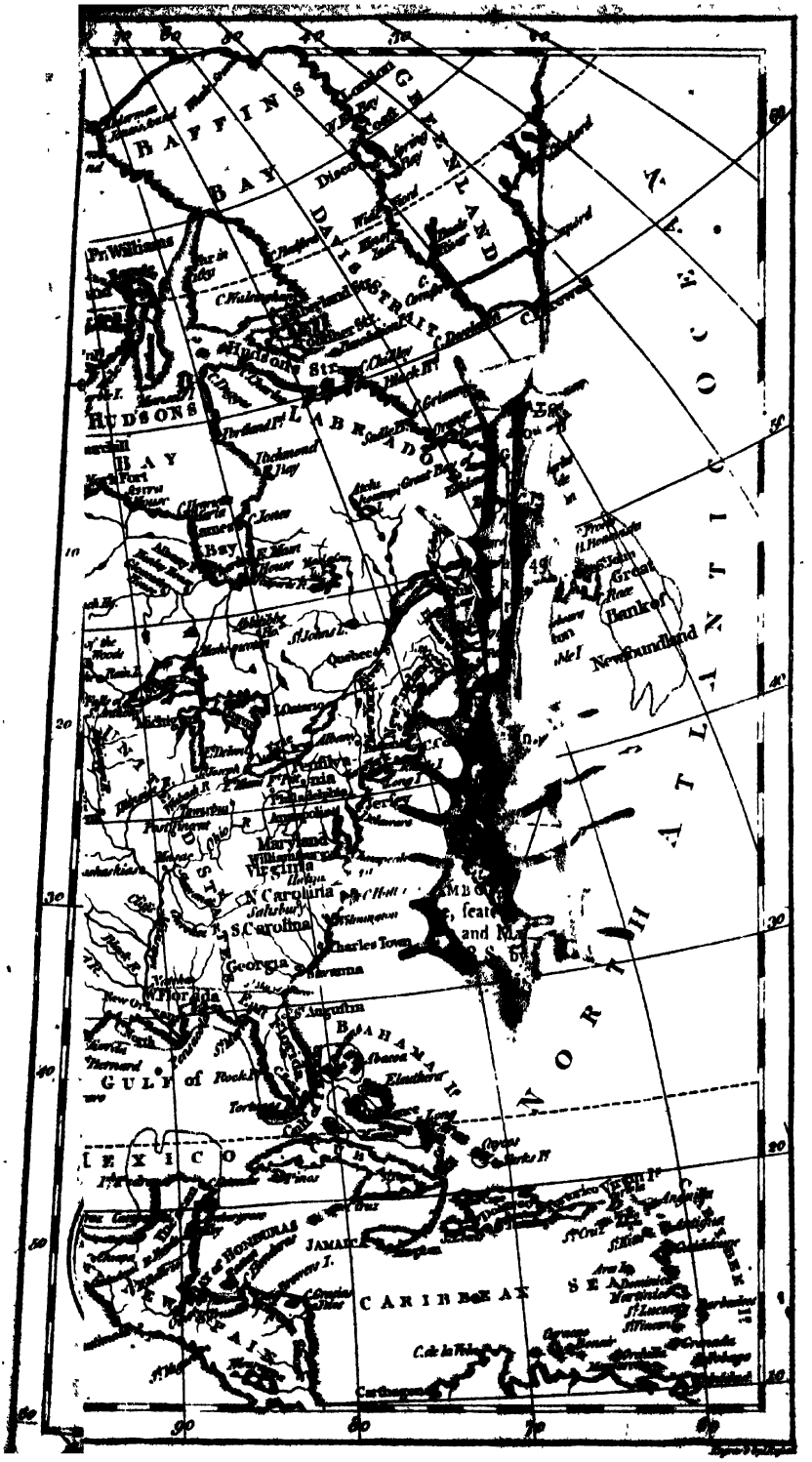
* AMBER, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, remarkable for its trade, and its manufactures of paper and camblets.

* AMBLESIDE, a town of Weſtmoreland, [illegible] fair [illegible] Tuesdays; ſeated at one [illegible] Winander-Meer, 18 miles N W [illegible] of Kendal, and 271 N. N. W. of [illegible]n. Lon. 3 6. W lat. 54. 28 N [illegible]

AMBLETEUSE, a ſea-port town of France [illegible], defended with a battery [illegible]. It is eight miles N of Boulogne, and 22 S. W. of Calais. Lon. 1. 41 [illegible] 49. N

AMBOISE, a town of France, in Touraine, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Loire and Maſſe, 12 miles E. of Tours, and 118 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 54. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

AMBOYNA, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, with a garriſon town of the ſame name. It is the chief of the Moluccas, and remarkable for the quantity of cloves and nutmegs it produces. The Engliſh and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the Engliſh by force, and tortured and put to death many of them. Since this they have poſſeſſed the entire dominions of the Spice Iſlands, and excluded all the reſt of the world from trading there. The natives wear large whiſkers, and their dreſs is only a ſlight piece of ſtuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives of their parents; and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mahometans; but there are ſome Roman Catholics among them. The women are extremely fond of


BAFFINS BAY
DAVIS STRAIT
GREENLAND
HUDSONS BAY
LABRADOR
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
Newfoundland
Bankes
Virginia
Maryland
N. Carolina
S. Carolina
Georgia
Florida
GULF of MEXICO
BAHAMA Is
JAMAICA
CARIBBEAN SEA

of the Europeans, and when they are forſaken by their gallants, they give them a doſe of poiſon. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 4. 0. S.

AMBRUNE. See EMBRUNE.

AMBRYM, one of the Hebrides in the South Sea, lying in [illegible]. 10. S. lat. and 168. 12. E. lon.

AMBY, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Meuſe, oppoſite to the city of Maeſtricht. Lon. [illegible] E. lat. 56. 52. N.

AMELIA, an ancient [illegible], in the duchy of Spoleto, with [illegible] ſee; ſeated on a mountain, between the rivers Tiber and Nira, in a pleaſant ſpeaking country, 20 miles S. W. of Spoleto, 75 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 30. E. [illegible]. N.

AMERICA, one of the [illegible] Rivers in the world, and by much the greater, and richeſt. It is bounded on all ſides by the ſea, except where it is called the Iſthmus of Darien, which appears from the lateſt diſcoveries to be a narrow Parvalue being formerly ſuppoſed to join New Britain, the north-eaſt part of Aſia. It took its firſt name from Americus Veſpucius, a Florentine, who is ſaid to have diſcovered the [illegible] this country ſeated under the [illegible]. Several good authors have pronounced this a miſtake. America was firſt diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, [illegible] 1491. Some call it the New World, with a great deal of propriety, not only the men, but the [illegible] differ in ſome reſpects from all before. It has likewiſe [illegible] of trees, ſhrubs, and plants, no where elſe, before [illegible] planted to other places. All the [illegible] except the Eſkimaux, near Greenland, ſeem to have the ſame original; for they agree in every particular from the Straits of Magellan, in the S. to Hudſon's bay, in the N. Their ſkins, unleſs daubed with greaſe or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any other part of their bodies, except the head, where it is black, ſtraight, and coarſe. Many are the conjectures about the peopling this vaſt continent, and almoſt as various as their authors. America is ſo long, that it takes in not only all the Torrid, but alſo the Temperate and part of the Frigid Zones. It is hard to ſay how many different languages there are in America, a vaſt number being ſpoken by the different people in different parts; and as to their religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though ſome of the moſt civilized nations ſeem to have worſhipped the ſun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in ſending ſo many colonies here was the thirſt of gold; and indeed they and the Portugueſe are poſſeſſed of all thoſe parts where it is found in greateſt plenty. It is divided into N. and S. America, and the principal kingdoms in theſe are Mexico and Peru; but the Portugueſe are in poſſeſſion of Braſil in S. America. Beſides theſe in S. America, there are Paraguay within land, Chili on the S. Sea, and Terra Magellanica, to the N. of the Straits of Magellan, whoſe bounds are not certainly determined. The names of the Engliſh ſettlements are New Britain, or Labrador, Canada, and Nova Scotia. The iſlands that belong to Great Britain, are Newfoundland, St. John, and Cape Breton, in the North; and in the Weſt Indies, Bermudas, the Bahama Iſlands, Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Granada, and the Grenadines, St. Chriſtopher, Antigua, Nevis, Montſerrat, and Dominica. Before the late unhappy differences between the colonies of North America and the mother country, the latter poſſeſſed the moſt extenſive empire that ever belonged to any one ſovereign; but, by the late treaty of peace, we gave up to the Americans all our moſt fruitful provinces, which they have now erected into Thirteen United and Independent States, comprehending New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-bay, Rhode-iſland and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia.

AMERSFORT, a conſiderable town of the Netherlands, in the province of Utrecht; ſeated in a country fertile in corn and excellent paſtures, on the river Ems, 12 miles E. of Utrecht, and 29 S. E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

AMERSHAM, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It conſiſts of a long ſtreet, lying in the road, about the middle is a croſs one, and in the interſection the church. The town-hall, or market-houſe, is a brick building, ſupported by arched pillars, with a lanthorn and clock at the top, and free ſtones at the corner. It ſends two members to parliament, choſen by the lord's tenants of the borough, who pay ſcot and lot, about 190 in number. It is 26 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 29 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

* AMID, a town of Turky in Aſia, 40 miles from Amaſi, and 60 from Tocat. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 40 30. N.

AMIENOIS, a town of France, in the government of Picardy and Artois.

AMIENS, a handſome, large, and ancient town of France, the capital of Picardy, and a biſhop's ſee. The nave of the cathedral church is a finiſhed piece of building, and the whole ſtructure ſtately; beſides which, there are 10 pariſh churches, and one in the ſuburbs, ſeveral religious houſes, an academy of belles-lettres, five gates, and about 35,000 inhabitants. Three branches of the river Somme enter this city, over which there are as many bridges; it lies in the road from Calais to Paris, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, by the following ſtratagem: ſoldiers, diſguiſed like peaſants, conducted a cart loaded with nuts, and let a bag of them fall juſt as the gate was opened; and while the guard was buſy in gathering up the nuts, the Spaniards entered, and became maſters of the town. It was retaken by Henry IV. who built a citadel here. It has manufactures in linen and woollen cloth, and lies 20 miles S. E. of Abbeville, and 75 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 49. 54 N.

AMIX, a diſtrict of France, in the kingdom of Lower Navarre.

* AMLWICH, or AMLWOCH, a village of Wales, on the north ſide of the iſle of Angleſey.

* AMOI, a town of Aſia, in the country of the Uſbecks, ſeated on the river Gihon, 60 miles W. of Bokhara. Lon. 64. 30. E. lat 39. 20. N.

AMONI, a diſtrict of France, in the government of Franche Comté, containing three bailiwicks.

AMORGUS, an iſland of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. It is well cultivated, and the inhabitants are affable, and generally of the Greek church. The beſt parts belong to a monaſtery, where there are a great number of caloyers, or monks. The greateſt inconvenience in this iſland is the want of food. It is 30 miles in circumference, and 67 N. of Candia. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

AMOUR, a river of Aſia, whoſe ſource is in Siberia; it runs E. through Chineſe Tartary, and falls into the bay of Corea.

AMOUR, St. a ſmall town of France, in the Franche Comté, 15 miles from Tournis. Lon. 5. 18. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

AMOY, an iſland on the S. W. coaſt of China, in the province of Fokien; the Engliſh had a factory here, but abandoned it on account of the impoſitions of the inhabitants of thoſe parts.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town of Turky in Europe, anciently the capital of Macedonia, ſeated on the river Stymon, 70 miles N. E. of Salonichi. Lon. 24. 26. E. lat. 41. 38. N.

AMPTHILL, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, ſeated pleaſantly between two hills, but in a barren ſoil. It is ſix miles S. of Bedford, and 40 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 6.

A[illegible], a diſtrict of Corſica, in the [illegible] on this ſide the mountains.

A[illegible]s, a ſea port town of Spain, in Ca[illegible] ſeated at the mouth of the river [illegible] 30 miles N. E. of Barcelona. [illegible]. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

[illegible]ery ſtrong caſtle, in Germ[illegible] ſeated in the Tirol, two mi[illegible] Inſpruck. It is remarkable [illegible]n library, adorned with the portr[illegible] many learned men. Lon. [illegible]. 47. 9. N.

* A[illegible], or AMBERSBURY, a t[illegible]ſhire, with a market on Fri[illegible]ering place, ſix miles [illegible], and 78 W. of London. L[illegible]. lat. 51. 11. N.

AM[illegible] a large, rich, populous, [illegible]me city of the United Provinces, [illegible]apital of all the Dutch Ne[illegible]as formerly a lordſhip be[illegible]lords of Amſtel; was ruin[illegible] afterwards rebuilt. The AMS[illegible], and well fortified; and the [illegible]ridge which joins the rampart is built over the river Amſtel, one of the fineſt pieces of architecture in theſe parts. Few cities have their public buildings ſo fine, numerous, and well kept. Here are many handſome churches, and hoſpitals for perſons of all ages, ſexes, religions, and countries. One great cauſe of the populouſneſs of Amſterdam is their tolerating all religions, who have the uſe of churches and bells; though the reigning religion is the Proteſtant. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the largeſt and fineſt in Europe, where a vaſt number of merchant ſhips may always be ſeen; though there is a bar at its entrance, which is, however, a great ſecurity againſt foreign enemies. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a moraſs, and under the ſtadt-houſe alone are 13,000. The houſes are brick and ſtone, the ſtreets ſpacious, and well paved, and moſt of them have canals, with rows of trees on

each ſide. With regard to its magnitude, it is computed to be about half as big as London, and none of the inhabitants are idle. It is governed by a college of 30 ſenators, who hold their places for life, and 12 burgo-maſters, four of whom are always ſitting. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Amſtel and Wye, 65 miles N. of Antwerp, 175 E. by N. of London, 240 N. of Paris, 330 W. of Copenhagen, 560 N. W. of Vienna, and 870 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 52. 23. N.

AMT, or the German d[illegible] Fra[illegible], in the government of Lorrain and Barre. It lies along the river Saar, and is ſo called, becauſe the inhabitants ſpeak the German language.

AMWELL, a village of Hertfordſhire, famous for giving riſe to the [illegible] River, which ſupplies London with water, and has a courſe of 39 miles. One part is called Amwell-Magna, and the other Parva, at which is the head of the New River. This river was began in 1606, and finiſhed in 1612, by Sir Hugh Middleton, by the aſſiſtance of the city [illegible] and the aid of parliament [illegible] perfection, but to the great [illegible] his private fortune. It is ſituated [illegible] S. of Ware, 21 miles from L[illegible]

ANADIR, a conſiderable [illegible] beria, in Aſia, that falls into [illegible] ocean.

ANAGNI, a ſmall town [illegible] Campania, and in the territory [illegible] church, it is a biſhop's ſee, 32 miles E. [illegible] Rome. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

ANATTOM, one of the iſlands called Hebrides, in the South Sea, whoſe lat. is 20. 10. S. and lon. 170. 9. E.

* ANCARANO, a town of Italy, in the march of Ancona, five miles N. of Aſcoli, and 82 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 29. E. lat. 42. 48. N.

ANCASTER, a town in Lincolnſhire, 15 miles S. of Lincoln, and eight from Grantham. It has neither fair nor market, but gives title to a duke.

ANCENIS, a town of Brittany, in France, ſeated on the river Loire, 15 miles E. of Nantz. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 47. 15. N.

ANCLAM, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomeranja, remarkable for its excellent paſtures. It is ſeated on the river Peene, 20 miles S. of Gripſwald. Lon. 14. 2. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

ANCOBER, a territory on the gold coaſt of Guinea, having a river of the ſame name flowing through it, the banks of which are very pleaſant, adorned with fine lofty trees, affording the moſt agreeable ſhade in the world. On the weſtern bank is a very populous village.

ANCONA, an ancient and conſiderable town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and the march of Ancona; it is a biſhop's ſee, has a harbour, and the inhabitants are noted for blanching white wax. The trade is chiefly carried on by the Jews reſiding here, who are ſaid to be 5000 in number, and have a ſynagogue. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, 50 miles S. E. of Urbino, and 116 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 35 E. lat. 43. 38. N.

ANCONA, the name of a marquiſate in Italy, belonging to the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and lying on the Adriatic Sea. There is a ſort of ſhell-fiſh found here, called baſani, among the ſtones taken out of the harbour, which is in high eſteem at Rome.

* ANCRE, a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a marquiſate. It is 12 miles S. E. of Anteno, and 12 W. by N. of Peronne. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 49. 59. N.

ANDAJA, a river of Spain, in Old Caſtile, that falls into the Douro.

ANDALUSIA, a province of Spain about 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Granada, on the W. by Algarve and the ſea, on the N. by Eſtramadura, and on the E. by the kingdom of Murcia. The river Guadalquiver runs through its whole length; and it is the moſt fertile, rich, agreeable, and trading country in Spain. The capital is Seville.

ANDALUSIA, New, a province of Terra Firma, in South America, lying on the coaſt of the N. Sea, oppoſite to the Leeward Iſlands, bounded by the river Oroonoko on the W.

ANDAMAN, certain iſlands on the E. ſide of the entrance into the bay of Bengal. The inhabitants are a harmleſs inoffenſive people, living chiefly on rice, fruits, and herbs, with which they furniſh ſhips that come that way. They ſeldom eat any fleſh, though ſome writers of voyages have repreſented them as cannibals.

* ANDELY, a town of France, in Normandy, parted in two by a paved cauſeway. Here is a fountain to which pilgrims flock from all parts, to be cured of their diſorders, on the feaſt-day of the ſaint to which it is dedicated. It is 20 miles S. E. of Rouen, and 40 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

ANDELLE, a river of France, in the government of Normandy; it riſes in the

parish of Forge, and falls into the Seine. Large rafts of timber, cut in the woods of Lyons and Peitre, are carried down it to Paris.

* ANDEOL, ST. a town of France, in the Vivarez, five miles S. of St. Viviers, whose bishop formerly resided there. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

ANDERLECHT, a fortress of Brabant, in the Netherlands, two miles N. of Brussels, designed for an out-work to that city.

ANDERNACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishoprick of Cologn, on which it depends. It is seated on the Rhine, near the confines of the electorate of Treves, or Triers, 10 miles N. W. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 22. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

ANDERO, ST. a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, where the Spaniards build, and lay up some of their men of war. It is 60 miles W. of Bilboa. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 43. 25. N.

ANDES, otherwise called CORDILLIERA, a great chain of mountains, which run almost the whole length of South America, parallel to the sea-shore, and terminating at the Straits of Magellan. They are the highest and most remarkable mountains in the world; for those within the Torrid Zone are always covered with snow; and in passing over the lower part of them, you are in danger of being starved with cold. There are great many volcanoes, which break out sometimes in one place, and sometimes in another; and by melting the snow, occasion such a torrent of water, that numbers of men and cattle have perished.

ANDIAU, a river of Lower Alsace, that rises in the Waigan mountains, and falls into the Ill.

* ANDOILLE, a town of France, in Lower Maine, and in the election of Laval.

* ANDON VILLE, a small town of France, in the generality of Paris, and election of Estamps.

ANDOVER, a market-town of Hampshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is a large town, sends two members to parliament, and is a great thoroughfare on the western road, 10 miles N. by W. of Winchester, and 65 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 51. 14. N. Near this town is held an annual fair on October 10, called Weyhill, for sheep, leather, hops, and cheese. It is one of the largest in England, and has booths erected for the sale of all kinds of goods.

ANDRARUM, a town of Sweden, in South Gothland, two miles and three quarters S. of Christianstadt, where there is the greatest alum-work in the whole kingdom.

* ANDRE, ST. a small town in Lower Languedoc, and diocese of Lodive.

* ANDRE DE BEAULIEU, ST. a small town of France, in Touraine, and in the election of Loches.

* ANDRE, ST. a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of Roanne.

* ANDRE AS, ST. a town of France, in [illegible] and diocese of Bourdeaux.

ANDREZE, a town of France, in the generality of Tours, and election of Angiers.

ANDREW, ST. a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and in the duchy of Carinthia, with a bishop's see; seated on the river Levant, 35 miles E. of Clagenfurt, and 95 S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

ANDREW'S, ST. a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, with an university; formerly the see of an archbishop, whose cathedral church is now in ruins. It stands on a plain, which has a prospect of the German Ocean. The university consists of three colleges, the Old College, St. Leonard's, and the New College. The houses, though built of stone, are apt to decay, there being no manufactures here to support the numerous inhabitants; nor is the harbour in a very good condition, though there passed an act of parliament in 1728, to repair it. It is 30 miles N. E. of Edinburgh, and 46 E. N. E. of Sterling. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 56. 18. N.

ANDRIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and territory of Bari, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated in a plain, 4 miles S. of Barletta. Lon. 16 32. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

ANDROS, an island, and town of Turky, in Europe, in the Archipelago. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop, and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consist in silks, and the fields are very pleasant and fertile, being planted with oranges, citrons, mulberries, jujubs, pomegranates, and figs. It lies to the N. of Candia, and to the S. E. of Negropont. Lon. 25. 30. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

ANDUXAR, a considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, defended by a strong castle. Its territory abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, and all sorts of fruits and game. It is seated on the Guadalquivir,

quivir, 25 miles E. of Corduba. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 37. 55. N.

ANDUZE, a town of France, in Languedoc, ſeated on the river Gardon. It carries on a conſiderable trade in ſerges and woollen-cloth, and is 25 miles N. of Montpelier, and 20 N. W. of Nimes. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 43. 59 N.

ANEGADA, one of the Caribbee Iſlands in America. Lon. 64. 7. W. lat. 18. 40. N.

* ANET, a large and handſome palace in the iſle of France, near the river Eure, built by Henry II. It is 40 miles W. of Paris, and belongs to the ducheſs of Maine.

ANGELO, ST. a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Italy, in the Capitanata, five miles N. of Manfredonia, and two from the ſea. There are ſeveral other towns and caſtles of the ſame name in Italy, particularly the caſtle of St. Angelo at Rome. Lon. 16. 13. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

ANGELOS, a populous and trading town of North America, in Mexico, with a biſhop's ſee. The air is excellent, and the land abounds in corn. It lies S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 99. 30. W. lat. 19. 30. N.

ANGERAP, a river in the [illegible] Pruſſia, which uniting with [illegible] near Inſterburg, forms the navigable Pregel.

ANGERBURG, a handſome [illegible] the kingdom of Pruſſia, ſurrounded with palliſades, defended by a ſtrong caſtle, and ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, from whence the river Angerac riſes.

ANGERMANIA, a province of the kingdom of Sweden, bounded on the N by Lapland and Bothnia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia and Medelpadia, and on the W. by Jemti and Herndel. It is full of rocks, mountains, and foreſts; and there is one very high mountain called Scull. It has excellent iron-works, and lakes abounding with fiſh.

ANGERMANSLAND, a province of Lapland, belonging to Sweden, lying on the river Angermania.

ANGERMOND, a town of the duchy of Berge, in Germany, on the E. ſide of the Rhine, 19 miles N. of Duſſeldorp, ſubject to the Elector Palatine. Lon. 6. 39. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

ANGERS, a large town of France, and capital of the duchy of Anjou, with a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and an academy of Belles Lettres, eſtabliſhed in 1685. Part of this town ſtands pleaſantly on the ſide of a hill, and the reſt in a plain, through which the river Maine runs. It contains about 9000 houſes, and 30,000 inhabitants. Beſides the cathedral, which is an elegant ſtructure, there are 16 pariſh and eight collegiate churches, with a great number of convents. It is ſurrounded with a wall and antique fortifications, and defended by a caſtle ſtanding on a ſteep rock. It is ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Loire and Sarte, 42 miles E. of Nantes, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 30 W. lat. 47. 28. N

ANGHIERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the eaſtern ſide of the lake Maggiore, 30 miles N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8 40. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

ANGLARS, a town of France, in Auvergne, in the generality of Riom, and the election of St. Flour.

* ANGIF, a town of France, in Poitou, on the river Anglin, with a rich abbey, 22 miles from Poitiers.

* ANGLES, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Caſtres, ſeated on a mountain near the river Agut.

ANGLESEY, the iſle of, is the moſt weſtern county of North Wales. It is 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and ſends one member to parliament. It is ſeparated from the continent by the river Meni, which divides it from Carnarvonſhire, and on every ſide ſurrounded by the ſea. It is a fertile ſpot, and abounds in corn, cattle, fleſh, fiſh, and fowls, with very good mill-ſtones and grind-ſtones. The chief town is Beaumaris. Near Kemlyn harbour is a quarry of ſtone, called aſbeſtos, which is a beautiful marble, out of which may be got the linum aſbeſtinum, called here ſalamander's wool, a ſubſtance like flax, and will bear a common fire: and not far from this is a yellow ſulphureous copper-ore, which has never been worked. At Llahbadrig, about three miles eaſtward from hence, is a great body, or vein of ſtony-ochre, of various colours, as red, yellow, blue; and an extremely fine white clay, of the cimolia kind, of great ſervice to painters, potters, and ſtone-cutters.

ANGOL, a town of South America, in the province of Chili, 125 miles N. of Baldivia. Lon. 72. 59. W. lat. 37. 36. S.

ANGOLA, a kingdom of Africa, between the river Dande and Coanza, in Congo. This country produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and ſeveral other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, and generally idolaters, taking as many wives as they think fit. The country is divided among ſeveral petty princes, and

and the Portugueſe have ſeveral colonies and ſettlements on the coaſt. However, the Engliſh and Dutch traffic with the natives, and purchaſe a great number of ſlaves. Theſe are the moſt lazy and ungovernable of any on the coaſt of Guinea, becauſe they are generally brought from inland countries, where they have not the leaſt knowledge of the reſt of the world. They go almoſt naked, and are very fond of dog's flesh, though they have plenty of other provisions. All the males are circumciſed; but for what reaſon they cannot tell.

ANGOULESME, a town of France, and capital of the duchy of Angoumois, with a biſhop's ſee. It ſtands on a mountain, ſurrounded with rocks; the river Charante runs at the foot of it. It is 280 miles W. of Limoges, and 250 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 14. E. lat. 45. 39. N.

ANGOUMOIS, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Poitou, on the E. by Limoſin and La March, on the S. by Perigord, and on the W. by Saintonge.

ANGOURA, or ANGORA, a town of Turky in Aſia, formerly called Ancyra. It is a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and remarkable for the remains of antiquity. There is nothing to be ſeen in the ſtreets but pieces of pillars and old marble; among which is a ſpecies of reddiſh porphyry, marked with white, and red and white jaſper. Though the houſes at preſent are all of clay, yet there are a great many pieces of very fine marble mixed among it, as well as in the walls of the town, which are low. The caſtle has a triple encloſure, and the walls are of white marble and ſtone, reſembling porphyry. Here they breed the fineſt goats in the world, and the hair is of a fine white, almoſt like ſilk, which they work into the fineſt ſtuffs, particularly camblets. It is 212 miles S. E. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 32. 5. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

ANGRA, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Tercera, of which it is capital, with a biſhop's ſee, and ſubject to Portugal. It is one of the Azores, or Weſtern iſlands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 27. 7. W. lat. 38. 39. N.

*ANGRIE, a town of Anjou, in the generality of Tours, and election of Angiers, in France.

ANGROGNA, a town of Piedmont, belonging to the king of Sardinia, ſeven miles W. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 15. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

ANGUILLA, one of the Caribbee iſlands, in America, 60 miles N. W. of St. Chriſtopher, and ſubject to Great Britain. The inhabitants apply themſelves chiefly to feeding of cattle, planting of Indian corn, and other parts of huſbandry. This iſland is fertile, and has the ſame climate with Jamaica.

*ANGUILLARA, a ſmall town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, 15 miles N. W. of Rome.

ANGUS, a ſhire of Scotland, having Mernes on the N. the German Ocean on the E. the Frith of Tay, which divides it from the ſhire of Fife, on the S. and the ſhires of Perth and Goury on the W. It has many lakes and hills, but it is fruitful in corn and paſtures.

ANHALI, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, about 42 miles in length, and eight in breadth. It is bounded on the S. by the county of Mansfelt, on the W. by the duchy of Halberſtat, on the E. by the duchy of Saxony, and on the N. by the duchy of Magdeburg. It abounds in corn, and is watered by the Salde and the Muida; its principal trade is in beer.

ANHOLT, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying in the Categut, eight miles from the coaſt of Jutland, 10 from the coaſt of Zeeland, and ſeven from Holland. It is dangerous for ſeamen, for which reaſon there is a light-houſe.

ANIAN, a ſtrait, formerly ſuppoſed to be between the N. E. of Aſia, and N. W. of America; but at preſent we are better informed.

ANIAN, a country lying on the E. coaſt of Africa, near the Red Sea, of which we have very little knowledge.

*ANIANE, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, at the foot of the mountains, near the river Arre, with a Benedictine abbey. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

ANJENGO, a ſmall town and factory on the coaſt of Malabar, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, belonging to the Eaſt-India company. Their merchandize conſiſts chiefly in pepper and callicoes. Lon. 76. 1. E. lat. 7. 0. N.

ANJOU, a province and duchy of France, about 75 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Maine, on the W. by Bretagne, on the S. by Poitou, and on the E. by Touraine. The country is very pleaſant, and fertile in wine, corn, pulſe, and fruit. Its quarries of ſlate are the beſt in the kingdom. It formerly belonged to Henry II. by inheritance.

ANJUAN. See JOHANNA.

ANNA, a Town of Turky in Aſia,

ſeated

seated on the western bank of the river Euphrates, and the pleasanteſt place in all theſe parts, there being plenty of olives, oranges, citrons, lemons, pomegranates, and dates. The fields are ſown with cotton; and the corn grows extremely high. The town is divided into two parts, the largeſt of which is ſurrounded with old walls, and the houſes are built with brick and ſtone, with gardens belonging thereto. It is 130 miles W. of Bagdad, and 120 S. S. W. of Mouſſol. Lon. 41. 0. E. lat. 33. 35. N.

*ANNAMOOKA, an iſland in the South Seas, diſcovered by Taſman in 1643, and viſited by Captain Cook in the years 1774 and 1777. This iſland is well cultivated in many places, conſiſting of plantations of yams and plantains. Many of them are very extenſive, and often enclosed with neat fences of reed. The bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees are interſperſed with little order, but chiefly near the habitations of the natives; and the other parts of the iſland, eſpecially towards the ſea, are covered with trees and buſhes of a luxuriant growth. The inhabitants are a friendly people, but much addicted to ſtealing the property of Europeans. This is one of the Friendly Iſlands, and is ſituated about 187 E. lon. and 20 S. lat.

ANNAND, the capital, and a parliament-town of the ſhire of Annandale, in Scotland. It ſtands in a fertile country, about three miles N. of Solway Frith, and 60 S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

ANNANO, a ſtrong fort of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It has been twice taken by the French; but was reſtored to the duke of Savoy in 1706. It is ſeated on the river Tanaro, 12 miles S. of Caſal. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Maryland, one of the United States of North America, of which the late Lord Baltimore was the proprietor; its chief produce is tobacco. Lon. 77. 20. W. lat. 39. 0 N.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Nova Scotia, or Arcadia. It is a fortified town, has a garriſon, and belongs to Great-Britain. Lon. 64. 5. W. lat. 44. 52. N.

ANNECY, a town in the duchy of Savoy, in the territory of Geneva, ſeated on the river Siar, and on a lake of the ſame name, about 10 miles long, and four broad, 70 miles S. of Geneva, and 22 N. E. of Chamberry; ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 45. 53. N.

*ANNOBONA, an iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, ſo called, becauſe it was found out on New-year's day. It is well ſtocked with cattle and fruit, and the air is more healthful than in other iſlands on the ſame coaſt. It abounds with palm-trees, cocoas, oranges, lemons, bananas, and ſeveral other fruits; alſo with hogs, goats, ſheep, and chickens, which are all extremely cheap. The inhabitants are moſtly black, and of villainous diſpoſitions; and the women are all common whores, as the ſailors find to their coſt; and yet moſt of them very ugly. The governor is a Portugueſe. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 1. 50. S.

*ANNONAY, a town of France, in the Upper Vivarais, ſeated on the river Duenie, 22 miles S. W. of Vienne. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

ANO-CAPRI, the largeſt town in the iſland of Capri, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, and lies on the weſt ſide of the iſland.

*ANSE, an ancient town of France, in the Lyonnois, 10 miles W. of Trevoux, and 25 S. by W. of Macon. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 45. 55. N.

*ANSICO, a kingdom of Africa, under the line, abounding with two ſorts of Indal-wood. The inhabitants are vigorous and courageous, and have been accounted men-eaters. Some have ſaid, that they had public markets for human fleſh; but this is far from being true. They are ſaid to adore the ſun and moon, and a great number of idols.

ANSIO, a ſea-port town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, with a biſhop's ſee. The ſupreme court of juſtice is held here for Norway. It is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, 30 miles N. W. of Frederickſtadt. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 59. 26. N.

ANSPACH, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of the marquiſate of the ſame name. It belongs to the Houſe of Brandenburg, and is a very handſome place. The palace, which is near the caſtle, has a remarkable cabinet of curioſities. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 25 miles S. W. of Nuremberg, and 50 S. by W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 47. E. lat. 49 20. N.

ANSTRUTHER, a parliament town of Scotland, on the S. E. coaſt of the ſhire of Fife, 25 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 56. 15. N.

ANTE, a river of France, in the government of Normandy; it riſes beyond Falaiſe, and, after a courſe of four miles, falls into the Vire.

ANTEGO, one of the Caribbee iſlands in America, 20 miles in length, and about as many in breadth. The inhabitants are in great want of water, and are obliged to ſave the rain-water in ciſterns, and to fetch it from other iſlands. However, it is now ſaid, they have lately diſcovered ſprings. The chief produce is ſugar. It is 60 miles E. of St. Chriſtopher's, and 40 N. of Guadalupe. Lon. 62. 5. W. lat. 17. 5. N.

ANTEQUERA, a handſome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, divided into two parts, the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is ſeated on a hill, and has a caſtle: the Lower ſtands in a fertile plain, and is watered with a great number of brooks. There is a large quantity of ſalt in the mountain; and five miles from the town, a ſpring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 26 miles N. of Malaga, and 50 N. W. of Alcunecar. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 37. 1. N.

ANTEQUERA, a town of America, in New-Spain, and in the province of Guaxaqua, 75 miles S. E. of Guaxaqua.

ANTIBES, a ſea-port town of Provence, in France, with a ſtrong caſtle. Its territory produces excellent fruit; it ſtands oppoſite to Nice, on the Mediterranean, nine miles W. of Nice, and 10 S. E. of Graſſe. Lon. 7. 13. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

ANTICOSTE, a barren iſland, lying in the mouth of the river St. Laurence, in North America. Lon. 64. 16. W. lat. from 49. to 52. N.

* ANTIGNE, a town of France, in the generality of Poitiers, and election of Fontenay.

* ANTIGNY, a town of France, in the generality of Bourgies.

ANTILLES, the name which the French give to the Caribbee iſlands, in America. They were diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in 1492. See CARIBBEES.

ANTIO, a promontory of Italy, in St. Peter's Patrimony, near which is an harbour, lately made. It takes its name from the ancient city Antium, whoſe ruins extend over a long tract of land.

ANTIOCH, now ANTHAKIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Syria, in Aſia, of which it was formerly the capital; but is now almoſt come to nothing: however, the magnificent ruins of it ſtill remain. It is ſeated on the river Orontes, now called Aſſi, 15 miles E. of the Mediterranean, and 40 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon 36. 45. E lat. 35. 17. N.

* ANTIOCHETTA, a town of Turky in Aſia, in Carimania, with a biſhop's ſee, over againſt the iſland of Cyprus. Lon 32 15 E. lat. 36 42 N.

ANTIPAROS, an iſland of the Archipelago, over againſt Paros, from which it is five miles diſtant. In this iſland is a wonderful grotto, by which ſome that have viſited it, pretend to prove the vegetation of ſtones.

ANTIVARI, a ſtrong town of Turky in Europe, in Dalmatia, a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and ſubject to the Turks. It is 10 miles N. of Dolcigno. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 42. 19. N.

ANTIVENETRIA, a ſubdiviſion of Terra Firma, in South America, lying to the S. of Carthagena.

* ANTOIEN, a town of France, in Dauphiny, in the dioceſe of Vienne, with a celebrated Abbey. It is ſeated among the mountains, 18 miles E. of Lyons. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 45. 48. N.

* ANTONGIL, a large bay in the iſland of Madagaſcar, which is very ſafe for ſhips to ride in, and the land about it is remarkably fruitful.

* ANTOIN, ST. a town of France, in Rouergue, in the dioceſe of Rhodez, whoſe fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the river Aveirou. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

ANTONIO, ST. one of the Cape de Verd iſlands, on the weſtern coaſt of Africa, 15 miles from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, from whence proceed ſtreams of excellent water, which render the land very fruitful. The principal town is ſeated among the mountains, and there are alſo ſome villages. Lon. 25. 0. W. lat. 17. 0. N.

ANTRAIN, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, ſeated on the river Coeſnon, on the confines of Normandy, 15 miles S. of Avranches, and 20 N. by E. of Rennes. Lon. 1. 22. W. lat. 48. 26. N.

ANTRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Londonderry, on the N. by the ocean, and on the S. E. by the county of Down. It is 46 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is pretty fruitful: it contains 18,000 houſes, 56 pariſhes, eight baronies, and five boroughs; and ſends 10 members to parliament, two for the county, two for Liſburn, two for Belfaſt, two for Antrim, and two for Randalſtown.

ANTRIM, the capital town of the county of Antrim, in Ireland, ſeated at the N. end of the lake Lough-Neagh. It is but a poor place, 18 miles W. of Carrickfergus,

gus. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 54. 43. N. It ſends two members to parliament.

ANTWERP, a large handſome town of the duchy of Brabant, and capital of the marquiſate of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong regular citadel. About 200 years ago it was the greateſt place for trade in Europe; but now removed to Amſterdam. It is in the ſhape of a bow, and the river repreſents the ſtring. The harbour is very handſome and commodious, the water being 22 feet deep, and 400 yards wide; ſo that large veſſels may come up to the key, and by the canals they may be brought to the doors of the houſes. The public buildings are very beautiful, and are at leaſt 200 in number. The cathedral is a fine ſtructure, and the town-houſe is thought to be as handſome as any in the world. The ſtreets are very large and regular, and the citadel is eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes of the Low Countries. It was taken by the Prince of Parma in 1585, and ſurrendered to the duke of Marlborough, after the battle of Ramilies. It was taken by the French in 1746; but reſtored to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the [illegible] Scheld, 22 miles N. of Bruſſels, with which it communicates by a canal, 30 miles N. E. of Ghent, and 65 S. of Amſterdam. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

* ANVERS-LEE-HAMON, a town of France, in Anjou, and election of la Fleche. Lon. 4. 29. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

* ANWEILER, a town of France, in Lower Alſace, ſeated on the river Quich, above Landau.

* ANZERMA, is a town and province of Popayan, in S. America, where there are mines of gold. The town is ſeated on the river Coca. Lon. 75. 25. W. lat. 4. 58. N.

AOUSTA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, a biſhop's ſee, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It is remarkable for ſeveral monuments of the Romans, and for the birth of Anſelm, archbiſhop of Canterbury. It is ſeated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Doria, 37 miles N. of Suza, 50 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 45. 48. N.

AOUSTA, a territory of Piedmont, with the title of a duchy. It is a valley 30 miles in length, and extends from the paſs of St. Martin's, near the frontiers of Savoy, to St. Barnard. It abounds in paſtures, and all ſorts of fruits: the capital is of the ſame name.

* APALACHE, a river of North America, in Florida, which divides it into ſix provinces, that have each their own chief. The country is full of high mountains, whoſe vallies are very fruitful. Theſe mountains are called by ſome the Apalachian mountains; but improperly, for their true name is Alligany, from the river of that name, uſually known by the title of the Ohio. Theſe mountains lie W. of the United States, between 35 and 44 degrees of lat. It is very doubtful whether there is any river now known named Apalache, for it is not found in modern maps.

* APAMEA, now called APAMIA, not Hama, as ſome travellers have thought, a town of Syria, in Aſia, ſeated on the river Aſſi, or Orontes, 20 miles N. by W. of Hamah, and 45 S. of Antioch. Lon. 36. 56. E. lat. 34. 32. N.

APANOMIA, a town of Santorin, an iſland in that part of the Mediterranean Sea, called the Sea of Candia; it has a ſpacious harbour, in the form of a half-moon; but ſo deep, that ſhips cannot anchor there. Lon. 25. 59. E. lat. 36. 18. N.

APEE, one of the Hebrides, in the S. Sea near Mallicolo. Lon. 168. 32. E. lat. 16. 46. S.

APENNINES, a chain of mountains, which divide Italy throughout its whole length, as far as the ſouthern extremity of the kingdom of Naples. From hence proceed all the brooks and rivers which water Italy, and render the land fruitful.

* APENRADE, a town of Denmark, in Sleſwick, or South Jutland, with a citadel. It has been plundered ſeveral times, and is ſeated at the bottom of a gulph of the Baltick Sea, 27 miles N. of Sleſwick. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 55. 6. N.

APENZEL, a town of Swiſſerland, and the capital of the canton of the ſame name, which is divided into twelve communities; ſix called the interior, are Roman Catholics, and the ſix exterior, are Proteſtants. It is 10 miles S. E. of St. Gall, 30 N. of Coire, and 40 E. of Zurick. Lon. 9. 31. E. lat. 47. 21. N.

* APHIOM KARAHISSART, a town of Natolia, in Aſiatic Turkey; it is called Aphiom, becauſe it produces a great deal of opium, called aphiom by the Turks. Lon. 31. 48. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

* APPE VILLE, a town of France, in Normandy, in the generality of Rouen.

APPERSHOREN, a little village of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſeated on the river Keyſell, at the corner of a wood, before which the right wing of the confederate army encamped the night be-

fore the battle of Hochſtet. Lon. 10. 46. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

APPLEBY, the county town of Weſtmoreland, with a good corn-market on Mondays. It has gone greatly to decay from what it was, it being only one broad ſtreet of mean houſes; however, it ſtill keeps the aſſizes and ſeſſions, and at the upper part is the caſtle. The church ſtands at the lower end of the town, and has lately been repaired; and they have likewiſe erected a town-houſe. It is 10 miles S. E. of Penrith, and 266 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 54. 34. N. It is ſeated on the river Eden, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded, and ſends two members to parliament.

APPLEDORE, a town of Kent, ſeated on the river Rother, not far from its influx into the ſea. It had a ſmall market. It is four miles N. of Rye. Lon. 0. 56. E. lat. 51. 1. N.

*APPLESHAW, a village in Hampſhire, four miles W. of Andover.

*APPLETERWICK, a village in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, five miles N. of Skipton.

*APREMONT, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the generality of Poitiers. Lon. 1. 38. W lat. 46. 45. N.

APT, an ancient town of France, in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee. There are many fine Roman antiquities, and it is ſeated on the river Calaron, 20 miles N. of Aix, and 25 S. E. of Orange. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

APULIA, the E. ſide of the kingdom of Naples, along the gulph of Venice. It is divided into three territories, whoſe modern names are the Capitanata, Terra de Bari, and Otranto.

APURIMA, or APORAMAC, a very rapid river of S. America, in Peru, 30 miles from the river Abanzai.

AQUA-NEGRA, a ſmall town of Italy, in the Mantuan, ſeated on the river Chieſa, 12 miles W. of Mantua, and eight E. of Uſtiano. Lon. 10. 25 E. lat. 45. 19. N.

AQUILA, a large and handſome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of Abruzzo, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 2400 perſons were killed, and 1500 hurt. It is ſeated on the river Peſcara, 35 miles from the ſea, and 54 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

AQUILA DEL CAMPO, a ſmall town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, lying on the river Piſnigra.

AQUILEIA, formerly a very flouriſhing, rich, and trading town of Italy, now gone to decay. However, it has a patriarch, who reſides at Udino. It is ſeated on the Triuli, near the ſea, 22 miles W. of Trieſte, and 57 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

AQUINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra di Lavoro; a biſhop's ſee, but ruined by the emperor Conrade; and now conſiſts of about 35 houſes. It was the birth-place of the poet Juvenal, and Thomas Aquinas; lies 20 miles N. of Gaietta, and 30 N. W. of Capua. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

ARABIA, a country of Aſia, bounded on the W. by the Red-Sea; on the N. E. by the river Euphrates, and the Perſian gulph; on the S. by the ocean, and on the N. by Syria, and the deſert of Dyrbekar. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deſerta, and Felix, or the Happy. Arabia Petrea is the ſmalleſt of the three, and towards the N. is full of mountains, with few inhabitants, on account of its barrenneſs. It had its name from the town Petrea, its ancient capital, now deſtroyed. It differs little from Arabia Deſerta, ſo called from the nature of the ſoil, which is totally a barren ſand. However, there are great flocks of ſheep, and herds of camels near the Euphrates, where the land is good. In the deſert there are great numbers of oſtriches, and there is a fine breed of camels in ſeveral places. Arabia Felix is ſo called, on account of its fertility, with regard to the reſt. Some give it the name of Yemen, but improperly; for that is a kingdom on the S. coaſt, whoſe capital is Sanza. The Arabs in the deſert live wandering lives, removing from place to place, partly for the ſake of paſture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over part of this deſert from Buſſarah to Aleppo, and from Egypt to Mecca, in order to viſit Mahomet's tomb. Arabia Felix produces frankincenſe, myrrh, balm of Gilead, gum arabic, and more eſpecially coffee, of which they export prodigious quantities. The Arabs, who live in the deſert, have no houſes, but tents. The famous Mahomet was a native of this country, and his followers ſoon after his death conquered a great part of Aſia, Africa, and Europe, eſtabliſhing their religion wherever they came

ARABO, commonly called RAAB, one of the principal rivers in the kingdom of Hungary; it has its ſource in Steirmack, and falls into the Danube.

36. N. There is not above 100 houſes in this town, and 700 inhabitants; but it is important, on account of the great road by this place to Alſace from Franche Compte. The fortifications were greatly augmented by Lewis XIV.

* BEGIA, or BEGGIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated in a territory abounding in corn. It is built on the declivity of a mountain, 65 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 36. 42. N.

BEJA, a pretty large and ſtrong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, ſeated near a lake of the ſame name; 32 miles S. of Evora, and 72 S. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 37. 58. N.

BEICHLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, a part of Upper Saxony; 17 miles N. of Weimar. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* BEINHEIM, a fort of France, in Alſace, ſeated on the river Sur, near its confluence with the Rhine; five miles N. of Port Lewis, and ſix S. W. of Raſtadt. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

BEILA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 32 miles N. of Turin. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

BEIRA, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by thoſe of Tra-los-Montes, and Entre-Douro-e-Minho; on the S. by Portugueſe Eſtremadura; on the E. by Spaniſh Eſtremadura; and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean.

* BELBROUGHTON, a village in Worceſterſhire, three miles N. W. of Bromſgrove.

BELCASTRO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria; ſeated on a mountain, eight miles from the ſea, and 12 S. W. of San Severino. Lon. 17. 5. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

* BELCHAM, ST. PAUL'S, a village in Eſſex, a mile S. E. of Clare.

BELCHITE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, ſeated on the river Almonazir, 20 miles S. of Saragoſſa. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 41. 33. N.

* BELCHOE, a town of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, and county of Fermanagh, ſeated on Lough Nilly, 18 miles S. E. of Ballyſhannon. Lon. 7. 29. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

BELEM, a town of Portugal in Eſtremadura, ſeated on the north ſide of the Tajo, about a mile from Liſbon, deſigned to defend the entrance to that city; and there all the ſhips that ſail up the river muſt bring to. Here they inter the kings and queens of Portugal.

* BELESME, a town of France, in Perche, 10 miles S. of Mortagne, and 75 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 0. 42. E. lat. 48. 23. N.

* BELISTAT, a town of France, in Languedoc, in the county of Foix, remarkable for a ſpring, which, as pretended, ebbs and flows 12 times in 24 hours, as exactly as a clock.

BELEZERO, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name. It is 170 miles N. E. of Novogorod, and 210 N. of Moſcow. Lon. 37. 40. E. lat. 59. 15. N.

BELFAST, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, and county of Antrim; ſeated on Carrickfergus bay; it has a good trade, and ſends two members to parliament. Lon. 5. 52. W. lat. 54. 46. N.

BELFORD, a poſt town in Northumberland, in the road from York to Berwick. It is a good thoroughfare, and 16 miles S. of Berwick.

BELGARDEN, a town of Germany, in Eaſt-Pomerania, in the province of Caſſubia, 15 miles from Colbert, and 55 miles N. E. of Stetin; ſubject to Pruſſia. Lon. 15. 53. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

BELGOROD, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name; ſeated on the river Donets. Lon. 38. 36. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

BELGOROD, a ſtrong town of Beſſarabia in European Turky, ſeated at the mouth of the river Nieſter on the Black Sea, 80 miles S. E. of Bender.

BELGRADE, a ſtrong and famous town of Turky in Europe, the capital of Servia, and a Greek biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a low hill, which reaches as far as the Danube, a little above its confluence with the Save. It was a large and important place, and has been ſeveral times taken and retaken by the Chriſtians and Turks. It was taken laſt by Prince Eugene, in Auguſt 1717, and was kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks, after demoliſhing the walls, ſo that now they are in poſſeſſion of all Servia. It is 265 miles S. E. of Vienna, and 400 N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 21. 2. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

* BELGRADE, a ſmall, but handſome town of Romania, in European Turky, ſeated on the ſtraits of Conſtantinople, 20 miles N. of that city. Lon. 29. 0. E. lat. 41. 22. N.

* BELGRADO, a town of Italy, in Friuli, ſubject to Venice; ſeated near the Tolamenta, 10 miles from Udino, and 10

from Concordia. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 45. 56. N.

Bellac, a town of France, in la Marche, ſeated on the Unicorn, 20 miles N. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 46 10. N.

Bellclare, a town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Sligo, 22 miles S. W. of Sligo. Lon. 8. 54. W. lat. 54. 1. N.

Belle, a town in the French Netherlands, nine miles S. W. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

Bellegard, a ſtrong place of France in Rouſſillon, above the defile of Pertuis, on the frontiers of Catalonia. It is fortified, and an important place, on account of its being a paſſage to the Pyrenees. Lon. 2. 56. E. lat. 42. 27. N.

* Bellegardi, a town of France, in Burgundy, ſeated on the river Saone, with the title of a duchy. It is about 12 miles below the town of St. Jeane de Laune, and 15 N. E. of Chalon. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

Belle-Isle, an iſland of France, 15 miles from the coaſt of Brittany, almoſt over againſt Port Louis. It is about 15 miles long, and five broad; divided into four pariſhes, one of which is that of Pi-lais, a ſmall fortified town, with a citadel. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1761, and reſtored by treaty; is diverſified with craggy mountains, ſalt-works, and pleaſant fertile plains. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 47. 18. N.

Belle-Isle, an iſland of north America, lying at the mouth of the ſtreight between the country of the Eſkimaux, or New-Britain, and the N. end of Newfoundland: the paſſage between them is called the ſtreight of Belle-Iſle. Lon. 55. 25. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

* Belle-Ville, a town of France, in Bojolois, ſeated near the river Saone, five miles N. of Ville-Franche, and eight S. E of Beaujeu. Lon. 4. 46. E. lat. 46. 5 N.

* Belley, or Billay, a town of France, capital of Bujey, with a biſhop's ſee. It was ceded to France by the duke of Savoy in 1601; is ſeated near the river Rhone, 12 miles N. of Chambery, and 250 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 45. 47. N.

* Billingham, or Bellingham, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tueſdays. It is 14 miles N. N. W. of Hexham, and 294 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 55. 10. N.

* Bellinzona, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, and one of the bailiwicks which the Swiſs poſſeſs in that country. It is ſeated on the river Jeſino, five miles above the place where it falls into the Lago Maggiore. Lon. 8. 16. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

Belluno, a handſome, but ſmall town of Italy, the capital of the Belluneſe, in the territories of Venice, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated among the Alpine mountains on the river Piave, 15 miles N. E. of Feltri, and 15 N. W of Ceneda. Lon. 12. 9. E. lat. 46 13. N.

* Belluneſi, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, lying between Friuli, Cadorina, Feltrino, the biſhopric of Trent, and Tirol. It has good iron-mines. Belluno is the only conſiderable place.

* Belmonti, a town in Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Calabria, ſeated on the coaſt of the Tuſcan ſea, 10 miles W. of Cozenza. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 39. 20 N.

Belt, the Great, a famous ſtrait of Denmark, between the iſland of Zeland and that of Funen, at the entrance of the Baltic ſea. This ſtrait is not ſo commodious, nor ſo much frequented, as the Sound. In 1658, this ſtrait was frozen over ſo hard, that Charles-Guſtavus, king of Sweden, marched over it with a deſign to take Copenhagen.

Belt, the Leſſer, lies to the W. of the Great Belt, between the iſland of Funen and the coaſt of Jutland. It is one of the paſſages from the German ocean to the Baltic, though not three miles in breadth, and very crooked.

* Bellon, a village in Leiceſterſhire, ſeven miles W. of Loughborough.

* Billon, a village in Lincolnſhire, two miles N. of Grantham.

* Beltz, or Belzo, a town of Poland, in Red Ruſſia, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name; ſeated on the confines of Upper Volhinia, among marſhes, 30 miles N. of Leopol. Lon. 24. 5. E lat. 50. 20 N

* Beltz, or Belzo, a province of Poland, in Red-Ruſſia, bounded by that of Leopol on the S. by Chelm on the N. by Little Poland on the E. and by Volhinia, on the W. Beltz is the capital town.

Belvederf, a conſiderable town of Greece, and capital of a province of the ſame name in the Morea. This province lies on the weſtern coaſt of the ſea, and is the moſt fertile and rich in all the Morea. The place is charmingly ſeated, 17 miles N. E. of Chirenza, and 17 S. of Patras.

Lon.

Lon. 21. 45. E. lat. 38. 0. N. It is ſubject to the Turks; and our raiſins called Belvederes, come from thence.

BELVOIR CASTLE, in Lincolnſhire, is four miles from Grantham. It is the ancient ſeat of the dukes of Rutland, ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, as many of their antiquities have been dug up there. Its foundation was laid ſoon after the Norman conqueſt. It affords a delightful proſpect into the counties of Nottingham, Derby, Leiceſter, Rutland, and Northampton, as well as over the fruitful valley under it.

BEMBER, a chain of mountains, dividing India from Tartary.

BEMSTER, or BEMISTER, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays It is ſeated on the river Bert, 14 miles N. W. of Dorcheſter, and 138 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 50. 48. N.

BENAVARRI, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon; ſeated on the frontiers of Catalonia, 17 miles N. E. of Balſaſtro, and 27 N. of Lerida. Lon 0. 45 E. lat. 42. 11. N.

BENAVENTO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and Terra-di-Campos, with the title of a duchy. It is ſeated on the river Ela, 37 miles S. of Leon, and 25 S. E. of Aſtorga Lon. 5. 7. W. lat. 42. 4. N.

BENCOOLIN, a fort and town of Aſia, on the S. W. coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, belonging to the Engliſh About a quarter of a mile from the ſea ſtands an Indian village, whoſe houſes are ſmall and low, and built on poſts. The natives have a ſwarthy complexion, and their ſtature is ſlender and ſtraight. They are very deſirous of trade; but when affronted, treacherous and revengeful. There are a few ſmiths among them; but moſt of them are carpenters and fiſhermen. The country about Bencoolen is mountainous and woody; and there are ſeveral volcanos in the iſland. The air is unwholeſome, and the mountains are continually covered with thick heavy clouds, that produce lightning, thunder, and rain. There is no beef to be had, except that of buffaloes, which is not very palatable; indeed all proviſions, except fruit, are ſcarce. The chief trade is in pepper, of which there is a large quantity. Lon. 102. 5. E. lat. 3. 49. S.

BENDERMASSEN, a town of Aſia, and capital of the kingdom of the ſame name, in the iſland of Borneo, with a good harbour. Lon. 113. 50. E. lat. 2. 40. S.

BENDER, a town of Turky in Europe, in Beſſarabia, ſeated on the river Nieſter, 100 miles N. W. of Bengorod, and 100 S. by E. of Bracklaw. It is remarkable for the reſidence of Charles XII. King of Sweden, who retired hither after he had been defeated by the Ruſſians at Pultowa. He was maintained by the Turks here ſeveral years, till he was at laſt forced from thence to a place near Adrianople, where he remained another year; after which he returned to his own dominions. Lon. 29. 0. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

BENEDETTO, St. a conſiderable town of Italy, in the Mantuan, 35 miles S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 25. E. lat. 44. 44. N.

BENESOEUF, a town of Africa, in Egypt, remarkable for its hemp and flax. It is ſeated on the weſtern ſhore of the Nile, the reſidence of a bey, and the moſques give it a grand look. It is 50 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 10. E. lat. 29. 10. N.

BENEVENTO, a handſome, large, and rich city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Ulterior Principate, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It has ſuffered greatly by earthquakes, and particularly in 1688, when the archbiſhop, afterwards Pope Benedict XIII was dug out of the ruins alive. When he was advanced to the Papal chair, he rebuilt this place. It is ſubject to the Pope, and ſeated in a delightful and fertile valley near the confluence of the rivers Saboro and Caloro, 15 miles from Capua, and 35 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 57 E. lat. 41. 6. N.

BENFELD, a town of France, in Alſace, whoſe fortifications were demoliſhed in conſequence of the treaty of Weſtphalia. It is ſeated on the river Ill, 12 miles S. W. of Straſburgh, and ſeven N. of Schelеſtat. Lon 7. 45. E. lat 48. 24. N.

BENGAL, a country of Aſia, in India, lying near the mouth of the river Ganges, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Patna and Jeſuat; on the E. by the kingdoms of Arracan and Tipra; on the S. by the bay of Bengal and the province of Orixa, and on the W. by the provinces of Narvar and Malva, being about 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 300 in breadth from N. to S. In this province the Engliſh, Dutch, and French, have factories, and the principal of that of the Engliſh is called Calcutta, or Fort William. This country has the ſame advantage as Egypt, being annually overflowed by the Ganges. The inhabitants are chiefly Gentoos, whoſe women had a cuſtom of burning themſelves with their dead huſ-

bands; but this practice is now greatly reſtrained, by the authority of the Great Mogul. It is governed by a nabob, one of whom lately took Fort St. George, and committed great cruelties among the people of the factory; but he was afterwards depoſed and killed, and there is now a friend to the Engliſh in his room. In general, Bengal is a fruitful, pleaſant country, by ſome eſteemed a ſort of earthly paradiſe, and lies very convenient for carrying on a trade with the parts round about it, and for purchaſing their various commodities and manufactures.

* BENIARAX, an ancient and conſiderable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, ſeated in a foil abounding with corn, honey, and paſtures. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 35. 0. N.

BENIN, a large town, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Africa. Some give it the title of a city, which it does not deſerve, though the ſtreets are vaſtly long and broad, in which markets are kept for cows, cotton, elephants teeth, and European ware. It was formerly very cloſe built, and very populous, as appears from the ruins of the houſes; but at preſent they ſtand widely diſtant from each other; are all built with clay-walls, and covered with reeds, ſtraw, or leaves, having no ſtone in the country. The women here are kept greatly in ſubjection; for, beſides their houſhold affairs, they are obliged to attend the markets, and till the ground. The king's court, which makes a principal part of the town, is ſeated in a very large plain, with no other houſes near it; but has nothing remarkable, except the extent of ground on which it ſtands. The river of Benin is extremely large and wide at the mouth; but how far it extends up the country, is not certainly known. The land about it is low and marſhy, and its banks adorned with great numbers of trees: upon this account it is infeſted with muſquitoes, which are extremely troubleſome to ſtrangers, and ſting them ſo ſeverely, that their faces can hardly be known by their acquaintance. It is a very fatal country to the Europeans; for no ſhips ever arrive here, without loſing a great part of their company. The natives dreſs all alike, with a long cloth wrapped about their middle, which only differs in goodneſs, according to their quality, but their children all go naked; the boys till they are twelve years of age, and the girls till they are fit for marriage. The men have as many wives as their circumſtances will allow, and take care to keep them from their own countrymen; but are ſo far from jealouſy of the Europeans, that they will often bring them into their company, and leave them behind. If a negro lies with another man's wife, and is found out, he forfeits all his goods to the huſband, and the wife is puniſhed ſeverely with a cudgel. The cuſtom of circumciſion is here univerſally practiſed, though there is no other reaſon to be given for it, than that their anceſtors have done it before them. The government of this country is veſted in the king, and three great men under him; and each province has its particular governor. They have a ſort of religion; but it is ſo abſurd and perplexed, that it is almoſt impoſſible to deſcribe it: however, it is certain that every thing extraordinary is eſteemed as a god, and they make offerings to it accordingly. Theſe are ſometimes a few boiled yams mixed with oil, which they lay before the image: ſometimes they offer a cock; but the idol muſt be contented with the blood, for they eat the fleſh themſelves. They have a ſort of ſabbath every fifth day, which the great men obſerve by killing cows, ſheep, and goats; and others are contented with cats, dogs, and chickens, but whatever is then killed, is diſtributed to the poor. The animals are the ſame here as in other parts of Guinea, as well as the reſt of the productions of this country. They have ſome ſorts of manufactures, and are particularly ſkilful in weaving and dying, their cloths being made of cotton, which grows here in great plenty, and they export many thouſand pieces every year to other places. The town is ſeated near the river, 37 miles N. W of Coſſo. Lon. 7. 4. E lat. 8. 40. N.

* BENNINGTON, a village in Hertfordſhire, four miles S. E. of Stevenage.

BENSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and dioceſe of Mentz, ſeated on a rivulet, 10 miles N E. of Worms, and eight S. of Darmſtadt. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat 49. 36. N.

BENSHINGTON, or BENSON, a village of Oxfordſhire, on the Thames, a little below its junction with the Iſis. In the neighbourhood, near Watlington, was a royal palace, formerly a beautiful Saxon ſtructure, but very much decayed, on account of its ſituation in a boggy ground. The Roman way, caſt up between Alceſter and Wallingford, goes here over the Thames on the W. ſide of the church, and is called by the inhabitants Medler's Bank.

BENTHEIM, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſubject to its own prince,

prince, ſeated on the river Vetcht, 32 miles N. W. of Munſter, and 37 W. of Oſnaburgh. Lon. 7. 25. E lat. 52. 23. N.

* BENTHEIM, a village in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, and in the wapontake of Stantleff.

* BENTIVOGLIO, a ſmall town and caſtle of Italy, in the territory of Bologna; 10 miles N. E of Bologna, and 18 S. W of Ferrara. Lon. 11. 34. E. lat. 44 37 N.

BENUELAG, a territory of Angola, in Africa, whoſe principal town is of the ſame name, and under the dominion of the Portugueſe. The town is 300 miles N. of Cape Negro, and 120 S of the iſland of Loando. Lon. 15. 5 E. lat. 11. 0. S.

BER, or BERRE, a conſiderable river of Germany, in Alſatia, which falls into the Rhine.

BERAR, a province of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, near the kingdom of Bengal. It abounds in corn, rice, pulſe, and poppies; from which laſt they extract opium. Sugar-canes grow here almoſt without cultivation. Shapour is the capital town.

* BERAUM, a royal town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name, 11 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

* BERBICE, a river of America, in Terra Firma, which falls into the N. ſea, in 6°. 30'. of ſouth latitude. This is the only river in the country; it waters a great number of cotton plantations, and thoſe of a plant called orellana, uſed in dying.

* BERCHTOLSGADEN, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg, which ſerves all the neighbourhood with ſalt; ſeated on the river Aa, 10 miles S. W. of Saltzburg. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

* BERDOA, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in the province of Grandga; ſeated in a very fertile plain, 10 miles W. of the river Cour, and 62 S. E. of Grandga. Lon. 48. 0. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

* BEREBERES, a people of Africa, who live in tents in the manner of the wild Arabs, in different parts of Barbary, particularly to the S. of the kingdoms of Tunis and Tripoli. Their principal riches conſiſt in cattle.

BERENICE, a ſea-port town of Egypt, at the bottom of the Red Sea, now called Suez, which ſee.

BERE-REGIS, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is a ſmall place, 12 miles E by N. of Dorcheſter, and 113 S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 50. 44.

BERG, a territory of Germany, lying on the eaſtern banks of the Rhine, in the circle of Weſtphalia. It is full of woods and mountains, and the inhabitants are greatly addicted to trade. It belongs to the Elector Palatine, and Duſſeldorp is the capital town.

* BERGAMASCO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded by the Breſſan, the Valteline, and the Milaneſe. It is extremely populous and fertile. The inhabitants are very induſtrious, and they have manufactures in hardware and tapeſtry. They have cattle, marble, and ſtones, of which they make mill ſtones. Their language is the moſt corrupt of any in Italy, and Bergamo is the capital town.

BERGAMO, a large, populous, ſtrong, and ancient town of Italy in the territories of Venice, and capital of Bergamaſco, with a ſtrong citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. The greateſt part of the inhabitants have a ſwelling in their throats, called broncho-cele, owing to the badneſs of the water. It is 30 miles N E. of Milan, and 40 N. of Cremona. Lon. 9. 47. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

BERGAS, a town of Romania in European Turky, a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and ſeated on the river Lariſſa, 40 miles S. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 27. 40. E. lat. 41. 14. N.

BERGEN, a handſome and ancient ſea-port town of Norway, capital of the province of Bergenhuys and of all Norway, with a ſtrong caſtle, a deep harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. They carry on a great trade in ſkins, fir-wood, and dried fiſh; but all their wheat is brought from other places It is ſubject to Denmark, and lies 330 miles N. by W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 60. 11. N.

BERGEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, capital of the iſle of Rugen, ſubject to the Swedes; 12 miles N. E. of Stralſund. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 54. 23. N.

* BERGHENUS, the moſt weſtern province of Norway, between the government of Aggerhus and the ſea. Bergen is the capital town.

BERGEN-OP ZOOM, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Dutch Brabant, and in the marquiſate of the ſame name It is a handſome place, and one of the ſtrongeſt in the Netherlands, as well on account of the fortifications, as of the moraſs with which it is ſurrounded. It has ſeveral times been beſieged, to no purpoſe; but was taken by the French, in 1747, by treachery. It is ſeated partly on a hill, and partly on

the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheld by a canal, 15 miles N. of Antwerp, and 22 S. W. of Breda. Lon. 4. 25. E. lat 51. 27. N.

BERGARAC, a very rich, populous, and trading town of France. The fortifications were demolished by Lewis XIII. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 50 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 42. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* BERG, St. VINOX, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Flanders, fortified by marshal Vauban. It was ceded to France by the Pyrenean treaty, and is seated on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, five miles S. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

BERG-ZABERN, a town of France, in Alsace, nine miles S. W. of Landau. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

BERKELY, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is the largest parish in the county, being 24 miles in compass. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen. Here is a castle began to be built in the reign of Henry I. and finished in that of Stephen, and enlarged and repaired in the reign of Henry II. Its hall is very large, and much admired. It stands on a rising ground among the meadows, commanding a delightful view of the surrounding county and the river Severn. In the civil wars it suffered considerably, as it did a few years since by an accidental fire. The room in which Edward II. was imprisoned is still to be seen. The town consists chiefly of one street of mean buildings. In the church are some elegant monuments of the Berkeleys, who now have a vault built for the family. The Severn, for almost six miles, runs by this parish, which lies so low, that it is reckoned neither pleasant nor healthy; but it is famous for producing good cheese. It is 18 miles from Gloucester, five from Dursley, and 113 N. W. of London.

BERKSHIRE, an English county, 37 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire; on the W. by Wiltshire; on the S. by Hampshire and Surry, and on the E. by Middlesex and part of Buckinghamshire. It contains 140 parishes, 12 market towns, and 16,900 houses. The principal town is Reading. In general it is a fruitful country, and particularly in the vale of White-Horse. It has the title of an earldom.

BERLIN, a large, strong, and handsome city of Germany, and capital of the electorate of Brandenburg, where the king of Prussia resides. The palace is magnificent, and there is a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, an academy of sciences, and an observatory, besides a superb arsenal. Its trade and buildings have been lately much improved, and there is a canal cut from the river Spree to the Oder on the E. and another from thence to the Elbe on the W. It has communication by water, both with the Baltic Sea, and the German Ocean; seated on the river Spree, 42 miles N. W. of Francfort on the Oder, and 300 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 13. 31. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

BERMUDA ISLANDS, a cluster of very small islands, nearly in the form of a shepherd's crook, and surrounded with rocks, which render them almost inaccessible to strangers. They lie in the Atlantic Ocean, about 500 miles E. of Carolina. They are inhabited by the English, enjoy a pure and temperate air, and have plenty of flesh, fish, and garden-stuff. The common employment of the inhabitants is in building sloops. They were discovered by John Bermudez, a Spaniard; but not inhabited till 1609, when Sir George Summers was cast away upon them, and they have belonged to Britain ever since. Dean Berkeley intended to have founded an university here, but by mistake was carried to New-England, which prevented his design. Lon. 65. W. lat. 32. 20. N. Some travellers talk of spiders webs so strong here, that they will catch small birds.

BERN, the capital town of the canton of Bern in Switzerland. Here is a celebrated school, and a rich library, and 12 companies of tradesmen, in one of which every inhabitant is obliged to be enrolled before he can enjoy any office. It is a strong place, and seated in a peninsula, formed by the river Aar, almost in the middle of the canton. It is 15 miles N. E. of Friburgh, 45 S. of Basle, and 70 N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

* BERN, a canton of the largest of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, being about 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. The government consists in two councils, called the Great and the Little; and the two chiefs of the Great are called Avoyers. It is divided into two principal parts, called the German and Roman. This last is most commonly called the country of Vaud. The German territory is divided into 35 governments, and the country of

Vaud

Vaud into 13. The religion is Calviniſm, and Bern the capital town.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, 15 miles W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

BERNARD, THE GREAT ST. a mountain of Swiſſerland and Savoy, between Valais and Val d'Aoſt, at the ſource of the rivers Drance and Doria. The top of it is always covered with ſnow, and there is a large convent, where the monks entertain all ſtrangers gratis for three days, without any diſtinction of religion.

* BERNARD, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, five miles from Berlin, noted for excellent beer.

BERNAY, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is a trading place, and ſeated on the river Carantone, 20 miles S. E. of Liſieux, and 30 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 49 6. N.

* BERNBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt, where a branch of the houſe of Anhalt reſides. It is ſeated on the river Sara, 20 miles W. of Deſſaw, and 22 S. W. of Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 46. E lat. 51. 51. N.

* BERN-CASTEL, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with a caſtle, built in 1277. It is remarkable for its good wine, and is ſeated on the river Moſelle, between Traibach and Weldens.

* BERRE, a town of France, in Provence, with the title of a barony, ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, in the dioceſe of Arles. Lon. 5. 12. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

BERRI, a province of France, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by the Orleannois, Blaiſois, and Gatinois; on the E. by the Nivernois and the Bourbonnois, on the S. by the Bourbonnois, and La Marché; and on the W. by Tourraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax; and there is excellent wine in ſome places. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. Bourges is the capital town.

BERSELLO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Modeneſe; taken by Prince Eugene in 1702, and by the French in 1703, who were obliged to leave it in 1707. It is ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Linza and Po, ten miles N. E. of Parma, and 25 S. E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 36. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

* BERSUIRE, a town of France, in Lower Poitou, 12 miles S. W of Thouars. Lon. 0. 27. W. lat. 46. 52 N.

* BERTINERO, a town of Italy, in Romagnia, with a ſtrong citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a hill, 50 miles N. E. of Florence, and 50 N. W. of Urbino Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 44. 18 N.

BERTRAND, ST. an epiſcopal town of France, in Gaſcony, and capital of the county of Comminges; ſeated on the river, 43 miles S. of Auch, and 25 E. S. E of Tarbes. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 42. 56 N.

BERVY, a ſea-port and parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Merns, 22 miles S. W. of Aberdeen. Lon 2. 0. W lat. 56. 40. N.

BERWICK, a town on the borders of England and Scotland, properly belonging to neither, with a market on Saturdays. It is a town and county of itſelf, and is a place of great ſtrength, as well by nature as art, being defended with walls, a caſtle, and other fortifications. It is large, populous, and well-built, and has a good trade in corn and ſalmon. It is ſeated on the river Tweed, over which there is a very handſome bridge of 16 arches: it ſends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is 137 miles N. of York, 52 S. E. of Edinburgh, and 336 N. by W of London. Lon 1. 46 W. lat. 55. 45. N.

* BERWICK-NORTH, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, ſeated on the Frith of Forth. It is 30 miles N. W. of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 20 E. N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon 2. 33. W. lat. 56. 5. N.

BERWICK, a ſhire in Scotland, bounded by the river Tweed on the S. by Lothian on the N by the German Ocean on the E. and by Tiviotdale on the W. It abounds with corn and graſs, and has in it ſeveral ſeats of perſons of quality. The principal rivers are the Tweed, the Whiteadder, Blackadder, Eye, and Edneb. The principal place is the town and caſtle of Dunſe, the beſt place for trade in the county It ſends two members to parliament.

BESIERS, or BEZIERS, an ancient and handſome town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a viſcounty. It has a delightful ſituation, and the country it ſtands in is fertile in corn, oil, and excellent wine. It is ſeated on a hill near the river Orbe, and the royal canal, 8 miles N. of the Mediterranean, and 12 N. E. of Narbonne. Lon. 3. 18. E. lat. 43 21. N.

* BESIGHEIM, a town of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, in Germany; ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Entz

and Neckar, between Hailbron and Stutgard.

* BESSARABIA, a territory of Turky, in Europe, lying between Moldavia, the Danube, the Black Sea, and Little Tartary. It is inhabited by independent Tartars, who maintain themſelves by their cattle, huſbandry, and robbing. Their religion, manners, and cuſtoms, are like thoſe of the Crim Tartars. When there are any forces ſent againſt them, they retire among the mountains near the Black Sea, where it is impoſſible to come at them, on account of the moraſſes and defiles. The moſt remarkable towns are Bender, Akerman, Keli, and Simield.

BESTRICIA, a town of Tranſylvania, remarkable for the gold-mines near it, 85 miles N. W. of Hermanſtadt, and 90 E. of Tocka. Lon. 23. 45. E lat. 47. 30. N.

BETANZOS, a town of Spain in Galicia, ſeated on the Mandeo, and on a bay of the ſea, 32 miles N. E. of Compoſtella, 20 S. of Ferrol. Lon. 7. 55. W. lat. 43. 12. N.

* BETELFAGUI, a town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, famous for the vaſt quantity of coffee bought and ſold there, being the mart where the country people bring their coffee to ſell; and where the Europeans come, or at leaſt ſend their factors, or brokers, to purchaſe it. It is 25 miles E. of the Red-Sea, and 100 N. of Mocha. Lon. 44. 30. E. lat. 15. 40. N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of Paleſtine, in Aſia, famous for the birth of CHRIST. It is ſeated on the ridge of a hill, running from E. to W. and has a moſt delightful proſpect. It is now an inconſiderable place, but much viſited by pilgrims. There is a church here, erected by the famous Helena, yet entire, in the form of a croſs. On the ſides are four rows of pillars, 10 in a row, each of one entire block of white marble, in many places beautifully ſpeckled. The walls are covered with large ſquares of white marble almoſt to the top, and the reſt adorned with Moſaic painting now almoſt defaced. Over the midſt of the choir is a ſtately cupola, covered with lead, and adorned with Moſaic figures. The inſide of this church is quite naked. Here is alſo a chapel, called the Chapel of the Nativity, wherein they pretend to ſhew the manger Chriſt was laid in; as alſo another, called the Chapel of Joſeph; and a third, of the Holy Innocents: a few poor Greeks ſtill reſide here; and, not far from thence, is a monaſtery of the Franciſcans, ſurrounded with walls. It is ſix miles S. of Jeruſalem. Lon. 35. 25. E. lat. 31. 50. N.

BETHLEHEM, a town of the Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, two miles N. of Louvain, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

BETHUNE, a town of France, in the county of Artois, with a caſtle, and ſeveral fortifications by marſhal Vauban. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and reſtored to France by the treaty of Utrecht. It is ſeated on a rock by the river Biet, 20 miles E. of St. Omer's, and 120 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BETLEY, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the confines of the county next to Cheſhire, in a barren ſandy ſoil, 16 miles N. N. W. of Stafford, and 156 on the ſame point from London. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 53. 5. N.

BETLIS, a ſtrong town of Aſia, in Curdiſtan; ſeated on a ſteep rock on the frontiers of Turky and Perſia, but ſubject to its own bey, or prince, and a ſanctuary for the ſubjects of the neighbouring powers. It is 150 miles E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 42. 50. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

* BETTUS, a village of Merionethſhire, in North Wales, ſix miles N.N.E. of Bala.

* BETTYWAYS, a village in Carnarvonſhire, in North Wales, 10 miles S. by E. of Aberconway.

BETUNE, or BETAW, a territory of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Guelderland, between the rivers Rhine and Leck. The ground is very moiſt, and the rains often render the roads impaſſable. It is divided into the Upper and Lower.

BEVECUM, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, 17 miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

BEVELAND, N. and S. two iſlands in the province of Zealand, between the eaſtern and weſtern branches of the river Scheld, and part of the United Provinces.

BEVERGERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and dioceſe of Munſter, 22 miles from that city.

BEVERLY, a town in the Eaſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is a large well-built town, having two pariſh churches, beſides the minſter, and ſends two members to parliament; ſeated on the river Hull, and well inhabited by the better ſort of people and tradeſmen, nine miles N. of Hull, and 182 N. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

BEVERUNGEN, a town of Germany,

and dioceſe of Paderborn, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Beve and Weſer, 22 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

BEWCASTLE, a village in Cumberland, ſtanding on the river Leven, above Sollom Moſs, and is ſaid to have been built about the time of the Norman conqueſt. The church is now in ruins, but in the church-yard is an ancient croſs, five yards high from a baſe of two feet ſquare, riſing to a point like a ſpire, on the ſides of which are ſeveral ſculptures, but the inſcriptions are not legible, ſuppoſed to have been ſet up to the memory of a Pictiſh or Scottiſh prieſt.

BEWDLEY, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Severn, is neat and well-built, enjoys a good trade for malt, leather, and caps, and lies 14 miles N. of Worceſter, and 128 N. W. of London. It ſends one member to parliament. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

BEZANZON, an ancient, handſome, large, and very ſtrong town of France, in the French Comté, an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. Here are ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. It was taken by the French in 1674, and this and the whole province have remained in their hands ever ſince. It is 52 miles E. of Dijon, and 208 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 8. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

BEZIERS. See BESIERS.

BIAFAR, the capital town of a kingdom of the ſame name, of Africa, in Negroland, ſeated on the river Los-Camarones. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 6. 10. N.

* BIALOGOROD, or AKERMAN, a ſtrong town of Beſſarabia, ſeated on the Lake Vidono, near the ſea ſide, 10 miles S. E. of the mouth of Neiſter, and 42 S. W. of Oczakow. Lon. 30. 10. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* BIANA, a town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, remarkable for its excellent indigo, 50 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 80. 50. E lat. 26. 30. N.

BIBERACH, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia. It has a large manufacture in fuſtians, and is ſeated in a pleaſant fertile valley on the river Ruſs, 27 miles S. W. of Ulm, and 30 N. of Lindaw. Lon. 10. 2. E. lat. 48. 10 N.

BIBERSBERG, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 miles N. of Preſburg. Lon. 17. 15. E lat. 48. 31. N.

* BICERTE, a caſtle of the Iſle of France, two miles from Paris, where they impriſon madmen, beggars, vagabonds, pilferers, and young men who follow bad courſes.

* BICESTER, or BURCESTER, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Fridays, for cattle and ſheep. It is a ſtraggling place, and ſeated on the road between Oxford and Buckingham, 13 miles from the former, and 12 from the latter. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

* BIDACHE, a town of France, in Lower Navarre; ſeated on the river Bidouſe, 12 miles E. of Bayonne. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 43. 31. N.

BIDASSOA, a river of Spain, on the frontiers of France, which has its ſource in the Pyrenean mountains, and falls into the ſea between Andaye and Fontarabia.

BIDDIFORD, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Torige, over which there is a large ſtone bridge, with 24 arches. It is a large well-inhabited place, carries on a conſiderable trade, and is 16 miles S. by W. of Ilfracomb, and 203 W. of London. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

* BIELZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, ſeated on the river Weſeloke, 50 miles S. E. of Cracow, and 50 S. W. of Sandomir. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

BIEL. See BIENNA.

* BIELA, a town of the empire of Ruſſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Opſcha, 125 miles W. of Moſcow. Lon. 33. 20. E. lat. 55. 50. N.

* BIELA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of the Belleſe, near the river Cerva, 20 miles W. of Verceil, and 14 N. E. of Ivrea. Lon 7. 58. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

* BIELO, OSERO, or BOLOZERO. See BELOZERO.

BIELGOROD, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government of the ſame name, which is part of Little Ruſſia, and inhabited by Coſſacks. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and is ſeated on the river Donis.

BIELSK, or BIELSKOI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polachia, near one of the ſources of the river Narew, 100 miles N. E. of Warſaw, and 55 S. S. W. of Grodno. Lon. 23. 39. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

BIELSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Smolenſko, 80 miles N. E. of Smolenſko, and 170 W. of Moſcow. Lon. 33. 5. E. lat. 55. 40. N.

* BIENNA, a town of Switzerland, ſeated on a lake of the ſame name. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Soleure, and Friburg, 17 miles N. W. of Bern, 12 S W. of Soleure, and 17 N. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 47. 11. N.

* BIEROLIFT, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, where William Bruckheld, or Beukelings, who invented the method of pickling herrings, died, in 1396. It is two miles north of Sluice, and 10 N. W. of Axel. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 51. 21. N.

* BIETIGHEIM, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. The country where it is ſeated produces excellent wine and fruits. It is near Beſikheim, Stutgard, and the ſtrong caſtle of Alperg.

BIGGLESWADE, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the river Ivel, over which it has a handſome ſtone bridge. It is much more conſiderable than it was formerly, on account of the great northern road which runs through it, and has ſeveſal commodious inns for travellers. It is one of the greateſt barley markets in England, and lies 10 miles N. W. of Bedford, and 45 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

BIGORRE, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Armagnac and Eſterac; on the E. by the territory of Cominge; on the W. by Bearn; and on the S. by the Pyrenean mountains. Tarbe is the capital town.

* BIHAZ, a ſtrong town of the kingdom of Hungary, in Croatia; ſeated in an iſle formed by the river Anna, 65 miles S. E. of Carloſtad. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 44. 51. N.

BILBOA, a large, handſome, and rich town of Spain, capital of Biſcay, with a good frequented harbour; its exports are wool, ſword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and ſteel; is remarkable for the wholeſomeneſs of its air, and the fertility of the ſoil about it. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Ibaicabal, which a little below falls into the ſea, 50 miles W. of St. Sebaſtian, and 180 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

BILDESTON, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſdays. It has one large church, about a quarter of a mile from the town, and an Anabaptiſt meeting: is ſeated on the river Breton, and conſiſts of about 400 low houſes. It was formerly noted for Suffolk blues, and blankets, but, at preſent, almoſt the only buſineſs of the town is ſpinning of yarn. It is 12 miles S. E. of Bury, and 63 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

BILEDULGERID, a large country of Africa, extending from Egypt to the Atlantic Ocean; bounded by Barbary on the N. and Saara and the Deſart on the S. The air is very hot, but wholeſome; and though the ſoil is dry, it yields a great deal of barley, but little or no wheat. There are vaſt quantities of dates, in which the inhabitants drive a great trade. They have no conſiderable rivers; and the principal animals are camels, horſes, and oſtriches. The inhabitants are of two ſorts, the original natives, and the Arabs. The latter live in tents, which they remove from one place to another for the conveniency of paſture. Many of them rove in the Deſert, and lie in wait to rob caravans, though they profeſs the Mahometan religion.

BILEVELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſburg; ſeven miles S. E of Ravenſburg, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

BILLERICAY, a town in Eſſex, with a large market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on a hill, nine miles S. by W. of Chelmſford, and 23 E. of London. Lon. 0. 31. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

BILLINGHAM, a town of Northumberland, whoſe market is diſcontinued. It is 28 miles W. of Newcaſtle, and 297 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 55. 12. N.

* BILLINGHURST, a village of Suſſex, four miles S. S. W. of Horſham. Lon. 0. 13. W. lat. 51. 11 N.

BILLON, a town of France, in Auvergne, 15 miles S. E. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 28. E. lat. 45. 41. N.

BILSDEN, a ſmall town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is nine miles S. E. of Leiceſter, and 96 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 51. W. lat. 52. 35. N.

BILSON, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Liege, ſeated on the river Demur, eight miles W. of Maeſtricht, and 15 N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 29. E. lat. 50. 50. N. Here the confederate army had their rendezvous, when the duke of Marlborough went to attack the French, and gained the battle of Ramillies in May 1706. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

* BIMINI, one of the Lucaya Iſlands, in North America, near the Channel of Bahama. It is about eight miles in length,

and as much in breadth; covered with trees, and inhabited by the native Americans. It is very difficult of access, on account of the shoals, but is a very pleasant place. Lon. 79. 30. W. lat. 25. 0. N.

BIMLIPATON, a sea-port town of Golconda, in the East-Indies, seated on the west-side of the Bay of Bengal. It lies about 12 miles to the N. of Vizigapatam, and the Dutch have a very small factory here, designed to buy up all the cloth manufactured by the inhabitants. Lon. 83. 5. E. lat. 18. 0. N.

* BINACAR, a village in Somersetshire, four miles N. E. of Wells.

* BINAROS, a small town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, remarkable for good wine. It is seated near the sea, 20 miles S. of Tortosa. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 40. 33. N.

BINBROKE, a town in Lincolnshire, with a mean market on Wednesdays, seated in a bottom, and has two parish churches. It is 30 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 161 N. of London. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 53. 30. N.

BINCH, a little fortified town of the Low Countries, in the county of Hainault, subject to the house of Austria; nine miles E. of Mons, and ten W. of Charleroy. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

BINCHESTER, a village situated on the river Were, near the city of Durham. By several inscriptions and monuments, it appears to have been a Roman town (Vinovium) and many Roman coins are often dug up here, which are called Binchester Pennies. Two altars were lately discovered here, importing, that the 20th legion was stationed in this place during the wars between the Picts and Caledonians.

* BINGAZA, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, 140 miles W. of Derna. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 32. 20. N.

BINGEN, an ancient and handsome town of Germany, in the archbishoprick of Mentz; seated at the place where the river Nave falls into the Rhine, 15 miles W. of Mentz, and 25 S. E. of Coblentz. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 49. 49. N.

BINGHAM, a town of Nottinghamshire, seated in the vale of Belvoir, now a mean place, and its market, which is on Thursday, is small. It is eight miles E. of Nottingham. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 52. 56. N.

BINGLEY, a town in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It is seated on the river Aire, near Skipton in Craven, 30 miles W. by S. of York, and 202 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 50. N.

* BINTAN, an island of Asia, in the East-Indies, to the S. of the peninsula of Malacca. Lon. 103. 50. E. lat. 1. 0. N.

BIORKO, an island of Sweden, three miles from Stockholm, in which there was anciently a considerable market-town, and the royal seat of Birka.

BIORNEBURG, a town of Sweden, in N. Finland, seated on the river Kyne, near its mouth, in the Gulph of Bothnia, 95 miles S. of Christianstadt, and 75 N. of Abo. Lon. 22. 5. E. lat. 61. 42. N.

BIR, or BEER, a town of Turky in Asia, in Diarbeck, with a castle, where the governor resides, seated on the eastern bank of the river Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a very pleasant and fruitful country. They have a particular kind of vultures, so tame that they sit on the tops of the houses, and even in the streets, without fear of disturbance. It is 50 miles N. E. of Aleppo, and 35. W. of Orfa. Lon. 36. 20. W. lat. 38. 10. N.

BIRKENFILD, a town of Germany, and capital of the county of the same name, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is seated near the river Nave, 22 miles S. E. of Treves, or Triers, and 47 S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

BIRMINGHAM, a very large town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is no corporation, it being only governed by two constables, and two bailiffs, and therefore free for any person to come and settle there; which has contributed greatly to the increase, not only of the buildings, but the trade, which is the most flourishing of any in England for all sorts of iron-work, besides many other curious manufactures. The town stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The lower part is filled with the work-shops and warehouses of the manufacturers, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part of the town contains a number of new and regular streets, and a handsome square, elegantly built. It has two churches, one, in the lower part of the town, which is an ancient building, with a very tall spire; the other is a very grand modern structure, having a square stone tower, with a cupola, and turret above it; in this tower is a fine peal of ten bells and a set of musical chimes, which play seven different tunes, one for each day in the week. It has also two chapels, and meeting-houses for every denomination of dissenters. The houses in this town amount to about 6 or 7000, and

and their number is continually increaſing. It is 17 miles N. W. of Coventry, 30 S. E. of Shrewſbury, and 116 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 30. North.

* BIRVIESCA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, and capital of the ſmall territory of Bureva, 15 miles N. of Burgos. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 42. 35 N.

BIRZA, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, 42 miles S. E. of Mittau. Lon. 24. 50. E. lat. 56. 12. N.

* BISACCIA, a ſmall handſome town of Italy, in the Ulterior Principato, and in the kingdom of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 15 miles N. E. of Conza, and 18 S. E. of Ariano. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 41. 3. N.

* BISCARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Labez. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 35. 10. N.

BISCAY, a maritime province of Spain, bounded on the N. by the ocean, on the W. by Auſtria de Santillan, on the S. by Old Caſtile and the province of Alava, and on the E. by Guipuſcoa. It is about 27 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and produces a good deal of corn in ſome places, and every where a large quantity of apples, oranges, and citrons. They have excellent fiſh, and all ſorts of ſhell-fiſh from the ſea, as alſo wood for building ſhips, and mines of iron and lead. The Biſcayers are active, brave, and the beſt ſeamen of all Spain. They have a particular language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital town.

BISCAY, New, a province of North America, in Mexico, noted for its ſilver-mines. The river De las-Naſſas runs through a great part of it. Lat. from 25. to 28 N.

* BISCHOFISHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbiſhoprick of Mentz, ſeated on the river Tauber, near the frontiers of Franconia, two miles W. of Wurtſburg. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

* BISCHOFS WIRDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Miſnia, three miles from Dreſden.

* BISCHOFS ZELL, a handſome town of Switzerland, in Turgau, with a caſtle, where the biſhop's bailiff of Conſtance reſides. The inhabitants are independent, governed by a ſupreme council, and are all Papiſts ſince 1529. It is ſeated on the river Thur, 12 miles S of Conſtance, and ſix N. W. of St. Gall. Lon. 9. 13. E. lat. 47. 27. N.

BISCHWEILLEN, a fortreſs of Alſace, five miles W. of the river Rhine and Fort Lewis, in poſſeſſion of the French. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

* BISEGLIA, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra de Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated near the Gulph of Venice, ſix miles from Trani. Lon. 16. 45. E. lat. 41. 28. N

BISERTA, a ſea-port town of the kingdom of Tunis, in Africa, ſeated on the Mediterranean, near the place where Utica formerly ſtood; 37 miles N. W. of Tunis, and 240 W. of Algiers. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

BISHOPS-AUKLAND. See AUKLAND-BISHOPS.

BISHOPS-CASTLE, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated near the river Clun, is a corporation, ſends two members to parliament, and its market is much frequented by the Welch. It is 41 miles W. of Worceſter, eight E. of Montgomery, and 152 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 52. 22. N.

BISHOP AND HIS CLERKS, ſome little iſlands and rocks on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, near St. David's, dangerous to mariners. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 51. 57. N.

* BISHOPS-LYDIARD, a village in Somerſetſhire, five miles N. W. of Taunton.

BISHOPS-STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a good market on Thurſday. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and has ſeveral good inns; but the ſtreets are not paved. It has a large church, one Preſbyterian, and one Quakers meeting. Here was formerly a caſtle, called Weymore-caſtle, wherein a garriſon was kept; but there are now no remains of it left. It is 19 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 30 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat 51. 54. N.

BISIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Hither Calabria, with a ſtrong fort, a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Boccona, 18 miles N. of Cozena, and 133 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 38. N.

* BISLEY, a village in Glouceſterſhire, five miles W. N. W. of Cirenceſter.

BISLEY, a village in Surry, noted for a ſpring called St. John Baptiſt's Well, near the church of that name, whoſe water is ſaid to be colder than any other in the ſummer, and warmer in the winter. It is three miles N. of Woking.

BISNAGAR, a large and populous town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, and in a province of the ſame name, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. It is a famous inland town, and lies 112 miles S. of Golconda, and 240 S. E. of Goa. Lon. 78, 0. E lat. 13. 28. N.

BISSAGOS, a cluſter of iſlands on the coaſt of Negroland, in Africa, a little to the W. of Rio Grande, and 200 miles to the S of the river Gambia. The largeſt is about 100 miles in circumference, and inhabited by Pagan negroes, who are glad to trade with ſtrangers, and uſe them very well.

* BISTRICZ, a handſome ſtrong town of Tranſilvania, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 142 miles N. E. of Coloſwar. Lon 25 3. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

* BITBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 27 miles N E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

* BITCHE, a fortified town of France, in Lorrain, capital of a county of the ſame name, and ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Schwolbe, 17 miles W. of Wiſemberg, and 30 N. by W. of Straſburg Lon. 7. 44. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

* BITETO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 16. 59. E. lat. 41. 18. N.

BITHYNIA, anciently a part of Leſſer Aſia, near the Straits of Conſtantinople. It has no modern name.

* BITOU, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, to the S. of the river Niger.

BITONTO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, ſeated in a pleaſant plain, eight miles S. of the Gulph of Venice, 10 S. W. of Bari, and 117 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 17. 1. E. lat. 41 23. N.

* BITTERFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Miſnia, between Hall and Wirtemberg.

* BIVONA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Mazaro, ſeated upon a mountain, with the title of a duchy.

* BIZU, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, capital of the province of Eſcoura; ſeated on a mountain, in a country abounding in corn, wine, oil, figs, and nuts.

BLACKBANK, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, in the province of Ulſter, ſeven miles S. of Armagh. Lon. 6. 35. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

BLACKBURN, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays. It has its name from the brook Black-water, which runs through it; and is ſeated near the river Derwent, 12 miles E. of Preſton, and 203 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat 53. 42. N.

BLACK FOREST, a foreſt of Germany, in Suabia, extending from N. to S. between Ortnau, Briſgaw, part of the duchy of Wirtemberg, the principality of Fuſtemberg, and towards the ſource of the Danube, as far as the Rhine above Baſle. It is part of the Hyrcanian foreſt.

* BLACKHEATH, a village near Greenwich, in Kent.

* BLACKMOOR, a village in Eſſex, ſeven miles S. W. of Chelmsford.

BLACK SEA, formerly called the Euxine Sea, lies between Europe and Aſia, bounded on the N. by Tartary; on the E. by Mingrelia, Circaſſia, and Georgia; on the S. by Natolia, and on the W. by Romania, Bulgaria, and Beſſarabia. It lies between Lon. 33 and 44. E. and from lat. 42. to 46 N. entirely ſurrounded by the Turkiſh dominions.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, running through the counties of Cork and Waterford, and diſcharging itſelf into Youghall bay.

BLACKWATER, a river of Ireland, that runs through the counties of Armagh, and falls into Loch-Neagh.

BLAIR OF ATHOL, a caſtle belonging to the duke of Athol, remarkable for a battle fought near it in 1689, wherein the Lord Dundee was killed. It is ſeated on a ſmall river which falls into the Tay, 12 miles N. W. of Dunkeld, 28 N. W. of Perth, and 70 N. by W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 41. W. lat. 56. 46. N.

BLAISOIS, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Beauce, on the E. by Orleanois, on the S. by Berri, and on the W. by Touraine. Blois is the capital town.

BLAMONT, a town of Lorrain, ſeated on the little river Veſouze, 12 miles S. of Luneville, and 28 S. E. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 52. E lat. 48. 40. N.

* BLANC, a town of France, in Berri, with a caſtle; ſeated on the river Cruge, 35 miles E. of Poitiers. Lon. 1. 13. E. lat. 46. 38. N.

BLANCA, an uninhabited iſland in America, to the N. of Maguerita, near Terra Firma. Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 11. 50 N.

BLANCO, a cape or promontory of Peru, in South America, on the coaſt of the

the South Sea, 120 miles S. W. of Guiaquil. Lon. 83. 0. W. lat. 3. 45. S.

BLANCO, a cape or promontory of Africa, in the Atlantic Ocean, 180 miles N. of the river Senegal. Lon. 17. 5. W. lat. 20. 55 N.

BLANDFORD, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Store, near the Downs, and is a well inhabited place, but has been ſubject to ſeveral dreadful fires, particularly in 1731, when almoſt all the town was burnt down, with the goods therein; but it was ſoon rebuilt more beautiful than before. It has the title of a marquiſate, and is 15 miles S. W. of Saliſbury, 18 N E. of Dorcheſter, and 104 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 14. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

BLANES, a ſea-port town of Catalonia, in Spain, 20 miles S of Gironne, ſeated near the river Tordera. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 41. 40 N.

BLANKENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the duchy of Berg, 12 miles E. of Bonne. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 50. 42. N

BLANKENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſubject to the Duke of Brunſwic-Wolfenbuttle. The caſtle, or palace, is lately built, and the reſidence of the princeſs-dowager. It is 45 miles S. E. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 51. 50 N.

* BLANKENHEIM, a ſmall territory of Germany, part of the county of Eyffel, near the archbiſhopric of Cologn, and duchy of Juliers. The town of that name is defended by a caſtle, built upon a mountain.

* BLANZAC, a town of France, in Angoumois, ſeated on the river Nay, on the frontiers of Saintonge, with a chapter, whoſe principal has the title of an Abbé.

BLARENGNIS, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault. Near this place the Engliſh, and their allies, obtained a victory over the French in 1709, notwithſtanding they were encamped in a wood, where they had cut down the trees, and thrown up a triple entrenchment for their defence. Their armies on each ſide conſiſted of 120,000 men, whereof at leaſt 20,000 were killed. This is ſometimes called the battle of Malplaquet.

* BLASEY, ST. a village of Cornwall, five miles N. W. of Foy.

BLAUBEUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, 11 miles W. of Ulm, and 32 E. of Tubengen. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

BLANET, a ſea-port town of Brittany, in France, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, one of the ſtations of the royal navy of France. It is ſometimes called Port Lewis, and is 65 miles S. E. of Breſt, and 75 N. W. of Nantes. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 47. 40 N.

BLAYE, an ancient and ſtrong town of France, in Guienne, with a ſtrong citadel. It has a harbour much frequented by foreigners, and the ſhips which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is ſeated on the river Gironde, 17 miles N. of Bourdeaux, and 50 S. W. of Angouleme. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat 15. 7. N.

BLECHINGLY, a town of Surry. It is 20 miles E. of Guildford, and 20 S. of London. Lon. 0. 0 lat. 51. 15. N.

* BLEGON, a village in Somerſetſhire, ſeven miles S. S. E. of Huntſpill.

BLEKING, a territory in the S. part of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Smaland, on the E. and S by the Baltic ſea, and on the W. by Schonen; 15 miles in length, and four in breadth; is a pleaſant, though mountainous country, and contains about 5000 inhabitants.

BLENHEIM, a village in Germany, in Suabia, rendered memorable for the victory over the French and Bavarians, obtained in Auguſt 1704, by the allies, under the command of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene. In memory of this battle, the fine palace of Blenheim was built, near Woodſtock, at the charge of the government. It is ſeated on the W. ſide of the Danube, three miles N. E. of Hochſtet, 27 N. E. of Ulm, and 25 N. W. of Augſburg. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 48 40. N.

BLESSINGTON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinſter, ſeated on the river Liffy.

BLITH, a town of Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on a rivulet, and had formerly both a caſtle and a priory, of which there are ſome obſcure remains. It is 23 miles N. W. of Newark, and 146 N. by W. from London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

* BLOCKLEY, a village in Worceſterſhire, though incloſed by Glouceſterſhire, ſeven miles S. E. of Eveſham. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

* BLOCKZIL, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Over-Yſſel, with a fort; ſeated at the mouth of the river Aa, in the Zuider Zee, where there is a good harbour,

harbour, eight miles N. W. of Stenwick. Lon. 5. 39. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

Blois, an ancient and handſome town of France, in Orleanois, and in the diſtrict of Blaſois, with a magnificent caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. Here are very fine fountains, and a handſome bridge. The inhabitants are ſaid to be very polite, and carry on a conſiderable trade. It was formerly the reſidence of ſome of their kings, and is an elegant place, ſeated on the river Loire, in one of the moſt agreeable countries of France, 32 miles S. W. of Orleanois, 47 W. of Tours, and 100 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 25 E. lat. 47. 35. N.

Bioneiz, a town of Poland, in the province of Warſovia, 20 miles W. of Warſaw. Lon. 20. 35. E. lat. 52. 10. North.

* Blythborough, a town in Suffolk, ſeated on the river Blyth, over which it has a bridge. It is now gone to decay, but is a poſt-town on the road to Yarmouth, and has a ſtately handſome church. It is 98 miles N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 26 N.

* Bobenhausen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a caſtle; three miles from Francfort on the Maine, and ſeated on the ſmall river Gerſprentz.

Bobio, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, and territory of Pavia; ſeated on the river Trebia, 30 miles N. E. of Genoa, and 25 S. E. of Pavia. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

* Bobio, the largeſt river of Chili, in S. America. It has its ſource in the great mountains, called the Andes, and falls into the ſea in 47 degrees of S. latitude.

Bocca-Chica, the ſtrait, or entrance into the harbour of Carthagena, in South America; defended by ſeveral forts and platforms of guns, which were all taken by the Britiſh forces in 1741.

Bocca-del-Drago, a ſtrait ſo called, between the iſland of Trinidad and Andaluſia, in the province of Terra Firma, in South America.

Bochar. See Bocham.

Bochetta, a place of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, which was famous in the war of 1645 and 1647. It is a chain of mountains, over which the great road lies from Lombardy to Genoa, and on the very peak of the higheſt mountain is a narrow paſs, which will hardly admit three men to go a-breaſt. This paſs is properly called the Bochetta; for the defence of which there are three forts. It is the key of the city of Genoa, and was taken in 1746 by the Imperialiſts, by which means they opened a way to that city.

Bockholt, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and the dioceſe of Munſter, capital of a ſmall diſtrict; 20 miles E. of Cleves, and ſubject to the biſhop of Munſter. Lon. 6. 22. E. lat. 51. 42 N.

Bocking, a very large village in Eſſex, adjoining to Braintree, from which it is only ſeparated by a ſmall ſtream. Its church is a deanery, and very large, and there are here two or three meeting-houſes, but the market is kept at Braintree. In both pariſhes there are about 1500 houſes, which are in general but indifferent, and the ſtreets are narrow and badly paved. There is a large manufactory of bays, chiefly for exportation. It is 41 miles N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 56 N.

* Bodgam, a village in Suſſex, nine miles N. W. of Winchelſea.

Bodinton, a village in Glouceſterſhire. The river from Cheltenham runs through it, as does the turnpike road from thence to Glouceſter, and from whence it is diſtant ſix miles. Thirty-ſix pariſh churches may be ſeen from Barrow-hill. At Barrow and Moredon are medical purgative ſprings. It is five miles from Tewkeſbury, and four miles N. W. of Cheltenham.

Bodmin, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated in a bottom between two high hills, which renders the air very unwholeſome. It chiefly conſiſts of one ſtreet, and the many decayed houſes ſhew it has been a place of greater note, is a mayor-town, and ſends two members to parliament, and formerly had the privilege of the coinage of tin. It is 32 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and 234 W. by S of London. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

Bodon, a fortified town of Turky in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbiſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Danube, 26 miles W. of Viden. Lon. 23. 54. E. lat 44. 10. N.

Bodroch, a town of Hungary, ſeated on the N. E. ſhore of the river Danube, 100 miles S. E. of Buda. Lon. 19. 52. E. lat. 45. 55. N.

* Boedodoe, a trading village on the coaſt of South-Guinea, in Africa. It conſiſts of about fifty houſes, or huts, and governed by a magiſtrate, called by the Portugueſe Veador; but if any capital crime be committed, they are not allowed to decide it.

* Boen, a town of France, in Forez, ſeated

ſeated at the foot of mountains, on the ſide of which runs the river Lignon, 12 miles from Rouane.

BORSCHOT, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, ſeated on the river Nethe, 12 miles N. E. of Malines. Lon. 4 42. E. lat. 51. 8 N.

BOG, a river of Poland, which runs S. W. through the Provinces of Podolia and Budziac Tartary, falling into the Black-Sea, between Ockzakow and the river Nieper.

* BOGDOIS, a conſiderable nation of Eaſtern Tartary, on the N. of China. The trade conſiſts in the ſkins of ſables and black foxes.

BOGLIO, a diſtrict in the territories of the Duke of Savoy, lying on the river Tinea, on the frontiers of Provence; the chief place is of the ſame name.

BOGLIO, a town of Piedmont, and county of Nice, being the capital place of a territory of the ſame name, ſeated on the frontiers of France, 25 miles N. W. of Nice. Lon. 7. 6. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

BOGOTO, the capital town of New Granada, in Terra Firma, in S. America, near which are gold mines. It is ſubject to Spain. Lon. 73. 53. W. lat. 4. 0. N.

BOHEMIA, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the N. by Miſnia and Luſace, on the E. by Sileſia and Moravia, on the S. by Auſtria, and the W. by Bavaria. It is about 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn, ſaffron, hops, and paſture. In the mountains there are mines of gold and ſilver, and in ſome places are fine diamonds, granates, copper, and lead. The Roman Catholic religion is the principal, though there are many Proteſtants. The chief rivers are only the Muldaw, the Elbe, and the Oder. Their language is the Sclavonian, with a mixture of the German. The capital town, or city, is Prague. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

BOHOL, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in Aſia, lying to the N. of the iſland of Mindanao, and S. W. of Leyte. Lon. 122. 5. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

BOIANO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Moleſe; ſeated at the foot of the Appenine Mountains, near the river Tilerno, 20 miles S. of Moleſe, and 45 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

* BOITNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zoll, remarkable for its baths, and for the quantity of ſaffron that grows about it. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

BOIS-LE-DUC, a large, ſtrong, and handſome town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, ſeated between the rivers Dommel and Aa, among moraſſes, 28 miles E. by N. of Breda, 45 N. E. of Antwerp, and 45 S. S. E of Amſterdam. Lon. 5. 16. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

BOKHARA, a town of Tartary, in the country of the Uſbecks, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It is a large populous place, and ſeated on a riſing ground, with a ſlender wall of earth, and a dry ditch. The houſes are low, and moſtly built of mud; but the caravanſeras and moſques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars, or market places, have been ſtately buildings; but the greateſt part of them are now in ruins: theſe were generally built of brick and ſtone. Here is alſo a ſtately building for the education of the prieſts, who, though Mahometans, hate the Perſians more than the Chriſtians. The air and ſoil are wholeſome; but the water is bad, and breeds worms, between the ſkin and the fleſh, of great length. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place; but the Khan ſeizes on their poſſeſſions at his pleaſure. The produce of the country is cotton, furs, down, rice, and cattle; and they manufacture ſoap, cotton, and callico. They import rhubarb, muſk, and caſtor, beſides many other valuable drugs, from the Black Calmucks and Taſchund. It is 70 miles E. of the river Amo, and 150 W. by S. of Samarcand. Lon. 65. 50. E. lat. 39. 15. N.

* BOKE-MEAIF, a capital town of a province of the ſame name, lying under the Line, in Africa. This country is inhabited by Jagas, who purchaſe elephants teeth from their neighbours, and bring them to Guinea for ſale.

BOLESLAFF, or BUNTZLAW, a town of Sileſia, ſeated on the river Bobar, 17 miles N. E. of Lignitz, and 25 E. of Gorlitz. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

* BOLINGBROOK, or BULLINGBROKE, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated at the ſpring-head of a river, which falls into the Witham on a low ground, and is a very ancient town, with the title of an earldom, though now but a mean place. It is 29 miles E. of Lincoln, 131 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 7. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

BOLISLAW, a town of Bohemia, 36 miles N. E. of Prague, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 15 22. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

* BOLKOWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the

the duchy of Glogow, 12 miles S. of the town of that name. Lon. 16. 29. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

* BOLNEY, a village in Suſſex, nine miles N. of New-Shoreham.

BOLOGNA, an antient, large, rich, and very handſome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of the Bolognese; an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. The public buildings are magnificent, as well with regard to the architecture, as the ornaments, eſpecially the paintings, which are done by the greateſt maſters. There are a great number of ſuperb palaces, particularly that where the Pope's Nuncio reſides; the private houſes are alſo well built. It contains about 80,000 inhabitants, and 169 churches. All the gates and windows are open in the ſummer, inſomuch that you may ſee into their apartments and gardens, where are vaſt numbers of orange-trees, which perfume the air. It is a place of great trade, which is in ſome meaſure owing to a canal that runs from this city to the river Po. The Reno, which runs near Bologna, turns 400 mills, which are employed in the ſilk-works; beſides, they deal in wax, ſoap, hams, ſauſages, and even lap-dogs, which are greatly eſteemed. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appenine Mountains, 22 miles S. E. of Modena, 25 S. W. of Ferrara, 48 N. of Florence, and 175 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 26. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

BOLOGNESE, a ſmall province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N. by the Ferrareſe, on the W. by the duchy of Modena, on the S. by Tuſcany, and on the E. by Romania. It is watered by a great number of ſmall rivers, which render the ſoil the moſt fertile of any in Italy. Bologna is the capital, and from the great produce of the land is called BOLOGNA THE FAT. It produces abundance of all ſorts of grain and fruits, particularly muſkadine grapes, which are in high eſteem. There are alſo mines of alum and iron; and they fabricate large quantities of linen, ſilk-ſtockings, and cloth.

BOLSENNA, a town of Italy, ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, in the Patrimony of St. Peter; eight miles S. W. of Orvietto, and 45 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 42. 38. N.

BOLSWAERT, a town of the United Provinces, in Weſt Frieſland, and in the county of Weſtergoe, eight miles N. of Slooten, and 13 S. W. of Lewarden. Lon. 5. 25. E. lat. 53. 8. N.

BOLTON, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is 11 miles N. W. of Manchester, and 239 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

* BOLTON, a village in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, three miles N. E. of Skipton.

* BOLZANO, a large and handſome town of Germany, in the county of Tirol, ſeated on the river Eiſach, 18 miles S. W. of Brixen, and 27 N. of Trent. Lon. 11. 26. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

BOMAL, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg, ſeated on the river Ourt, 20 miles S. of Liege. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

BOMBAY, an iſland on the W. coaſt of the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, in the Eaſt-Indies, ſeven miles in length, and 20 in circumference. It came to the Engliſh by the marriage of Charles II. with Catherine of Portugal. The ground is barren, and good water ſcarce. It was formerly counted very unhealthy; but, by draining the bogs, and other methods, the air is generally altered for the better. This iſland is eminent for little elſe beſide its fort and harbour. They have abundance of cocoa-nuts, but ſcarce any corn or cattle, but what are brought from the adjacent country. The inhabitants are of ſeveral nations, and very numerous. It is very well ſituated for trade on the continent of India, and is one of the principal ſettlements the Engliſh have in this part of the world. The factory, and thoſe depending upon them, are now a corporation, and governed by a mayor and aldermen, as in England. It is 130 miles S. of Surat, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 72. 44. E. lat. 18. 57. N.

* BOMBON, a barren province of S. America, in Peru, and in the Audience of Lima.

BOMENE, a ſea-port town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, ſeated on the N. ſhore of the iſland of Schonen, oppoſite to the iſland of Goree. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

BOMMEL, a handſome town of the United Provinces in Dutch Guelderland. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the N. ſhore of the river Wahal, and is four miles N. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

BONAIRE, an iſland of S. America, near the N. coaſt of Terra Firma, to the S. E. of Curaſſou, and to the N. W. of Margaritta. It belongs to the Dutch, and it abounds in kabrittoes and ſalt. Lon. 68. 18. W. lat. 12. 16. N.

BONAIS, very high mountains in Italy, in the duchy of Savoy, not far from Laſſineburg; in ſome ſeaſons they cannot be aſcended without great danger.

BONAVENTURA, a bay, harbour, and fort of S. America, in Popayan, 90 miles E. of Cali. Lon. 75. 18. W. lat. 3. 20. N.

BONAVISTA, one of the Cape de Verd iſlands. Its lat. is 16 N. and lon. 22. 47. W See CAPE DE VERD.

BONAVISTA, a ſmall town on the ſouth end of the iſland of Newfoundland.

BONIFACIO, a ſea port town of the iſland of Corſica, near the mountains. It is well fortified, and populous, and lies 37 miles S. of Agiccia. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

BONN, a ſmall, but ſtrong and ancient town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, and where the elector commonly reſides. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1703. The palace of the elector is handſome, and the gardens magnificent. It is ſeated on the weſtern banks of the Rhine, 10 miles S. by E. of Cologne, and 60 N. by W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BONNA, or BONA, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Conſtantine. It was taken by the emperor Charles V. in 1535; but the Turks afterwards enlarged the fortifications. It is 75 miles N. by E. of Conſtantine, and 200 E. of Algiers. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 36. 2. N.

BONNE ESPERANCE. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

BONNESTABLE, a town of France, in Le Maine; it carries on a great trade in corn, and is 15 miles N. E. of Mans. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

BONNEVAL, a town of France, in Beauce, with a fine Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Loire, eight miles N. of Chateaudun. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

BONNEVILLE, a town of Savoy, ſeated on the N. ſide of the river Arve, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia; 20 miles S. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 10. W. lat. 46. 32. N.

* BONNY, a town of France, in Gatinois, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, near its confluence with the Loire, five miles S. of Braire.

*BOOTEL, a village in Cumberland, five miles S. of Ravenglaſs. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

* BOPPINGEN, a ſmall, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, ſeated on the river Eger, four miles E. of Awlen. Lon. 10. 21. W. lat. 48. 55. N.

BOPPART, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbiſhopric of Treves; ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, eight miles S. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 35. W. lat. 50. 16. N.

BORABORA, one of the Society Iſles in the S. Sea. See SOCIETY ISLES.

BORBERLK, a town of Tranſylvania, in the county of Weiſſemburg, ſeated on the river Maros, with a caſtle on a high rock, fortified with towers.

BORCH, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Madgeburg; ſeated on the river Elbe, 14 miles N. E. of Madgeburg. Lon. 12. 2. W. lat. 52. 19 N.

BORCHLOEN, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, ſubject to that biſhop. It is 15 miles N. W. of Liege. Lon. 5. 31. W. lat 50. 50. N.

BORDOE, an iſland belonging to Norway, and one of thoſe called the Faro Iſlands. It has a ſecure harbour on the N. W. ſide, called Klack.

BORGO, an ancient town of Sweden, ſituated on the gulph of Finland, and in the province of Nyland, 20 miles N. E. of Helſingfors. Lon. 25. 40. E. lat. 60. 34. N.

BORGO-FORTE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſeated on the river Po, 10 miles S. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 53. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

BORGO SAN DOMINO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 15 miles N. W. of Parma, and 20 S. E. of Placentia. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

BORGO-DI SAN-SEPULCHRO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in Tuſcany, 40 miles E. of Florence, and 7 N. E. of Arezzo. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

BORGO-VAL-DI-TARO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 20 miles S. W. of Parma, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 10 16. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

BORJA, a ſmall town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, 12 miles S. E. of Tarazona, and 35 N. W. of Saragoſſa. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 42. 6. N.

*BORIQUEN, an iſland of N. America, near that of Porto-Rico. The Engliſh ſettled there, but were driven away by the Spaniards. It is at preſent without inhabitants, though agreeable and fertile, the air being wholeſome, and the water good. There are a great number of land crabs, from whence ſome call it Crab Iſland. Lon. 66. 0. W. lat. 18. 0. N.

BORISTHENES. See NIEPER.

* BORKELO, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in the county of Zutphen,

phen, ſeated on the river Borkel, 10 miles E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 18. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

BORMIO, a handſome populous town of the country of the Griſons, and capital of a county of the ſame name; ſeated on the river Adda, 40 miles S. E. of Coire, and 17 N. E. of Tirano. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

BORNEO, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, and the largeſt in the known world. It was diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1521; is about 1800 miles in circumference, and almoſt of a round form. The inland country is very mountainous; but towards the ſea low and marſhy, occaſioned by the great rains that fall eight months in the year. It produces rice and many ſorts of fruits, beſides ſeveral animals unknown to the Europeans. Pepper is peculiar to the countries about Bangaar; and to the weſtward they have ſmall diamonds of a yellow water. Sambaſs, another part of this iſland, produces gold, pearls, and beeswax, which laſt is uſed inſtead of money. The people in general are very ſwarthy, but not quite black, and they go almoſt naked. There are Mahometans on the ſea-coaſt; but all the reſt are Gentoos, or Pagans. The Eaſt-India company have had factories here; but differences ariſing between them and the natives, they have been all driven away, or murdered; however, the Engliſh have ſtill a liberty of trading to the iſland. The ſea-coaſt is uſually overflowed half the year, and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with ouſe and mud; for which reaſon, ſome of the houſes are built on floats, and others on high pillars, or poſts. The capital town is of the ſame name, and large and populous, with a good harbour, and ſeated on the N. ſide of the iſland, 42 miles S. W. of Bacaſa. Lon. 111. 27. E. lat. 4. 55. N.

BORNHOLM, an iſland of the Baltic Sea, 10 miles S. E. of Schonen in Sweden, and 43 N. E. of the Iſle of Rugen. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 54. 55. N.

BORNO, or BOURNOU, a kingdom of Africa, on the eaſtern part of Negroland. It produces plenty of corn, has no towns, but ſeveral villages; the inhabitants go almoſt naked, living in a brutiſh manner, and having their women in common. However they have a king, to whom they are very obedient. They have neither laws nor religion, at leaſt none that could be diſcerned by thoſe who have been among them. Many of thoſe people rove about in tents, like the Arabs.

BOROUGHBRIDGE, a town in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Youſ, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge. The town is not large, but commodious; and ſends two members to Parliament. It is 17 miles N. W. of York, and 218 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

BOSA, a ſea-port town in the weſtern part of the iſland of Sardinia, with a biſhop's ſee, a caſtle, and a pretty good harbour. It is an ancient place, and ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 17 miles S. E. of Alghier, and 27 N. of Oriſtagni. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 40. 29. N.

BOSCO, or BOSCHI, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ſeated on the river Orbe, five miles E. of Aleſſandria, and 12 N. E. of Aqui. Lon. 8. 52. E. lat. 44. 54. N.

BOSCOBEL, a village of Shropſhire, near White Ladies, in the pariſh of Tongue, whoſe grove is noted for the oak, in which Charles II. was hidden, and ſaw the parliament ſoldiers paſs by in queſt of him, after the battle of Worceſter; but they were diverted to the other ſide of the grove by the chace of an owl, which flew out of a neighbouring tree, and fluttered as if it had been broken-winged. The tree was incloſed with a brick wall, but is now almoſt cut away by travellers.

BOSNA SERAGO, a large and ſtrong town of Turky in Europe, and capital of the province of Boſnia. It is 110 miles S. W. of, Belgrade, and 66 S. E. of Jaioſa. Lon. 17. 57. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

BOSNIA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by Sclavonia, on the E. by Servia, on the S. by Albania, and on the W. by Croatia and Dalmatia. It is the department of a begler-beg, who reſides at Bagni-Aluch, the capital town. Mahomet II. took Stephen the laſt king, and ſlead him alive.

BOSPHORUS OF THRACE, or the Channel of Conſtantinople, a ſtrait by which the ſea of Marmora communicates with the Black Sea. It is about 20 miles in length, and a mile and a quarter in breadth where it is narroweſt. The Turks have built two caſtles over-againſt each other, to defend the paſſage. It ſeparates Aſia from Europe, and the country about it is very pleaſant. On the one ſide of it

ſtands Conſtantinople, and on the other Scutari, where the Grand Signior has a palace, and is looked upon as a ſuburb to Conſtantinople.

BOSSINEY, or BOSS-CASTLE, a town in Cornwall, whoſe market is diſcontinued. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, 17 miles N. W. of Launceſton, and 233 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 40. W. lat. 50. 45. N. It ſends two members to parliament.

BOSSORA. See BUSSARAH.

BOSSUPT, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, eight miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

BOST, a very ſtrong town of Aſia, in Perſia, and capital of the province of Sableſtan. Lon. 64. 15. E. lat. 31. 50. N.

BOSTON, a town of Lincolnſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is commodiouſly ſeated on both ſides the river Witham, over which it has a handſome high, wooden bridge; and, being not far from its influx into the ſea, enjoys a good trade. It is a large handſome town, with a ſpacious market-place; as alſo a high ſteeple, which ſome pretend is the beſt built ſtructure in the world, and ſerves as a land-mark for ſailors. It is 37 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 115 N. from London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 53. 1. N.

BOSTON, a town of Maſſachuſett's-Bay, in North America, ſeated on a peninſula, at the bottom of a fine bay, covered by ſmall iſlands and rocks, and defended by a caſtle and platform of guns, which render the approach of an enemy very difficult. It lies in the form of a creſcent about the harbour; and the country beyond riſing gradually, affords a delightful proſpect. There is only one ſafe channel to approach the harbour, and that ſo narrow, that three ſhips can ſcarce ſail a-breaſt; but within the harbour, there is room for 500 ſail to lie at anchor. At the bottom of the bay is a pier, near 2000 feet in length, which ſhips of the greateſt burthen may come up cloſe to; and, on the N. ſide, there are warehouſes for the merchants. The ſtreets are handſome, particularly that extending from the pier to the town-houſe. There are 10 churches of all denominations, of which ſix belong to the Independents. At each end of the town is a battery of eight guns; and, about a league from it, a beautiful ſtrong caſtle, with a large garriſon in time of war. This is the chief town of Maſſachuſett's Bay, now one of the Thirteen United States of North America. This place was alſo one of the principal ſcenes of action in the late unfortunate American war. Lon. 70. 33. W. lat. 42. 25. N.

BOSWORTH, a town in Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on a pretty high hill, in a country fertile in corn and graſs; and famous for a bloody battle fought here between Richard III. and Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. wherein Richard loſt his life and crown. It is 13 miles N. W. of Leiceſter, and 106 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 18. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

BOTHNIA, a conſiderable province in Sweden, lying on a gulph of the ſame name, which divides it into two parts, called E. and W. Bothnia. The coaſts of this gulph are full of inhabitants.

BOTTESDALE. See BUDDESDALE.

BOTWAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 15 miles S. E. of Hailbron; ſubject to the duke of Wirtemberg. Lon. 9. 32. W. lat. 49. 9. N.

* BOTZENBURG, a handſome town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, ſeated on the river Elbe. Lon. 10. 48. E. lat. 53. 30. N.

BOVA, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; ſeated near the Appenine Mountains, 20 miles S. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

BOUCHAIN, a fortified town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault; divided into two parts by the river Scheld. It was taken by the French in 1676, and by the Allies in 1711; but retaken the year following. It is nine miles W. of Valenciennes, and 10 S. E. of Douay. Lon. 3. 21. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

* BOUCHART, a town of Touraine, in France, ſituated in a ſmall iſland, formed by the river Vienna, 15 miles from Tours.

* BOUDRY, a ſmall town of Switzerland, in the principality of Neufchatel, and capital of a chatelainry of the ſame name. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

* BOUFFLERS, a town of France, in Beauvoiſis, defended by a caſtle, before which is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XIV. It is ſeated on the river Terraine, eight miles from Beauvais.

* BOUGHTON, a village in Northamptonſhire, two miles N. E. of Kettering.

* BOVEY-TRACEY, a village in Devonſhire, five miles N. E. of Aſhburton.

BOUILLON, a town of France, in the duchy of the ſame name, and in the territory of Luxemburgh: it has a caſtle, ſeated on an almoſt inacceſſible rock,

near

near the river Semois, 12 miles N. E. of Sedan. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

* BOUIN, an iſle of France, on the coaſt of Lower Poitou, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. It is five miles in length, and has one town.

BOVINES, a ſmall town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, ſeated on the river Maeſe, or Meuſe, ten miles S. of Namur, and two N. of Dinant. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 19. N.

BOVING, an epiſcopal town of Ita, in the Capitanata, ſeated at the foot of the Appenine Mountains, ſeven miles S. of Trioga, and 15 N. E. of Benevento. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 41. 17. N.

BOULOGNE, a large and handſome ſeaport town of France, in Picardy, capital of the Boulognois, and the ſee of a biſhop. It is divided into two towns, the Higher and the Lower. The former is ſtrong, both by nature and art; the latter is only ſurrounded with a ſingle wall. The harbour has a mole for the ſafety of the ſhips; and which, at the ſame time, prevents it from being choaked up. The lower town is inhabited by merchants, and conſiſts of three large ſtreets; one of which leads to the high town, and the other two run in a line on the ſide of the river. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Laine, 22 miles W. of St. Omer's, and 14 S. of Calais. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 50. 44. N. This place is commonly called by the Engliſh BULLEN.

* BOULOGNOIS, a territory of France, in the N. part of Picardy, about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; the principal trade conſiſts in pit-coal and butter. Its capital town is Boulogne.

BOURBON-LANCI, a town of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, and in the Autunnois. It is remarkable for its caſtle and baths; and there is a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is ſeated near the river Loire, 15 miles S. W. of Autun. Lon. 4. 6. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

BOURBON L'ARCHAMBAUD, a ſmall town of France, remarkable for its baths, which are exceedingly hot. It is ſeated in a bottom, 15 miles W. of Moulins, and 362 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

BOURONNE LE-BAINS, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Baſſigni, famous for its hot baths. It is 17 miles E. of Langres, and 25 S. E. of Chaumont. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

BOURBONNOIS, a province of France, with the title of a duchy, bounded on the N. by Nivernois and Berri, on the W. by Berri and a ſmall part of the Upper Marche, on the S. by Auvergne, and on the E. by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruits, paſtures, wood, game and wine. Its principal town is Moulins, and the rivers are the Loire, the Allier, and the Chur.

BOURBOURG, a town in French Flanders, whoſe fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated on a canal that goes to Dunkirk, 13 miles N. W. of St. Omer's, and 10 S. W. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 14. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

BOURDEAUX, an ancient, large, handſome, and rich town of France, capital of Guienne, an archbiſhop's ſee, has an univerſity, and an academy of Arts and Sciences. It is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the ſtring. This river is bordered by a large key, and the water riſes four yards at full tide, for which reaſon the largeſt veſſels can come up to it very readily. The caſtle, called the Trumpet, is ſeated at the entrance of the quay, and the river runs round its walls. Moſt of the great ſtreets lead to the quay; but are all very narrow, except one. The town has 12 gates; and near another caſtle are fine walks under ſeveral rows of trees. The moſt remarkable antiquities are an ancient temple, dedicated to the tutelary gods, now entirely demoliſhed, to make room for the fortifications; the palace of Galienus, built like an amphitheatre, and ſeveral aqueducts in different places. It is a town of very conſiderable trade; and they ſhip every year 100,000 tons of wine and brandy. This is the place where Edward the Black Prince reſided ſeveral years; and his ſon, afterwards Richard II. was born here. There is a handſome ſquare near the river, with an equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XV. It is 87 miles S. of Rochelle, and 325 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 44. 50. N.

BOURDINES, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, 10 miles N. E. of Namur, and 5 N. W. of Huy. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

BOURG, the capital town of the iſland of Cayenne, in S. America, and a French ſettlement on the coaſt of Guiana. Lon. 52. 50. W. lat. 5. 2. N.

BOURGE-EN-BRESSE, a town in France, and capital of Breſſe, in the province of Burgundy. It is ſeated on the river Reſouſſe, almoſt in the centre of Breſſe, 20 miles S. E. of Macon, and

283 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 46. 11. N.

* BOURGENEUF, a town of France, in La Marche, ſeated on the river Taurion, 20 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 200 from Paris. Lon. 1. 35. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

BOURGES, an ancient and large town of France, the capital of Berri, is an archbiſhop's ſee, and a famous univerſity. It is but thin of people, and their trade is very ſmall. It is ſeated on the rivers Auron and Yever, almoſt in the centre of France, 25 miles N. W. of Nevers, and 125 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

BOURGET, a town of Savoy, ſeated at the S. end of a lake of the ſame name, ſix miles N. of Chamberry, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 45. 41. N.

BOURGOONE, or BURGUNDY, a conſiderable province of France, with the title of a duchy. It is about 112 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Franche Comté, on the W. by Bourbonnois and Nivernois, on the S. by Lyonnois, and on the N. by Champagne. It is fertile in corn, fruits, and eſpecially in excellent wine. Dijon is the capital town.

BOURG-SUR-MER, a ſea-port town of France, in Guienne, and in Bourdelois, with a tolerable good harbour; ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Dordogne and Garonne, 15 miles N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 45. 5. N.

BOURMONT, a town of France, in Barrois, and the principal of a bailiwick; 10 miles from Neuf-Chateau, and 22 from Charmont. Lon. 5. 43. E. lat 48. 14. N.

BOURN, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated near a ſpring called Burnwell-head, from which proceeds a river that runs through the town. It is a pretty large place, and has a good market for corn and proviſions. It is noted for the coronation of king Edmund. It is 17 miles N. of Peterborough, 35 S. of Lincoln, and 97 N. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

BOURO, an iſland in the Eaſt Indian ocean, between the Moluccas and Celebes. It is well cultivated, and ſubject to the Dutch, who have built a fortreſs here. Some mountains in it are exceedingly high, and the ſea on one ſide is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs and cloves, as well as cocoa and banana trees, and many other vegetables introduced by the Dutch. It is about 50 miles in circumference. Lon. 127. 25. E. lat. 3, 30. S.

BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL, a village of Glouceſterſhire, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, with a fine proſpect over Moreton-in-Marſh into Oxfordſhire. There are two ſprings in this pariſh, one of which runs eaſtward, and empties itſelf into the Thames, and the other, by a contrary courſe, into the Severn. The turnpike from Worceſter to London paſſes through this village. It is ſituated five miles from Stow, five from Campden, and 30 from Glouceſter.

BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, a village ſituated about a mile from the preceding place, and near the Roman Foſs, being watered by a river that riſes near it, which here ſpreads 30 feet wide, over which a ſtone bridge was built in 1756, beſides ſeveral others of wood at proper diſtances, having many good houſes and a tolerable trade. Adjoining to it is a quadrangular Roman camp, incloſing 60 acres, now divided into 20 fields, where coins and other antiquities are frequently dug up. A paved aqueduct ſurrounded the camp, which was lately diſcovered, and bones are frequently found in digging the foundation for walls.

* BOUSSAC, a town of France, in Berri, towards the frontiers of Bourbonnois, with a caſtle almoſt inacceſſible.

BOUSSEVILLIER, a ſmall town of France, in Alſace, capital of a canton of the ſame name, on the confines of Lorrain. It is ſeated in a very fertile country, between three ſmall hills.

BOUTON, an iſland in the E. Indian Sea, about 12 miles diſtant from the S. E. part of the iſland of Celebes, or Macaſſar. The inhabitants are ſmall, but well ſhaped, and of a dark olive complexion. The principal town is Callaſujung, which is about a mile from the ſea, on the top of a ſmall hill, and round it a ſtone-wall. The houſes are not built on the ground, but upon poſts. Their religion is Mahometaniſm. Lon. 123. 30. E. lat. 5. 0. S.

BOUTONNE, a river of Saintonge in France, that ariſes at Chef-Boutonne. It becomes navigable at St. Jean d'Angely, and at length joins the Charante between St. Savinian and Tonnay Charante.

* BOW, a village in Middleſex, two miles E. of London.

BOW, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated at the ſpring-head of a river that falls into the Taw, and is a ſmall pretty town, but the market inconſiderable. It is 14 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 188 W. by S. of

S. of London. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

* BOXTED, a village in Suffolk, five miles N. E of Clare.

BOXTEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, ſeated on the river Dommel, eight miles S. of Bois-le duc Lon. 5. 15. E. lat 51 32. N.

BOXTUDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Bremen It is ſeated on a brook which falls into the river Elbe, 12 miles S. W. of Hamburg, and 32 N. by E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 45. E lat. 53. 26. N.

BOYNE, a river of Ireland, riſing in Queen's-county, in the province of Leinſter, and running N. E by Trim and Cavan, falls into the Iriſh Channel a little below Drogheda. Here a battle was fought between king James II. and king William III. in 1690, wherein the latter was victorious.

BOYOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, capital of a territory of the ſame name; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies 15 miles S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10 35. E. lat. 45. 6 N.

BRABANT, a large province of the Netherlands, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N by the province of Holland and the duchy of Gueldeland, on the E. by the ſame duchy and the biſhoprick of Leige, on the S. by the province of Namur and Hainault, and on the W. by Brabant and Zealand. It is divided into Dutch Brabant and Auſtrian Brabant; watered by ſeveral rivers, of which the Scheld, the Ruppel, and the Dommel are the chief The ſoil is very fertile; contains twenty-ſix fortified towns, of which Bruſſels is the capital.

* BRACCIANO, a duchy of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, lying round a lake of the ſame name; there are celebrated baths a little to the W. of the city.

BRACCIANO, a ſmall handſome town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, 12 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12 24 E lat. 42. 3. N.

* BRACKIAW, a palatinate of Poland, forming the eaſtern part of Podolia, called Lower Podolia; it is almoſt deſolate, on account of the neighbourhood of the Tartars.

BRACKIAW, a ſtrong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, in Podolia. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, and retaken by the Poles three years after. It is ſeated on the river Bog, 85 miles E. of Kaminieck, and 112 N. of Tekin. Lon. 28. 30. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

BRACKLEY, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Ouſe, and is a corporation, containing two churches. It had formerly a college, now turned into a free ſchool, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 18 miles S. W. of Northampton, and 64 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 10 W lat. 52. 2. N.

BRAD, a town of Sclavonia, ſeated on the N. ſide of the river Save, 18 miles S. of Poſega. Lon. 18 56. E. lat 45. 19. N.

BRADESLEY, or BADESLEY, a village near Bromſgrove, in Worceſterſhire, where a very ſuperb abbey was founded by the Empreſs Matilda, or Maud, in the reign of Henry II. Some of the remains of this ſtately edifice are ſtill ſtanding, by which we are enabled to form an opinion of its ancient ſplendour.

BRADFIELD, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Thurſdays. It is 16 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 63 N. E of London. Lon 0. 30. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

* BRADFIELD, a village in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, and in the wapontake of Strafforth.

BRADFORD, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on the river Avon, on the deſcent of a hill, 11 miles W of the Devizes, and 102 W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

BRADFORTH, a town in the Weſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Are, 36 miles S W. of York, and 193 N. N. W of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 49. N.

* BRADNICH, a town of Devonſhire, which formerly had a market on Saturdays, and was a conſiderable place before a fire happened, which burnt it to the ground. It is 12 miles N. of Exeter, and 177 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 50. 51. N.

BRAE-MAR, a mountainous territory of Scotland, in the ſhire of Aberdeen, where the laſt Earl of Marre began to raiſe a rebellion in 1715. It is 27 miles N. W. of Aberdeen.

BRAE-MURRAY, a mountainous and woody tract of land, lying in the ſhires of Elgin and Nairn, in Scotland.

BRAGA, a town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Entre Minho e Douro. The country about it is fertile in corn, pulſe, wine, and fruits; and there are alſo abundance of ſheep and game. It is ſeated on the river Cavado, 32 miles N.

of Porto, and 180 N. of Liſbon. Lon. 8. 29. W. lat. 41. 42. N.

BRAGANZA, a conſiderable town of Portugal, capital of the duchy of Braganza, in the province of Tra-los Montes. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New. The Old is ſeated on an eminence, ſurrounded with double walls; and the New ſtands in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by a fort with four baſtions. It is ſeated on the river Sabor, near the frontiers of Galicia, 32 miles N. W. of Miranda, and 55 N. E. of Villa Real. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 42. 2. N.

*BRAHMINS, formerly called BRACHMANS, a ſort of Indian philoſophers, who believe the immortality and tranſmigration of ſouls; for which reaſon they never kill any animal, for fear it ſhould be one of their anceſtors. They affirm, that Brahma was the firſt man; that he had the power of creating eight ſuch worlds as that which we live in; and that he governs by deputies. They have hoſpitals for beaſts, but think the ſouls of men continue in them no longer than when they become fit to animate mankind again. They take care of the ſchools; and, by their faſting and mortifications, are held in high veneration among the people.

BRAIDALBIN. See ALBANY.

BRAILA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Walachia, ſeated on the Danube. It has a fortified caſtle, with ſeven towers, and was taken by the Ruſſians in 1711; but afterwards given back.

*BRAILES, a village in Warwickſhire, 8 miles W. of Shipſton. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

BRAILOW, a town of Poland, in the province of Podolia, ſeated on the river Bog, 30 miles N. W. of Bracklaw. Lon. 28. 0. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

BRAINE, a town of France, in the Soiſſonnois, with a monaſtery. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, on the river Veſle.

BRAIN LE COMPTE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 miles S. W. of Bruſſels, and 12 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 6. E. lat. 50. 41. N.

BRAINTREE, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is a large town, ſeated on a hill, and has a good market for corn and proviſions. It has one church, an Anabaptiſt and a Quakers meeting-houſe; and is 11 miles N. of Chelmsford, 32 S. of St. Edmund's-Bury, and 41 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

BRAKEI, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhop rick of Paderborn, ſeated on the rivulet Brught, 12 miles E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

BRAMANT, a town of Savoy, in the valley of Maurien, ſeated on the river Arck, 35 miles N. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

BRAMBER, a town of Suſſex, formerly of ſome account, but has neither market nor fair; however, it ſends two members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. of Weſt-Grinſtead, and 47 S. S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

BRAMPORE, a large town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the kingdom of Candiſh, with a caſtle, wherein the king reſides. It is an inland place, and has a conſiderable manufacture in cottons; it is 220 miles E. of Surat. Lon. 77. 25. E. lat. 21. 10. N.

BRAMPTON, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Itſhin, not far from the Picts wall. It is at preſent but a ſmall place; and near it, on the top of a high hill, is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is eight miles N. E. of Carliſle, and 311 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 54. 58. N.

*BRAMPTON, a village in Herefordſhire, one mile S. of Roſs. Here are the ruins of a magnificent ſtrong caſtle; great part of the walls are now ſtanding, and the gatehouſe, which is entire, is a very curious ſtructure, and conveys ſome idea of its ancient grandeur.

BRANCA, a ſmall iſland of the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Cape-de-Verde, to the W. of St. Nicholas. It is little better than a high craggy rock, without water and inhabitants.

BRANCASTER, a village of Norfolk, on the eaſt ſhore, to the eaſt of the promontory of St. Edmund's-chapel, was anciently Branodunum, a conſiderable city, where was a Roman garriſon, and where ancient coins have been frequently dug up; but the whole of the camp is totally obliterated. The principal traffic of the place is in corn and malt.

BRANCHON, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, ſeated on the river Mehaigne, eight miles N. of Namur, and two S. E. of Ramilles. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

BRANDEIS, a town of Bohemia, ſeated on the river Elbe, 10 miles N. E. of Prague. Lon. 14. 45. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

BRANDENBURG, THE MARCHE OF, a large country of Germany, bounded on the N. by Pomerania and Mecklenburg.

burg, and on the E. by Poland, on the S. by Silesia, Lusace, Upper Saxony, and Madgeburg, and on the W. by the territory of Lunenburg. It is divided into five principal parts, namely the Old Marche, Pregnitz, the Middle Marche, Ukermarak, and the New Marche. Berlin is the capital town; and the principal rivers are the Elbe, the Havel, the Sprey, the Ucker, the Oder, and the Warte; the court is Calvinist, but the greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans, however, the Papists are here tolerated. We must not confound the electorate of Brandenburg with the countries subject to the Elector of Brandenburgh, which comprehends, besides the Marche, the Farther Pomerania, the duchies of Madgeburg and Cleves, the principalities of Halberstadt and Minden, the counties of Marche, Ravensburg, Lingen, Mœers, and Tecklingburg, and lately Silesia and West Friesland.

BRANDENBURG, a town of Germany, divided into three parts. The first is Burg-Brandenburg, which is the place where the cathedral now stands. The second is Alt-Brandenburg, seated near the river Havel, on the side of Westphalia: this is pretty large and populous, and is supposed to be the ancient Brennus. The third is New Brandenburg, which is a large well built town, opposite to the former, and is seated on the other side of the river. Great numbers of French refugees, having settled here, have introduced their manufactures, and thus rendered it a prosperous trading place. It is 20 miles E. of Wariu, and 26 W. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

BRANDON, a town of Suffolk, which had a market on Thursdays, now discontinued. It is seated upon the little river Ouse, over which it has a bridge, and a ferry at a mile's distrance; whence it is divided into Brandon, and Brandon-Ferry; which last has the most business, because commodities are brought thither from the Isle of Ely. It is 12 miles N. of Bury, and 78 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

BRANSKA, a town of Transilvania, seated on the river Merish, 35 miles S. of Wissemburg, and 47 S. W. of Hermanstadt. It is subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 24. 15. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

BRASIL, a large country of S. America, with the title of a principality, which is given to the presumptive heir of the crown of Portugal. The most eastern part of South America is comprehended under this name, and lies between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Capricorn, being about 1560 miles in length, and 1000 in breadth; but, measuring along the coast, it is near 2000 miles long, and is bordered with mountains that open from time to time, and form good harbours, where vessels may lie in safety. It was discovered by chance in 1500; for Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, was forced upon it by a tempest, and the kings of Portugal have continued masters of it ever since. Some time after the revolt of the United Provinces from the king of Spain, the Dutch drove away the Spaniards, to whom it then belonged; but the Portuguese, in their turn, obliged the Dutch to leave it in 1655. The air of this country, though within the torrid zone, is pretty temperate and wholesome, insomuch that people live there a long while. The waters in general are very good, and the soil fertile and excellent: there comes more sugar from thence, than all other parts of the world: besides this it produces tobacco, Indian corn, several sorts of fruits, and medicinal drugs. The wood brought from Brasil, and hence so called, is of very great use in dying red; and within the country there is gold, and several sorts of precious stones: likewise the cattle, carried over from Europe, increase prodigiously, insomuch that there is no want of provisions. They have several sorts of animals not known in Europe; and among the rest, a bird called Colibri, whole body is not much larger than that of a May-bug, and it sings as harmoniously as a nightingale; it is a perfect beauty, and the neck is of such a lively red, that it might be mistaken for a ruby; the belly, and the upper part of the wings, are of the colour of gold, and the thighs are as green as an emerald; the legs and bill are as black as polished ebony, and the eyes resemble two oval diamonds, being of the colour of burnished steel; the head is green, with a mixture of gold, and of a surprizing lustre; that of the cock is adorned with a small tuft: it is almost impossible to conceive how so small a bird can have so loud a note. The Portuguese chiefly inhabit the sea-coast, for they have not penetrated far into the country. The inland parts are full of people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no sort of cloaths. They are of a copper-colour, with long coarse black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the rest of the Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay, and, as they are subject to few diseases, they live a long time.

time. They love to adorn themſelves with feathers, and they are very fond of feaſts, at which they dance and ſkip about immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other ſign of religion, and they make no manner of ſcruple to marry their neareſt relations. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm-tree leaves. Their furniture conſiſts chiefly in their hammocks, and diſhes, or cups, made of calibaſhes, painted without of a red colour, and black within, their knives are made of a ſort of ſtone and ſplit canes; and they have likewiſe baſkets of different ſizes, chiefly made of palm-tree leaves. Their arms are only bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel, they faſten their hammocks between two trees, and ſleep all night therein. The Portugueſe divide Braſil into fifteen governments or capitanaries; eight of which belong to the King of Portugal, and the reſt to great men, who have peopled them at their own expence. They are all under a vice-roy, who reſides at St Salvadore, the capital of the whole country.

BRESLAW, a conſiderable town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Wilna, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a ſmall lake 75 miles N. of Wilna. Lon. 25 43. E. lat. 55. 56. N.

BRASSAW, or CRONSTAT, a ſtrong town of Tranſilvania, in Burczland, ſeated on the river Burczel, 50 miles E. of Hermanſtat, five N. of Tergowiſk, and five S. E. of Cheſburg. Lon. 25. 55. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

* BRASTEAD, a village of Kent, five miles W. of Sevenoaks.

* BRAISKI, a people of Aſia, in Great Tartary, and in Siberia, towards Tunguſia, who are ſubject to the Ruſſians. Father Avril is of opinion they are an horde of Calmuck Tartars.

BRATTON-CASTLE, on the E. ſide of Weſtbury, in Wiltſhire, ſhews the remains of a ſtrong fortification, where the Danes, after being defeated in a battle juſt by, held out againſt the Engliſh 14 days, being ſeated on a high hill, which commands all the country round, and is encompaſſed with two ditches, within which ſeveral pieces of old iron arms have been dug out or raiſed up by the plough.

* BRAUBACH, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a caſtle, ſeated on the Rhine, eight miles S. of Coblentz.

* BRAULIO, one of the Alpine mountains, in the country of the Griſons, and on the frontiers of Tirol, near the town of Bormia. It is a large mountain, and the principal of the Rhetic Alps.

BRAUNAW, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, ſeated on the river Kun, 25 miles S. W. of Paſſaw. Lon. 13. 3. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

BRAUNSBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Pruſſia, with a very commodious harbour, and belongs to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſeated near the Baltic Sea, 12 miles N. E. of Elbing, and 50 E. of Dantzick. Lon. 20. 6. E. lat. 54 22. N.

* BRAUNSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Solmes, with a handſome palace, or caſtle. It is 12 miles W. S W. of Grieſſen, and 26 N. by W. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat 50. 21. N.

BRAVO, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, on the coaſt of Africa, remarkable for its excellent wine, and inhabited by Portugueſe. The land is very high, and conſiſts of mountains, which look like pyramids It abounds in Indian corn, gourds, water-melons, potatoes, horſes, aſſes, hogs, and ſalt petre; and there is plenty of fiſh on the coaſt. Lon. 24 39. W. lat. 14 52. N. It is oppoſite to Cape Verd, in Africa.

* BRAVO, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Ajan, with a pretty good harbour. It is an independent place, and is about 80 miles from Magadoxo. Lon. 43. 25. E. lat. 1. 20. N.

BRAY, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinſter, ſeated on St. George's Channel, 10 miles S of Dublin. Lon. 6 1. W. lat. 53. 11. N.

BRAY, a village of Berkſhire, famous in ſong for its changeable vicar, who, having been twice a Papiſt, and twice a Proteſtant, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and the Queens Mary and Elizabeth, and therefore taxed of being a turn-coat, ſaid, he always kept to his principle, which was to live and die vicar of Bray. It is ſituated one mile from Maidenhead, and three from Windſor.

BRAY-SUR SEINE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in Senonois, on the confines of Brie. It is 16 miles N. of Sens. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* BRAY-SUR-SOMME, a town of France, in Picardy, between Perone, Amiens, and Corbie.

BRAZZA, a town and iſland on the coaſt of Dalmatia, in the Gulph of Venice, oppoſite to Spalatto, and ſubject to Venice. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

BREBINCE, a river of France, proceeding from the lake Longpendu, in Burgundy.

BRECHIN,

BRECHIN, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, 15 miles N. E. of Dundee, and 45 on the ſame point from Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 18. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

BRECON, or BRECKNOCK, a town of S. Wales, and capital of Brecknockſhire. It is called by the Welch Aber-Honddey, and is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Honddey and Uſk. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that have been often dug up here It is a large town, containing three churches, one of which is collegiate, and ſtands at the W. end. The houſes are well built, and it formerly had a wall, with three gates, and a ſtately caſtle. The aſſizes are kept here, and it has a good trade in cloathing. The markets are on Wedneſdays and Fridays, which are well ſupplied with corn, cattle, and proviſions. It ſends one member to parliament, and is 34 miles N. W. by W. of Monmouth, 34 S. E. by E of Llanbeder, and 162 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

* BRECKNOCKSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 29 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is full of mountains, ſome of which are exceedingly high, particularly Monuchdenny-hill, not far from Brecknock. However, there are large fertile plains and vallies, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. It has 55,934 houſes, 61 pariſhes, and four market-towns, and there were formerly nine caſtles. It is bounded on the E. by the counties of Hereford and Monmouth, on the S. by Glamorganſhire, on the W. by Carmarthen and Cardiganſhires, and on the N by Radnorſhire.

BREDA, a handſome and ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant. The fortifications are ſtrengthened by the waters and moraſſes near it. The Papiſts are more numerous than the Proteſtants, and have the free exerciſe of their religion. It has a Dutch garriſon; but the property and government of right belongs to the Prince of Orange It is ſeated on the river Merck, in a fertile pleaſant plain, 22 miles W by S. of Bois-le duc, 22 N. E. of Bergen-op-zoom, 25 N. N. E. of Antwerp, 25 S. E. of Rotterdam, and 60 S. of Amſterdam. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

* BREDE, a village in Suſſex, five miles N. W. of Winchelſea.

* BREDEFORT, or BREFORT. See BREVORDT.

* BREGANZON, a ſtrong caſtle of France, in Provence, ſeated on a rock, and in a ſmall iſland, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, between Toulon and St. Tropez.

BREGENTZ, a town of Germany, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the Tirol, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the lake Conſtance, on the frontiers of Suabia, ſeven miles N. E. of Appenzel, and 17 S. of Waldburgh. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 47. 27. N.

* BREHAR, one of the Scilly Iſlands, lying almoſt directly W. of the Land's End in Cornwall, about the diſtance of 30 miles. It lies between the iſles of Micarlo, Guel, Treſcaw, and Samſon. It is the roughest and moſt mountainous of them all. Lon. 6. 42. W lat. 50. 2. N.

BREMEGARTEN, a handſome and pretty conſiderable town of Swiſſerland, in the territory of Tyen-Aempter, between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper; and their religion is the Roman Catholic. It is divided into the Upper and Lower Towns, and is very advantageouſly ſeated on the river Ruſs, 10 miles W. of Zurich, and 21 N. of Zug. Lon. 8. 17. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

BREMEN, a large, populous, and very ſtrong town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, ſecularized in favour of the Swedes, but now belongs to the elector of Hanover. The river Weſer runs through the middle, and divides it into the Old and New Town. In September 1739, while the inhabitants were aſleep, the magazine of powder was ſet on fire by lightning, and all the houſes were ſhook, as if there had been a violent earthquake, which threw them into a terrible conſternation. This town is divided into four quarters, each of which has a burgo-maſter; and in the middle there is a large market-place, with the ſtatue of Rolando. It is ſeated on the river Weſer, 22 miles E. of Oldenburg, 90 N. W. of Brunſwick, 70 W. by S. of Lunenburgh, and 325 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 8. 48 E. lat. 53. 6. N.

BREMEN, the duchy of a province of Germany, in the province of Lower Saxony, lying between the rivers Weſer and the Elbe; of which the former ſeparates it from the duchy of Oldenburg, and the other from that of Holſtein. The air is cold; but the country is fertile and well peopled. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was afterwards ſold to the king of Great-Britain, as elector of Hanover, in 1716. In the winter it is ſubject to inundations, and particularly in

1617, on Chriſtmas-day, ſeveral thouſand cattle were drowned, beſides ſeveral hundreds of men; and the country was ſo covered with water, that it has coſt immenſe ſums to repair the dykes. Bremen is the capital town.

BREMENWOERD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen. It was formerly a fortified town, with a ſtrong caſtle; but, ſince the year 1683, the fortifications have been demoliſhed, and it is now an open place. It is 27 miles N. of Bremen. Lon. 8. 46. E. lat. 53. 33. N.

* BRENNE, a territory of France, in Touraine. It lies on the confines of Berry, between Blanc ſur la Creuſe and Chattillon ſur l'Indre. Its exact bounds are now hardly known; but the town of St. Michael-le-Brenne is the principal place.

BRENT, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is a poſt-town, 26 miles S. W. of Exeter, 17 N. E. of Plymouth, and 200 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 50. 33. N.

BRENTE, a river which has its ſource in the biſhoprick of Trent, and running through the Venetian territory, falls into the Gulph of Venice, oppoſite to the city of Venice.

BRENTFORD, a town in Middleſex, with a market on Tueſdays. That part in which the church and market-place ſtand is called New Brentford. It is a great thoroughfare on the weſtern road, and is well furniſhed with inns. It is ſeven miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 26. N.

BRENTWOOD, or BURNTWOOD, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Thurſdays. It ſtands on a riſing ground, in the road from London to Colcheſter, and has ſeveral good inns. It is 11 miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 18 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

BRESCIA, a ſtrong and handſome town of Italy, with a good citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. It is the capital of Breſciano, in the territory of Venice, and is ſeated in an agreeable plain on the river Garza, 27 miles S. E. of Bergamo, 23 N. of Cremona, 37 N. W. of Mantua, and 95 W. of Venice. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 45. 31. N.

BRESCIANO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the N. by the Griſons, and the biſhoprick of Trent; on the E. by the lake Garda, the Veroneſe, and the duchy of Mantua; on the S. by the duchy of Mantua, and the Cremoneſe, and on the W. by the Cremaſco, the Burgomaſco, and the Valtelina. It is watered by ſeveral ſmall rivers, which render it very fertile, and is full of towns and villages, of which Breſcia is the capital.

BRESELLO, a ſmall town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, ſeated on the river Po, 27 miles N. W. of Modena, 20 S. of Mantua, and 10 E. of Parma. Lon. 10. 41. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

* BRESINI, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lencici, 15 miles S. E. of Rava. Lon. 20. 22. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

* BRESLAW, the duchy of a ſmall province of Sileſia, between thoſe of Wolaw, Oliſſe, Brieg, Schweidnitz, and Lignitz. It contains no conſiderable town except Breſlaw.

BRESLAW, a large, rich, and populous town of Germany, and capital of Sileſia, with a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated at the conflux of the rivers Oder and Ola, which laſt runs through ſeveral of the ſtreets, and is of great uſe to thoſe whoſe buſineſs wants water. All the houſes are built with ſtone, and it is ſurrounded with good walls, ſtrengthened with ramparts and other works. There are two iſlands near it, formed by the river Oder; in one of which is a church, whoſe tower was burnt by lightning in 1730; in the other, called Thum, is the cathedral church. The biſhop's palace, and the canons houſes, built not long ſince, are near the cathedral. The royal palace was obtained by the Jeſuits, where they founded an univerſity in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the Proteſtants; near one of which there is a college, and a handſome library. It was taken by the king of Pruſſia in 1741, and retaken by the Auſtrians in 1757; but they did not keep it long, for the king of Pruſſia became maſter of it again the ſame year. It is 40 miles N. of Glatz, 112 N. E. of Prague, 115 N. W. of Cracow, and 165 N. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 14. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

* BRESLE, a town of France, in Lyonnois, ſeated on the ſmall river Tardine, in a bottom among mountains. Part of it was laid under water in 1715.

* BRESLE, a river of France, that has its ſource in Normandy, above Aumale; and then it ſeparates Normandy from Picardy, waters Eu, and then falls into the ſea.

BRESSE, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Burgundy and the Franche Compté, on the E. by Savoy, on the S. by the Viennois, on the W. by the principality

pality of Dombes and the Sonne. Bourg is the capital town.

BRESSEVIRE, a town of Poitou in France, 35 miles N. W. of Poitiers. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 46. 50. N.

BREST, a town of France, in Lower Brittany, with the beſt and moſt ſecure harbour in the kingdom, and a caſtle ſeated on a craggy rock by the ſea-ſide. The ſtreets are narrow, crooked, and few in number, and are all upon a declivity. The key is above a mile in length, and is furniſhed with magazines full of all ſorts of foreign commodities. There are two ſmall bays, which are very commodious for building large ſhips; and the ſhops of the workmen, who make the tackling, are all round about them. The Engliſh attempted to take this place in 1694, but to no purpoſe. It is 30 miles S. E. of Morlaix, 30 N. W. of Quimper, and 325 N. of Paris. Lon. 4. 26. W. lat. 48. 23. N.

* BRESTE, the palatinate of, is one of the provinces of Cujava, in Poland. It lies between the palatinates of Ploeſko, Rava, and Lincici-Wiadiſlaw. It is divided into four chatelanies, and Breſte is the capital of the whole.

BRESIE, or BRESSICI, the capital of the palatinate of Breſſici, and of Poleſia, in Poland, ſeated on the river Bug, 100 miles E. of Warſaw, and ſubject to Poland. It is a fortified town, and has a caſtle built upon a rock. Here is a famous ſynagogue, reſorted to by the Jews from all the countries in Europe. Lon. 24. 6. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

BRETAGNE, a conſiderable province of France, which is 150 miles in length, and 112 in breadth. It is a peninſula, ſurrounded on all ſides by the ocean, except on the E. where it joins to Anjou, Maine, Normandy, and Poitou. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The air is temperate, and therein are large foreſts. It carries on a great trade, by reaſon of the many harbours on its coaſts. It was united to the crown of France in 1532. Rennes is the capital town.

BRETEUIL, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a count. It is ſeated on the river Iton, 15 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 65 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

BRETON, CAPE, an iſland ſo called, near the eaſtern continent of North America, between 45 and 58 degrees of latitude. It is ſeparated from Nova Scotia by a narrow ſtrait, called Canſo, and is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a barren country, producing but little corn or graſs, and ſubject to fogs throughout the year. It is covered with ſnow in winter, and is exceſſively cold. There is likewiſe an excellent fiſhery on this coaſt, from which we reap great advantage. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1745, and reſtored to the French in 1748, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was again retaken by the Engliſh, on July 26, 1758, when all the garriſon, conſiſting of upwards of 5600 men, were made priſoners of war, while the loſs of the Engliſh was very inconſiderable. There were 11 men of war in the harbour, which were all either taken, ſunk, or deſtroyed; and it was ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

* BRETTIGAW, a territory, or valley, of the Griſons, lying between the Rhine and the county of Tirol, and along the river Lenbuet. The fortreſs of Caſtels is the principal town.

BREVORDT, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, ſeated 24 miles S. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

BREUCH, a river of France, in Alſace, that riſes in the county of Salm, and divides it into two arms in the territory of Dachſtein; one of which receives the Moſley, and by means of a canal, made by Lewis XIV. runs into the Ill above Straſburg; the other paſſes through the laſt mentioned city, and falls into the Ill below it.

BREWERS-HAVEN, a good harbour at the N. end of the iſland of Chiloe, on the coaſt of Chili in S. America, and in the S. Sea. The Dutch landed forces here in 1643, deſigning to get poſſeſſion of ſome part of Chili; but they were driven from thence by the Spaniards and the natives. Lat. 42. 30. S. Lon. 74. 0. W.

BREWOOD, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is a ſmall place, and the market is almoſt come to nothing. It is 10 miles S. by W. of Stafford, and 130 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 52. 43. N. The old nunnery is now a free-ſchool.

BREY, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Liege, and on the frontiers of Brabant, ſeated on a rivulet, 10 miles W. of Maſeick, and 14 N. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 5. 39. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

BRIANZON, a town of France, in Upper Dauphiny, capital of Brianzonnois, with a caſtle ſeated on a craggy rock. It is remarkable for the manna gathered in

its neighbourhood, which at firſt appears on the leaves and ſmall branches of a ſort of pine-tree; but they make inciſions into the bark, to get larger quantities. It has a handſome church, and three monaſteries; and is 17 miles N. W. of Embrun, and 27 W. of Pignerol. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

* BRIANZONNOIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, bounded by Grenoblois, Gapenzois, Ambrunois, Piedmont, and Savoy. It comprehends ſeveral vallies, which lie among the mountains of the Alps; and though it is extremely cold, yet it is fertile in corn and paſtures. The inhabitants have a great deal of wood, yet they chuſe to be in the ſtables with their cattle ſix months in the year to keep themſelves warm. Brianzon is the capital town.

BRIARE, a town of France, in Gatinois, ſeated on the river Loire, and remarkable for a famous canal of communication between the Loire and the Seine. It is 35 miles S. E. of Orleans, and 88 S. of Paris. Lon 2. 47. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

* BRICKHILL, a village in Buckinghamſhire, three miles S. E. of Fenny-Stratford.

* BRIDFORD, or BIRDFORD, or BIRTFORD, a village in Wiltſhire, one mile S. E. of Saliſbury.

BRIDGEND, a town of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Ogmore, which divides it into two parts, but they are joined together by a ſtone-bridge. The market is conſiderable for corn, cattle, and proviſions. It is ſeven miles W. by N. of Cowbridge, 27 W. of Cardiff, and 178 W. of London. Lon. 3. 38. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

BRIDGE-TOWN, the capital of the iſland of Barbadoes, in the Atlantic Ocean, and in America. It was firſt called St. Michael, from the name of the pariſh-church, and is the fineſt and largeſt place in all theſe iſlands; for it contains 1200 houſes, built of ſtone, with glazed windows, and many of them ſaſhed. The ſtreets are broad, the houſes high, and the rents dear. The wharfs and keys are very neat and convenient, and the forts are ſo ſtrong, that, when they are well-manned and furniſhed with ammunition, it would be very difficult to take them. The church is as large as ſome cathedrals, and it has a very fine organ. On the E. ſide of the town is the magazine of gunpowder, which is always very well guarded. Lon. 59. 36. W. lat. 13. 5. N.

BRIDGENORTH, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is a corporation-town, governed by 24 aldermen, 48 common-council, and conſiſts of about 500 houſes. It is ſeated on the river Severn, which divides it into two, but is joined together by a handſome ſtone-bridge. They are called the Upper and Lower Town. The ſtreets are broad and paved, and it has two pariſh-churches. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a ſtately caſtle, ſeated on a rock, now in ruins. It ſends two members to parliament; and is 20 miles W. by N. of Birmingham, 20 S. E. of Shrewſbury, and 139 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 28. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

BRIDGEWATER, a town of Somerſetſhire, with two markets, on Thurſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Parret, over which there is a ſtone bridge, and near it ſhips of 100 tons burthen may ride. It is a large well frequented place, with the title of a duchy, and ſends two members to parliament. There are in it ſeveral large inns, and the market is well ſupplied with corn and proviſions. It is eight miles S. of Briſtol Channel, 18 S. W. of Wells, 31 S. S. W. of Briſtol, and 137 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 10. W. 51. 7. N.

BRIDLINGTON, or BURLINGTON, a town in the Eaſt-Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is a ſea-port town, ſeated on a creek near Flamborough-head, with a commodious key for ſhips, and is a place of good trade, with the title of an earldom. It is 36 miles N. of Hull, 40 N. N. E. of York, and 208 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 54. 8 N.

BRIDPORT, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated in a low dirty country, between two rivers, and it had a harbour in former times, which is now choaked up with ſand. It is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, 16 aldermen, (four of whom are always juſtices) and a town-clerk; and it ſends two members to parliament. It has one church, and about 400 houſes; it chiefly conſiſts of two ſtreets, which are broad, and moſtly paved. The market is remarkable for hemp; and here is a large manufactory, the town's people being generally employed in ſpinning of twine, and in making ſail-cloth, and nets for all the large fiſheries. It is 12 miles W. of Dorcheſter, and 135 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

* BRIE,

* BRIE, a territory of France, bounded on the N. by the Isle of France and Soissonnois, on the E. by Champagne, and on the S. and W. by the river Seine. It is about 55 miles in length, from E. to W. and one part of it is in the government of Champagne, and the other in that of the Isle of France. Meaux is the capital town.

* BRIE COMTE-ROBERT, a town of France in Brie, 15 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

BRIEG, a handsome and strong town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a territory of the same name, with a handsome college, and an academy where the nobility learn their exercises It belongs to the king of Prussia, and is seated on the river Oder, 20 miles S. E. of Breslaw, and 15 N E. of Oppelin. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

BRIEL, a maritime town of the United Provinces, and capital of the island of Voorn. It is one of the cautionary towns which was delivered into the hands of Queen Elizabeth, and garrisoned by the English during her reign and part of the next. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the foundation of their republic. It is seated at the mouth of the river Meuse, 13 miles S. W. of Rotterdam, 11 S. W. of Delft, and 12 S. of the Hague. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

* BRILNNE, a town of France, in Champagne, near the river Aube, which is divided into two towns that are a 1000 paces distant from each other.

BRIENNOIS, a territory of France, which lies on the river Loire, and in the south division of Burgundy.

BRIESCIA, or BRESSICI. See BRESIE.

* BRIESCIA, a palatinate so called, in the duchy of Lithuania, in Poland. The name given to it by some is Polesia, and it is bounded on the N. by Novogorode and Troki, on the W. by those of Bielsko and Lublin, on the S. by that of Chelm and Upper Volhinia, and on the E. by the territory of Rzeczica. This province is of considerable extent from E. to W. and it is watered by the rivers Bug and Pripesc; it is full of woods and marshes, and there are lakes that yield large quantities of fish that are salted by the inhabitants, and sent into the neighbouring provinces

BRIEUX, a considerable town of France in Upper Britanny, with a bishop's see, and a good harbour. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and fruits, about one mile and a half from the sea, and is 50 miles N. W. of Rennes, and 240 W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 48. 31. N.

* BRIEY, a town of France, in Lorrain, and in the baliwick of St. Michel; it is seated near the river Mance, 20 miles from St. Michel.

BRIGG, a town in Lincolnshire, with a good market on Thursdays for cattle and provisions. It is seated on the river Ankam. Some call it Glamford Bridges. It is 25 miles N. of Lincoln, 16 S. of Hull, and 153 N. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, a sea-port town of Sussex, with a market on Thursdays. It is a large and populous town, but ill-built, and inhabited chiefly by fishermen. It has a pretty good harbour, and is nine miles W. by N. of Newhaven, seven E. of New-Shoreham, and 59 S. of London. Lon. 0. 6. W. lat. 50. 52. N It was at this place King Charles II. embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worcester.

* BRIGNOLES, a town of France, in Provence, famous for its prunes. It is seated among mountains, in a pleasant country, 325 miles S. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 15 E. lat. 43. 24. N.

* BRIGSTOCK, or BRICKSTOCK, a village in Northamptonshire, three miles N. W. of Thrapston.

BRIHUEGA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, where General Stanhope, with the English army, were taken prisoners, after they had separated themselves from that commanded by Count Staremberg It is seated on the foot of the mountain Lajuna, 44 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon 4. 10. W. 40. 50 N.

* BRILLINGEN, a town of France, in Suabia, seated on the river Briget, in a peninsula, it has pretty good walls.

BRIMPSFIELD, a village of Gloucestershire, situated on the river Stroud. Here are the foundations of a castle long destroyed It had also a nunnery. The head of the river Stour arises here, and the turnpike road from Gloucester to Cirencester, the Ermine street of the Romans, extends along the side of this parish, and divides it from Cowley. It is six miles from Cheltenham, and seven from Gloucester.

BRINDICI, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the Terra d'Otranto, and in the kingdom of Naples, with an archbishop's see, a fortress, and a harbour, which has been partly spoiled by the Venetians.

netians. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, 32 miles E. of Tarento, 37 N. W. of Otranto, and 60 S. E. of Bari. Lon. 18. 15. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

Brinn, a ſtrong town of Moravia, dependent on Bohemia, of which ſome ſay it is the capital. It is a place where the aſſembly of the ſtates meet, and is of great importance. It was inveſted by the Pruſſians in 1742; but they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Zwitta and Swart, 25 miles N. E of Znaim, 53 N. of Vienna, and 27 S. W. of Olmutz. The caſtle of Spielberg is its principal defence, and is ſeated on an eminence without the town. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

Brionne, a town of France, in Normandy, which gives title to a count; and is ſeated on the river Rille. Lon. 0. 51. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

Brioude, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne. There are two towns about a mile's diſtance from each other; one of which is called Old Brioude, and the other Church Brioude, on account of a famous chapter, whoſe canons are obliged to prove their nobility before they are admitted. Old Brioude is ſeated on the river Allier, with a bridge, of one arch, of a wonderful ſtructure. It is 16 miles S. of Iſſoire, 20 N. W. of St. Flour, and 225 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

Briqueras, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, ſeated in the valley of Lucerne, three miles from the town of that name, and four S. of Pignerol. It had a very ſtrong caſtle towards the latter end of the 16th century; but when the French got footing in it, it was ruined; that is, before they delivered it up to the duke of Savoy in 1696. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat 44. 56. N.

Brisach, a town of Germany, formerly the capital of Briſgaw. It was taken by the French in 1698, and in 1703; but was reſtored afterwards both times to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Rhine, over which there is a bridge of boats, 25 miles S. of Straſburg, and 45 N. of Baſle. Lon 7. 49 E. lat. 48. 8. N.

Brisach, New, a handſome town of France in Alſace, built by the French, over againſt Old Briſach, and fortified by marſhal Vauban. It is about a mile from the Rhine, and 23 S. of Straſburg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 48. 5. N. Fort Mortier, which belongs to it, is ſeated on the Rhine.

Brisgaw, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying on the eaſtward ſide of the Rhine, which ſeparates it from Alſace. One part belongs to the Houſe of Auſtria, of which Friburg is the capital; and the other to the Houſe of Baden.

* Brissac, a town of France, in Anjou, remarkable for a battle fought near it in 1607, between two brothers. It is ſeated on the river Aubence, near the Loire, 13 miles S. of Anger, and 50 W. of Tours. Lon. 0. 27. W. lat. 47. 20. N.

Brissel, New, the capital town of the county of Bucks, in Pennſylvania, 20 miles N. of Philadelphia, ſeated on the river Delawar. Lon. 75 8 W. lat 40. 15. N.

* Brisson, St. an ancient town of France, in Berri, three miles from Gien. It is ſeated on an eminence on the farther ſide of the river Loire, with a caſtle taken notice of in hiſtory for its ſtrength, and for maintaining a ſiege againſt Louis le Gros. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

Bristol, a ſea-port town, which is partly in Glouceſterſhire, and partly in Somerſetſhire, with a biſhop's ſee. It is now accounted the ſecond town or city in England, both with regard to its magnitude, riches, and trade. It has 18 churches, beſides its cathedral, and ſeveral meetings for Proteſtant Diſſenters, among which the Quakers are a large body. The moſt remarkable church, beſides the cathedral, is St. Mary Radcliff, juſt without the walls, in the county of Somerſet, which ſome think is the fineſt pariſh church in the kingdom. There is a bridge over the river Avon, built but a few years ago. They have an exchange like that of London, which was opened in September 1743. The key is on the river Froome, a little above its confluence with the Avon, over which there is a draw-bridge, for the admittance of ſhips that come up with the tide; and this leads to the College-Green, where the cathedral ſtands. They have a prodigious trade; for it is reckoned they ſend 2000 ſhips yearly to ſeveral parts of the world. Here are no leſs than 15 glaſs-houſes, they having plenty of coal from King's-wood and Mendip hills. The hot-well is reſorted to for the cure of ſeveral diſeaſes, and is about a mile from the town, on the ſide of the river Avon. St. Vincent's Rock, above this well, is noted for a ſort of ſoft diamonds, called Briſtol-ſtones. Beſides this well, there is a cold ſpring, which guſhes out of a rock on the ſide of the ſaid river, that ſupplies the cold bath. There are ſeveral manufactures, particularly woollen ſtuffs, carried on by the French refugees. From the College-Green there is a delightful proſpect over the city and harbour, and in it ſtands a ſtately high croſs of Gothic ſtructure, decorated

orated with the effigies of ſeveral of the kings of England. Near Queen's-ſquare, which is adorned with rows of trees, and an equeſtrian ſtatue of K. William III ſtands the cuſtom houſe. The number of houſes are computed at 6082, and the inhabitants at 43,483. The walls have been demoliſhed a long time ago; but there are ſeveral gates yet ſtanding. They uſe ſledges or ſleds, inſtead of carts, becauſe the vaults of the common ſewers will not admit them. It has three markets, on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, ſends two members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 40 miles W. S. W. of Cirenceſter, 40 S. of Hereford, 75 S. of Shrewſbury, 106 S. by E of Cheſter, 60 N. E. of Exeter, 34 S. W by S. of Glouceſter, 50 S S. W. of Worceſter, 68 W. by S. of Oxford, 12 W. N. W. of Bath, and 124 W. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat 51. 28. N.

BRITAIN, NEW, called alſo Eſkimaux, comprehending Labrador, which is now named North and South Wales, a country in North America, between the river St. Lawrence and Hudſon's-bay. It is ſubject to Great-Britain; and lies between the latitudes of 50 and 70 N. about 1200 miles, and between 50 and 100 W lon. about 1500 miles. There are innumerable lakes, bogs, and moraſſes, all over this country, which are covered with ice and ſnow for a great part of the year. The principal ſettlements belonging to the Engliſh Hudſon's-Bay Company are Churchill, Nelſon, New Severn, and Albany, on the W. ſide of Hudſon's-Bay. The natives live a vagrant wandering life, ſeldom remaining more than a week or two in one place, and ſubſiſt on what they take in hunting or fiſhing. Their only trade is in fur and ſkins.

* BRITAIN, NEW, is ſituated to the north of New Guinea. By whom this land was firſt diſcovered is uncertain. Dampier firſt ſailed through the ſtrait which ſeparates it from New Guinea; and Captain Carteret, in 1767, ſailed through another ſtrait, which divides it into two iſlands, the northernmoſt of which he called *New Ireland*. New Britain, on the north and weſt, extends to 4. S. and 152. 19. W. but its ſouthern and eaſtern limits are not ſo well aſcertained. New Ireland extends from latitude 20. 30. S. lon. 149. 2. E The ſhores of both are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa-nut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like negroes, but have not their flat noſes and thick lips.

BRITTANY. See BRETAGNE.

* BRIVES-LA-GAILLARD, an ancient and handſome town of France, in Lower Limoſin, of which it is the capital, with a general hoſpital, a handſome college, and ſeveral religious communities It is ſeated in a pleaſant fertile plain, overagainſt an iſland formed by the river Coreze, over which there are two fine bridges. A beautiful and delightful walk, planted with trees, which ſurrounds this place, makes it very pleaſant and agreeable. It is 37 miles S. of Limoges, and 220 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1 95 E. lat. 45. 15. N.

BRIXEN, a handſome town in Germany, in the Tirol, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Rientz and Eiſoch, in a fertile country, noted for excellent wine, 15 miles E. of Tirol, and 40 N of Trent. Lon. 11. 47. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

* BRIXEN, the biſhoprick of, a territory of Germany, incloſed in the Tirol, between Tirol Proper, the biſhoprick of Trent, the ſtate of Venice, and the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg It is a country extremely mountainous, but produces excellent wine. The biſhop is the ſovereign, under the protection of the counts of Tirol, and is a prince of the empire.

* BRIXWORTH, a village in Northamptonſhire, ſeven miles N. of Northampton.

* BRIZEN, or BRIETZEN, a town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, ſeated on the river Adah, 12 miles N E. of Wittemberg. Lon. 13 4 E. lat. 52. 0. N.

BROCKWORTH, a village of Glouceſterſhire, ſituated in the Ermine road, ſtill very viſible here. The tide in the river Wye flows up here, and enables the inhabitants to carry on a tolerable trade in corn, &c. It is ſix miles from Cheltenham, and four from Glouceſter.

BROD, or BRODT, a ſtrong place of Hungary, in the county of Poſſega, ſeated on the river Save, in Sclavonia, famous for a battle gained by the Turks in 1688. It is 20 miles S. E. of Poſſega. Lon. 19. 95. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

* BROD NEMEKI, or TEUTSCH-BROD, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaslaw, ſeated on the river Sozawa, near the frontiers of Moravia, 20 miles S. by E. of Czaslaw. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 49. 33. N.

* BRODRA, a town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, near the

gulph of Cambray, eight miles S. of Amadabad. Lon 72. 22. E. lat. 23. 2 N

* BRODZIEC, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, ſeated on the river Berezina, in the palatinate of Minſki, 190 miles S. of Poloczki. Lon. 28 5 E. lat. 54. 8. N.

* BROEK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg; the capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Roer, 11 miles N. of Duſſeldorp. Lon. 6 53. E. lat 51 23 N.

BROMESGROVE, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Salwarp, and is a pretty good town, containing about 400 houſes. It drives a conſiderable trade in clothing, and has a good market for corn, cattle, and all ſorts of proviſions. It is 15 miles N. E. by N of Worceſter, and 115 N. W. of London. Lon. 1 50. W. lat. 52. 25. N.

BROMFIELD, or BRUMFIELD, a village in Somerſetſhire, five miles N. of Taunton. Lon 3. 17 W. lat. 51. 4. N.

BROMLEY, a town in Kent, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on or near the river Ravenſborn, ſix miles S of Croydon, and 10 S S E. of London. Lon 0 6 E. lat. 51. 23 N.

BROMLEY, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays It is but a poor place, and the land about it barren. It was formerly called Abbots-Bromley, but of late Pagets-Bromley, being given to the Lord Paget at the time of the Reformation. It is ſeven miles E. of Stafford, and 129 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 52. 50 N.

BROMYARD, a town of Herefordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. The town is ſeated on a riſing ground, and contains about 200 houſes. It is 18 miles W. of Worceſter, and 125 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2 20 W. lat. 52. 8. N.

BRONNO, or BRON, a ſmall town of Italy, in the dûchy of Milan, and in the Paveſe, where the Imperialiſts beat the French in 1703. It is 10 miles S. E. of Pavia. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 45 6 N.

BROS, a free and royal town of Tranſilvania, in the Saxon territory, ſeated on the river Maros. It is the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name.

BROUAGE, a ſtrong town of France, in Saintonge. The ſalt-works here are the fineſt in the kingdom, and bring in a good revenue; and the ſalt is called Bay-ſalt, becauſe it lies on a bay of the ſea. It is 17 miles S of Rochelle, and 170 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 45. 52. N.

BROUERSHAVEN, a ſea-port town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the iſland of Schonen, ſeated on a bay of the ſea, on the N. ſide of the iſland, nine miles S. W. of Helvoetſluys. Lon. 4. 15 E. lat. 51. 40. N.

* BROUCK, a town of Swiſſerland, in Argow, of which it is the third free city. It is ſeated on the river Aar, over which there is a handſome bridge; there is likewiſe a college, with a public library. It is 22 miles S. E. of Baſil. Lon. 8. 4. E. lat. 47. 21. N.

* BROUCA, a town in the iſland of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, ſeated on the S ſide of the Gulph of Catania; 20 miles N. of Syracuſe, and 15 S. of Catania. Lon. 15 30 E lat. 37. 25. N.

BRUCHSAL, a town of Germany, in the palatinate and biſhoprick of Spire; ſeated on the river Satz, five miles S. E. of Philipſburg. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 49. 11 N.

* BRUCK, or BRUGG. See BROUCK.

BRUGES, a large handſome epiſcopal town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, capital of a territory of the ſame name. In the great market place there is a houſe founded in 1411, where they bring up 130 orphans, ſome to learning, and others to trades, according to their abilities. It was often taken and retaken in the late wars, particularly in 1745 by the French. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and formerly was the Engliſh ſtaple for wool, and ſtill has a very good trade for foreign commodities, being ſeated on a fine canal, navigable from Oſtend. It is eight miles from the ſea, and as much E from Oſtend. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

* BRUGES, the quarter or diſtrict of, is part of Spaniſh Flanders; and bounded by the ocean, the burgraviate of Ghent, the chatellanies of Courtray and Ypres, and baliwick of Furnes. Bruges is the capital town; beſides which, there are Oſtend, Newport, Dixmude, &c.

* BRUGGE, or BRUGGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the biſhopric of Hieldeſheim, ſix miles from the city of that name. It is ſo called from a bridge over the river Leyne. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 52 6. N.

BRUGNETO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, ſeated at the foot of the Appenine mountains, 35 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 30 E. lat. 44. 15 N.

* BRUNEITO, a very ſtrong and important place in Piedmont, near the city Suſa, which it defends.

BRUNSEUTTEL, a ſea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and

and in the duchy of Holſtein, ſeated at the mouth of the river Elbe, 13 miles N. W. of Gluckſtadt, ſubject to Denmark Lon. 9. 2. E. lat. 54 2. N.

BRUNSWICK, a large and ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunſwick. It was formerly an Imperial and Hanſiatic town, till it was taken by the Duke of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle in 1671, who built a citadel to keep it in awe. In the ſquare before the caſtle is a famous ſtone ſtatue, with a lion made of block-tin, done after the life. Here is alſo a rich monaſtery of St. Blaiſe, whoſe prior is a prince of the houſe of Bevern; and in the arſenal is a great gun, 10 feet long, and three in diameter. This town is famous for the well-known liquor called Mum, which has hence the name of Brunſwick Mum. It is ſeated on the river Ocker, 55 miles W. of Magdeburg, 85 W. by S. of Brandenburg, and 35 N. W. of Halberſtadt. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 52 95 N.

BRUNSWICK, the duchy of, is a country of Germany, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Lunenburg, on the W. by the circle of Weſtphalia, from which it is ſeparated by the river Weſer, on the S. by Heſſe, and the little territory of Peichfield, and on the E. by Thuringia, with the principalities of Anhalt and Halberſtadt, and the duchy of Magdeburg. The rivers are the Weſer, the Ocker, and the Lyne, and is fertile both in corn and paſtures. It is divided into three principalities, Wolfenbuttle, Grubenhagen, and Calenberg, which alſo comprehends the duchy of Gottingen. The principality of Wolfenbuttle has its own dukes; but the other two belong to the elector of Hanover The territories of the houſe of Brunſwick are more extenſive; the principal of which are the duchies of Brunſwick and Lunenburg, with the county of Danneburg, which is annexed thereto. The reſt are Blankenburg, Dieport and Hoye, beſides two or three ſmaller diſtricts.

* BRUNSWICK, NEW. In the year 1784, the province of Nova Scotia was divided into two governments. The province and government now ſtiled New Brunſwick, is bounded, on the weſtward of the river St. Croix, by the ſaid river to its ſource, and by a line drawn due north from thence to the ſouthern boundary of the province of Quebec; to the northward, by the ſame boundary as far as the weſtern extremity of the bay of Chaleurs; to the eaſtward, by the ſaid bay to the gulph of St. Laurence to the bay called Bay Verte; to the ſouth, by a line in the centre of the Bay of Fundy, from the river St. Croix aforeſaid to the mouth of the Muſquat river, by the ſaid river to its ſource, and from thence by a due eaſt line acroſs the iſthmus into the Bay Verte, to join the eaſtern lot above deſcribed, including all iſlands within ſix leagues of the coaſt. Since the concluſion of the American war, the emigration of loyaliſts to this province, from the United States, has been very great. By them new towns have been raiſed, as Shelburne, which extends two miles on the water-ſide, and is ſaid already to contain 9000 inhabitants. See ACADIA.

* BRUSSELS, the quarter or diſtrict of Bruſſels, is one of the four parts of the duchy of Brabant. This quarter is bounded on the E. by that of Louvain, on the N. by that of Antwerp, on the W. by Flanders, and on the S. by Hainault. Bruſſels is the capital city of this quarter, and of all Brabant.

BRUSSELS, the fineſt and richeſt city of the Netherlands, the capital of Brabant, and the ſeat of the governor of the Auſtrian Low Countries, to whom they pay almoſt the ſame honours as to their ſovereign. The ducal palace, where the governor reſides, the town-houſe, and the arſenal, are ſuperb ſtructures. The academy is famous, where young gentlemen perform their exerciſes, and they have dug a fine canal to Antwerp. The trade and manufacture of the inhabitants is in camblets, laces, and fine tapeſtry, which are exported all over Europe. It was bombarded by the French in 1695, by which 4000 houſes were burnt; which, however, were rebuilt better than before. In 1708 it was beſieged by the elector of Bavaria; but the duke of Marlborough made him decamp with precipitation. It was taken by the French in 1746, but was rendered back again ſoon after by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle. It is ſeated partly on an eminence, and partly on an agreeable fertile plain, on the river Senne, 22 miles S. of Antwerp, 26 S. E. of Ghent, 148 N. by E. of Paris, and 172 E. of London. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

BRUTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Brew, and is a well built and well inhabited town, with a handſome church, a free-ſchool, and a ſtately almshouſe, and has a manufacture in ſerges and ſtockings. It is 12 miles S. E. of Wells, and 109 W. of London. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 51. 7 N.

* BRUYERS, a town of Lorrain, in

Voſque, with a provoſtſhip, 22 miles S. by E. from Luneville. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

BRYANS-BRIDGE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, ſeated on the river Shannon, eight miles N. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

* BUA, an iſland of the Gulph of Venice on the coaſt of Dalmatia, near the town of Trau, called likewiſe the Partridge-Iſland, becauſe frequented by thoſe birds.

* BUANES, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in the dioceſe of Aire, ſeated on the river Bahus, ſeven miles W. of Aire. Lon. 5. 23. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

* BUARCOS, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 27 miles S. of Aveira. Lon. 8. 30. W. lat. 40. 13. N.

BUCHAN, a diſtrict of Scotland, the greater part lying in the ſhire of Aberdeen, and the reſt in that of Bamff.

BUCHANNESS, a cape or promontory of Scotland, which is the fartheſt point of Buchan, not far from Peterhead, and the moſt eaſtern of all Scotland. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 57. 28. N.

BUCHAW, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, ſeated on the river Tederſee, 27 miles S. W. of Ulm. Here is a monaſtery, whoſe abbeſs has a voice in the diets of the empire. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

* BUCHAW, a ſmall territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which comprehends the diſtrict of the abbot of Flud.

BUCHOREST, a large and ſtrong town of Turkey in Europe, and in Walachia, where the Hoſpodar of Walachia commonly reſides. It is 45 miles S. E. of Tergowiſco. Lon. 26. 27. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

BUCHORN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, ſeated on the Lake of Conſtance, 18 miles E. of the town of Conſtance. Lon. 9 42. E. lat. 47. 41. N.

BUCKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated in a flat, and formerly had a ſtrong caſtle, now demoliſhed. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Thetford, and 97 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

* BUCKFASTLIGH, a village in Devonſhire, three miles S. W. of Aſhburton.

BUCKINGHAM, the chief town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on a low ground, on the river Ouſe, by which it is almoſt ſurrounded, and over it are three handſome ſtone bridges. There was formerly a ſtrong caſtle in the middle of the town. There is a county jail, built not many years ſince. It is a corporation, ſends two members to parliament, and had the title of a duchy. The number of houſes are about 300; and it is 25 miles N. E. of Oxford, and 57 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 58. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. by Northamptonſhire, on the E. by Bedfordſhire, Hertfortſhire, and Middleſex, on the W. by Oxfordſhire, and on the S. by Berkſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the river Thames. It is about 39 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, containing 18,390 houſes, 111,340 inhabitants, 85 pariſhes, and 15 market-towns, whereof ſix ſend members to parliament. The air is healthy, and the ſoil is rich, being moſtly chalk or marle. The moſt general manufacture is bone-lace and paper. The principal rivers, beſides the Thames, are the Ouſe and Colne; the chief town is Buckingham.

BUCKOR, a province of Aſia, lying on the river Sinde, or Indus, having Multan to the N. and Tatta to the S. and is ſubject to the Great Mogul. The principal town is of the ſame name, which is ſeated in an iſland ſurrounded by the above river, 65 miles S. W. of Multan. Lon. 71. 52. E. lat. 29. 25. N.

BUDA, the beglerbeglic of, was formerly one of the chief governments of the Turks in Europe, including all the countries of Upper Hungary, between the rivers Teiſſe and Danube, and between Agria and Novigrad, all Lower Hungary from Gran and Camſca, the eaſtern part of Sclavonia, and almoſt all Servia; but a good part of this government now belongs to the queen of Hungary.

BUDA, a large, ſtrong, and famous town, and the capital of Lower Hungary. The churches and public buildings are very handſome, and the ſituation agreeable, being on the ſide of a hill, on the S. W. banks of the river Danube. In the adjacent country there are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and baths ſo hot, that they will boil an egg in a very ſhort time: theſe baths were in excellent order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had poſſeſſion of this place. It was taken by the Turks in 1526, and retaken by the Auſtrians the ſame year. The Turks took it again in 1529, and it was afterwards beſieged ſeveral times by the Chriſtians to no purpoſe, till 1686, when

when it was taken by the Germans, commanded by the duke of Lorrain, ſince which time it has continued in the hands of the houſe of Auſtria. It is 105 miles S. E. of Vienna, 172 N. by W. of Belgrade, and 560 N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

BUDDESDALE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated in a valley, and has a ſmall chapel, and an endowed grammar-ſchool. It is 15 miles N. E. of Bury, and 88 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E lat. 52. 28. N.

* BUDELICH, a town of Germany, in the electoral circle of the Rhine, and in the archbiſhoprick of Triers, or Treves. It is ſeated on the little river Traen, 10 miles E. of Triers. Lon. 6. 55. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

BUDINGEN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and in the county of Iſenburg, or Budingen, with a caſtle. It is ſeated near a large foreſt, 20 miles N. E. of Frankfort.

BUDOA, a ſmall but ſtrong epiſcopal town of Dalmatia, ſubject to the Venetians. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1667, and is 30 miles S E. of Raguſa, and 15 N. W. of Antivari. Lon. 18. 58. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

* BUDRIO, a town of Italy in the Bologneſe, whoſe adjacent fields produce large quantities of fine hemp; for which reaſon it is of greater conſequence than larger places. It is eight miles E. of Bologna. Lon. 11. 37. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

BUDWEIS, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, taken ſeveral times in the war of 1741. It is 70 miles S. of Prague, and 85 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 52. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

* BUDWORTH, a village in Cheſhire, four miles N. of Northwich. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

BUDZIAC TARTARY lies on the rivers Nieſter, Bog, and Nieper, having Poland and Ruſſia on the N. Little Tartary on the E. the Black Sea on the S. and Beſſarabia on the W. The chief town is Oczakow, and is ſubject to Turky.

BUEN RETIRO, a place belonging to the king of Spain, ſeated on the E. ſide of Madrid; it is a perfect ſquare, and at each angle is a pavilion. This is generally the reſidence of the king in the ſpring, and a great part of the ſummer.

BUENOS AYRES, or CIVIDAD DE LA TRINIDAD, is one of the moſt conſiderable ſea-port towns in the province of La Plata, on the E. coaſt of S. America, with a biſhop's ſee. It is well fortified, and defended by a numerous artillery; and hither is brought a great part of the treaſures and merchandizes of Peru and Chili by the river Plata and other rivers, which are exported to Spain. When the Engliſh had the advantage of the Aſſiento contract, negro ſlaves were brought hither by factors, and ſold to the Spaniards, who ſent them to their ſettlements in Peru and Chili. It was founded by Mendoſa in 1535, but afterwards abandoned. In 1544 another colony of the Spaniards came here, who left it alſo; but it was rebuilt in 1580, and is at preſent inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Plata, 50 miles from the ſea, though the river there is 21 miles in breadth. Lon. 58. 26. W. lat 34. 35. S.

BUG, a large river of Poland, which has its ſource near the river Lemberg, runs northward to Breſle, and then turning weſtward, falls into the Viſtula, between Boſtz and Warlaw.

BUGEY, a territory of France, bounded on the E. by Savoy, on the W by Breſſe, on the S. by Dauphiny, and on the N. by the territory of Gex and the Franche Comté. It is about 40 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. Belley is the capital town.

* BUGIA, a kingdom of Africa, now a province to Algiers in Barbary. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by Biledulgerid, on the W. by the province of Algiers, and on the E. by that of Conſtantine.

BUGIA, a ſtrong populous ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, ſeated at the mouth of the river Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean Sea. It has a ſtrong caſtle, which, however, was not able to defend the ſhipping againſt Sir Edward Spragge, who took and deſtroyed ſeveral Algerine men of war under its walls in 1671. It is 75 miles E. of Algiers. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 36. 49 N.

BUGIE, a ſea port town of Africa, in Egypt, on the weſtern coaſt of the Red Sea; the ſea-port town belonging to Mecca, and about 110 miles to the W. of it. Lon. 38. 40. E. lat. 22. 15. N.

* BUILTH, or BEALT, a town of S. Wales, in Brecknockſhire, pleaſantly ſeated on the river Wye, over which there is a wooden bridge into Radnorſhire. It is at preſent but a ſmall place, though it has two markets, on Mondays and Saturdays. It is 12 miles N. of Brecknock, and 171 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 14. W. lat. 52. 8. N.

* BUIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, called the Barronnies; bounded on the N. by the Diois and Gapenſois,

on the W. by the ſeneſchalty of Monthmar and part of the county of Venaiſcin It is a ſmall mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and Buis and Nions are the principal places.

BUHL, a little fortreſs, lying on the line of Stolhoffen in Suabia, ſix miles E. of Stolhoffen, and 19 N. E. of Straſburgh in Germany.

BUKARI, a ſmall, but well-built town of Hungarian Dalmatia, with a harbour. It is ſeated on the Golfo di Bikenza, near the Gulph of Venice, ten miles N. E. of Veglio, and 35 E. by N. of Rovigno. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 45. 29. N.

BULAC, a town of Egypt, in Africa, ſeated on the E. ſhore of the river Nile, two miles W. of Grand Cairo, being the ſea-port town of that city, and is ſaid to contain about 400 families. On the N. ſide of it is the Caliſch, whoſe banks are cut every year, to convey the waters of the Nile, by a canal to Grand Cairo. All the veſſels going up and down the river Nile make ſome ſtay here. Lon. 31. 22. E. lat. 30. 2. N.

* BULAM, an iſland of Africa, near the coaſt of Guinea, to the eaſtward of the iſland of Briſagos. The ſoil is good, but it is not inhabited.

* BULGAR, a kingdom of Muſcovite Tartary, lying along the eaſtern banks of the river Wolga, having the kingdom of Caſan to the N. and Aſtracan on the S. It has neither town nor villages; the inhabitants live in tents, and wander about from place to place.

BULGARIA, a province of Turky in Europe, bounded on the N. by Walachia, on the E. by the Black Sea, on the S. by Romania and Macedonia, and on the W. by Servia. It is divided into four ſangiacates, which have the name of the capital places, namely, Vidden, Sophia, Nicopoli, and Siliſtria. The three firſt lie on both ſides the river Danube; but the laſt is wholly on this ſide, and is partly inhabited by Tartars.

BULLINBROKE. See BOLINBROKE.

BULNESS, a village in Cumberland, at the end of the Picts wall, on the Solway Frith, from whence Antoninus began his Itinerary, and from whence the people ſay a paved cauſeway ran formerly along the ſhore to Elenborough, of which, though few or no tokens appear, yet tracks of ſtreets, and pieces of old walls, are often diſcovered in ploughing the common fields, as well as diſcovering Roman coins, &c.

BUNGAY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on a ſpot watered by the river Waveny, which ſeparates it from Norfolk. It has two pariſh churches, one of which is handſome, and in the midſt of the town are the ruins of a famous nunnery. Here is alſo a diſſenting meeting-houſe, and a grammar-ſchool. The town contains about 600 houſes, and the ſtreets are pretty wide, and well-paved. Here are likewiſe the remains of a caſtle ſuppoſed to be built by K. John. About 60 years ago, almoſt every houſe was burnt to the ground, and the records belonging to the caſtle and the convent conſumed. It is, however, now a good trading town; and the women are employed in knitting worſted ſtockings. The market is large for corn. It is 36 miles N. by E of Ipſwich, 15 S. of Norwich, and 107 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

* BUNGO, a kingdom of Japan, in the iſland of Ximo, whoſe capital is Lunay. The king of this country was converted to Chriſtianity, and ſent an embaſſy to pope Gregory in 1683; but there is not now one Chriſtian in all Japan.

* BUNIVA, a mountain of Greece, between Theſſaly and Achaia, extending as far as the Gulph of Zeiton. The ancient name was Oeta, and is famous for the narrow paſs called the Thermopyles, and for the death of Hercules.

BUNTINGFORD, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is a large thoroughfare on the N. road, ſeven miles S of Royſton, and 31 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 51. 58 N.

* BUNTZLAW, or BUNTZEL, two towns in the kingdom of Bohemia, one on the river Elbe, and the other in Sileſia, on a branch of the Oder; the latter is 20 miles W. of Lignitz. Lon. 16. 6. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

BUOY OF THE NORE, is a buoy placed at the conflux of the Thames and Medway, to direct mariners how to avoid a dangerous ſand.

* BURAGAG, a river of Barbary, in the kingdom of Fez, has its ſource on the confines of Chaus, runs along the borders of Fez and Temeſna, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean at the town of Sallee.

* BURRELL, or CIVITA BURRELLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Abruzzo Citra, near the river Sangro, 20 miles S. of Lanciano. Lon. 14. 48. E. lat. 41. 58. N.

BUREN, a town of the United Provinces,

vinces, in Guelderland, and gives the title of Count de Buren to the Prince of Orange. It is 22 miles W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 12. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

BUREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn. It is ſeated on the river Alme, 10 miles S. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 53. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

BURFORD, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on an aſcent on the river Windruſh, and is a handſome place, chiefly noted for the making of ſaddles. The downs near it, noted for horſe-races, are of great advantage to the town. It is 23 miles W. N. W. of Banbury, and 71 W. of London. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 51. 46 N.

* BURG, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated in a marſh, 12 miles N. N. E. of Boſton, and 133 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

BURG, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Zutphen, ſeated on the Old Iſſel; eighteen miles E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat 52. 59. N.

BURG-CASTLE, or BOROUGH-CASTLE, a fortreſs on the edge of the county of Suffolk, three miles W. of Yarmouth, where the rivers Yare and Waveny meet. It was formerly a delightful caſtle, but now only the ruins of its walls remain; near which Roman coins are often dug up.

BURGAW, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a margravate of the ſame name. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is 26 miles W. of Augſburg. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat 48. 28 N.

* BURGAW, the margravate of, is a ſmall territory of Germany, in Suabia, between the biſhopric of Augſburg, and the Danube. It is a fertile populous country, and the capital town is of the ſame name.

* BURGDORF, a handſome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and in the Argow, with a caſtle. It is pretty large, and is ſeated on an eminence, eight miles N. E. of Berne. Lon. 7. 19. E. lat. 46. 58 N.

BURGH-CLERE, a village of Hampſhire, ſituated to the W. of King's-Clere. It ſtands at the foot of a hill, which has a military camp on the top, encompaſſed with a broad trench, and has an extenſive proſpect of the adjoining country. A beacon uſed to be placed on it in the time of the Saxons, from which it could be ſeen N. to Cuckhamſley-hill; E. almoſt to Reading, and S. over Hampſhire, almoſt as far as the Iſle of Wight.

BURGLES, a town of Tranſilvania, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, 30 miles N. of Clauſenburg. Lon. 23. 20. E. lat. 47 23 N.

BURGOS, a rich town of Spain, the capital of Old Caſtile, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The ſquares, the public buildings, and the fountains, are very fine, and the walks agreeable. It is ſeated partly on a mountain, and partly on the river Aranzon, 95 miles E. by S. of Leon, and 117 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

BURGUNDY. See BOURGOGNE.

BURICK, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is agreeably ſeated on the river Rhine, over-againſt Weſel, 17 miles S. E. of Cleves, and 30 N. W. of Cologn. Lon. 6. 18. E lat 51. 32. N.

* BURKHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, ſeated on the river Saltz, 27 miles N. by W. of Saltzburg, and 50 E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 50 E. lat 40. 17. N.

BURLINGTON. See BRIDLINGTON.

BURLINGTON, NEW, the capital town of New-Jerſey, one of the United States of North America, ſeated on Delaware river, 20 miles N. of Philadelphia. Ships of burthen come up to the keys, and the courts of juſtice are held here. Lon. 75 10. W. lat. 40. 17. N.

* BURNHAM, a village of Buckinghamſhire, three miles E. of Maidenhead. Lon 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 32 N.

* BURNHAM, a village in Somerſetſhire, three miles N. of Hunſpil. Lon. 3 12 W. lat. 51. 14 N.

BURNHAM, a town of Norfolk, with two markets on Mondays and Saturdays. It is ſeated near the ſea, 29 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 126 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

BURNLEY, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is 35 miles S. E. of Lancaſter, and 208 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

BURNT-ISLAND, a parliament-town on the Frith of Forth, in Fife, ten miles N. W. of Edinburg. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 56. 8. N.

BURNTWOOD. See BRENTWOOD.

BURSA, is one of the largeſt and fineſt towns of Turky in Aſia, the capital of the ancient Bithynia, and extends itſelf from E. to W. at the foot of Mount Olympus,

and on the edge of a large fine plain full of mulberry and fruit-trees. There are ſo many ſprings proceeding from the Mount, that every houſe has its own fountain. The moſques are very elegant, covered with lead, and adorned with domes; as are alſo the caravanſaries, which are very fine and commodious. The bezeſtine is a large ſtructure full of warehouſes and ſhops, containing all the commodities of the Eaſt, beſides their own manufactures in ſilk. Here are the beſt workmen in all Turky, and are excellent imitators of the tapeſtry of Italy and France. This place is in general very pleaſant, and the quarter of the Bazars is particularly well paved and neat. It contains about 40,000 Turks, 400 families of Jews, 500 of Armenians, and 300 of Greeks. None but Muſſelmen are permitted to dwell in the city; but the ſuburbs, which are vaſtly finer, and better peopled, are filled with Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. The Jews came hither from Granada in Spain, and ſpeak good Spaniſh to this day. They have excellent wine and other proviſions in great plenty: this was the ſeat of the Turkiſh empire before they paſſed into Europe It is 99 miles S. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 29. 5. E. lat. 39. 22 N.

BURTON UPON TRENT, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It had formerly a large abbey; and over the river Trent it has now a famous bridge of free-ſtone, about a quarter of a mile in length, ſupported by 37 arches. It conſiſts chiefly of one long ſtreet, which runs from the place where the abbey ſtood to the bridge; and has a good market for corn and proviſions. Burton-ale is accounted the beſt of any brought to London. It is ſituated N. E. of Litchfield, and is 124 miles N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

BURTON, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on a hill, near the river Trent, and is but a ſmall place. It is 30 miles N. of Lincoln, and 164 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

BURTON, a town of Weſtmoreland, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated in a valley near a hill called Earleton-Knothill. The town is pretty well built, but the market is very ſmall; and it is on the great road from Lancaſter to Carliſle. It is 11 miles N. of Lancaſter, and 247 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

* BURWASH, a village in Suſſex, eight miles W. of Battle-Abbey.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. The ſituation is exceeding pleaſant, and the air is ſuppoſed to be the beſt in England, for which reaſon it is frequented by the better ſort of people. It was formerly of great note for its abbey, which was ſaid to be one of the fineſt and richeſt of any in England, and ſtood between the two churches, which are both very large, and ſeated in one church-yard. In St. Mary's, one of theſe churches, lies Mary, Q. of France, who was married to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council. The ſtreets, which are always clean, are pretty wide, and well paved; and it contains about 1000 houſes, which are in general well-built, and 7000 inhabitants. The town took its name from St. Edmund the King, who was buried here, after being murdered in a wood, and his head ſevered from his body. Beſides the above churches, there are one Preſbyterian, one Independent, and one Quaker's meeting. Here is a ſpacious market hall, a grammar-ſchool, a fine fair-ſtead, and a beautiful croſs. The market is very large for corn, fiſh, and fowl. The aſſizes for the county are held here. It is 14 miles E. of Newmarket, and 72 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 46. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

BURY, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Thurſdays It ſtands on the Irwell, is much noted for its fuſtian manufactory, and drives a conſiderable trade in the coarſe goods, called half-thicks and kerſeys, notwithſtanding it lies out of the great road. Several Roman coins have been formerly dug up here. A melancholy accident happened at this place, July 5, 1787, by the fall of the theatre, by which more than 300 perſons were involved among the ruins. Some eſcaped unhurt, while others were either killed or much bruiſed. It is 36 miles S. E. of Lancaſter, and 192 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 53. 36. N.

BUSSARAH, or BASSRAH, a ſea-port town of Turky in Aſia, and in Irac Arabi, about 40 miles N. W. of the gulph of Perſia. It ſtands between the river Euphrates, and the Deſert, on the W. ſide of the river which comes cloſe up to the walls. Some geographers place this town at a diſtance from that river; but it is a miſtake, for the E. end is on the ſide of the river; and there is a canal from the Euphrates, which runs from the one end of

of the city to the other, and divides it into two parts; and over it there is a bridge of boats, to keep up a communication between them. The circumference is very large, which is owing in ſome meaſure to the great number of date-trees planted within the walls. The houſes are generally two ſtories high, flat on the top. They are conſtructed with bricks burnt in the ſun, and have the meaneſt aſpect of any place in theſe parts: there is ſomewhat of architecture in the moſques; but they lean in ſuch a manner, that they ſeem ready to tumble down. The ram parts are very much out of repair, and on the walls are a great number of baſtions, or round towers. This city is governed by a Turkiſh baſhaw, and a mauſoleum, and has a garriſon, conſiſting of 3000 Janiſaries. Here are many Jews, who live by brokerage and exchanging money; but they are kept very poor, for political reaſons. There are but a very few Chriſtians of the Greek church, and theſe have no prieſt of their own. In 1691 it was viſited with the plague, which deſtroyed 80,000 of the inhabitants; but it was afterwards repeopled by the wild Arabs, who were ſoon brought under the ſubjection of the Turks. The trade here is not ſo conſiderable as it was formerly, which is owing to the inſolence of the Turks. It is 240 miles S. by E. of Bagdad. Lon. 44. 52. E. lat. 29. 26. N.

BUTESHIRE, in Scotland, conſiſts of the iſlands of Arran and Bute, which lie in the Frith of Clyde, to the S. of Argyleſhire. They are fertile in corn and paſtures, and there is a conſiderable herring-fiſhery. This ſhire, together with Caithneſs, ſends one member to parliament.

* BUTRAGO, a town of Spain, in New-Caſtile, formerly a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Lozoya, 30 miles N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 40. 46. N.

BUTRINTO, a ſea-port town of Albania, ſeated on the canal of Corfu, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. It ſtands at the entrance of the gulph of Venice, 30 miles S. of Chimear. Lon. 20. 9. E. lat. 39. 49. N.

BUTTON'S-BAY is the N. part of Hudſon's-Bay, in N. America, through which attempts have been made to diſcover a N. W. paſſage to China. It is ſo called from Sir Thomas Button, who here loſt his ſhip, and came back in a ſloop built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66 degrees of N. latitude.

BUTZAW, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the biſhopric of Schwerin, 17 miles S. W. of Roſtock, and 30 E. N. E. of Schwerin. Lon. 11. 55 E. lat. 54. 0. N.

* BUXSTEAD, or BUCKSTEAD, a village in Suſſex, ten miles S. S. E. of Eaſt-Grinſtead.

BUXTON-WELLS, in Derbyſhire, formerly noted for two ſprings which were near each other, one of which was very hot, and the other very cold; but the wonder is now loſt, for they are both blended together. It lies at the bottom of a dirty village of the ſame name, and there is a public inn, which is very large and commodious, and a great deal of good company reſort there in the ſummer-time, as well for air and exerciſe as for the benefit of bathing. There is plenty of groufe or moor-game for thoſe who love ſhooting, and trouts and greylings for thoſe that love fiſhing. In ſhort, here are diverſions of all ſorts at an eaſy rate. The water is not now ſo warm as the hot-well at Briſtol It is 32 miles N. W. of Derby, and 160 N. N. W of London. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

* BUZBACH, a town of Germany, in Wateravia, and in the county of Solmes, on the confines of Hanau; eight miles S. of Grieſſen, and 99 N by E. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 44 E. lat. 50. 23. N.

BYCHOW, a town of Poland in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Miſciſlaw, ſeated on the river Nieper, 32 miles from Mohilaw, and 180 S. W. of Wilna. Lon. 30. 0. E. lat 53. 38. N.

BYZANTIUM, the ancient name of the city of Conſtantinople.

BYZIA, or VIZA, a town of Romania, now a ſmall place; but was anciently the ſeat of the kings of Thrace, and is ſtill an archbiſhop's ſee.

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* CAANA, a handſome town of Egypt, on the eaſtern bank of the river Nile, whence they tranſport corn and pulſe to Mecca. Several fine monuments, covered with hieroglyphical characters, have been found here. It is 320 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 30. 23. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

* CABECA-DE-VIDE, a ſmall town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with good walls, and a ſtrong caſtle. It is 12 miles S. W. of Port-Alegro, and 30 N. of Eſtremos. Lon. 6. 43. W. lat. 39. 10. N.

CABENDA,

CABENDA, a ſea-port town of Congo, in Africa, 100 miles S. E. of Loanga, and ſubject to Portugal. Lon. 12. 2. E. lat. 4. 5. S.

* CABES, or GABES, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the gulph of the ſame name, ſeated on a river. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 33. 40. N.

CABO-CORSO. See CAPE-COAST CASTLE.

CABO DE ISTRIA, the capital town of the province of Iſtria, in the territory of Venice. See CAPO D'ISTRIA.

* CABRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tombut. It is a large place, but without walls, and is ſeated on the river Niger, 12 miles from Tombut. The houſes are built in the ſhape of bells, the walls are ſtakes or hurdles, plaiſtered over with clay, and the coverings of reeds. They make a great deal of cotton-cloth themſelves; but woollen cloths and ſtuffs are brought from Barbary. The people are Mahometans; and it is frequented by a great number of Negroes, who come thither by water. It is governed by a viceroy, and is 1200 miles S. of Algiers. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 15. 10. N.

CABRERIA, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, to the S. of Majorca, from which it is diſtant ſeven or eight miles. It has a large ſecure harbour, defended by a caſtle.

CABUL, a large town of Aſia, in India, and capital of Cabuliſtan, with two ſtrong caſtles, and many palaces. This, together with the province, were ceded to Kuli-Khan by the Great Mogul, on his quitting the reſt of his Indian conqueſts in 1739. It is on the road from Lahor to Samarcand, about 100 miles E. of Candahor in Perſia. Lon. 69. 40. E. lat. 33. 22. N.

* CABULISTAN, a province of Aſia, formerly in the territories of the Great Mogul, but now in Perſia. It is bounded on the N. by Tartary, on the E. by Caſhmire, on the W. by Sableſtan and Candahar, and on the S. by Multan. This country is not very fertile, but it is rich on account of trade. Cabul is the capital town.

* CACACA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, near Malilla. The Moors retook it from the Spaniards in 1534; and it has a fort upon a rock. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 35. 2. N.

CACERES, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, near the confines of Portugal. Between this town and Brocos is a wood, in which the Allies defeated the French army in 1706. It is famous for its fine wool, and is ſeated on the river Sabrot, 22 miles S. E. of Alcantara. Lon. 5. 44. E. lat. 39. 11. N.

CACERES DE CAMARINKA, a town of Aſia, in the iſle of Luzon, with a biſhop's ſee, and ſubject to Spain. Lon. 124. 0. E. lat. 14. 35. N.

CACHAN, or CASHAN, a conſiderable town of Perſia, in Irac Agemi, where they carry on a conſiderable trade in ſilks, ſilver and gold brocades, and fine earthen ware. There are a great number of Chriſtians and Guebres in this place. It is ſeated in a vaſt plain, 55 miles from Iſpahan, and in the road to Kom. Lon. 51 55. E. lat. 33. 20. N.

CACHAO, a large town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Tonquin, about 80 miles from the ſea, and on the weſt ſide of the river Hoti. It contains about 20,000 houſes, whoſe walls are mud, and covered with thatch; and each have a yard, in which is a ſmall arched brick building, like an oven, with the mouth to the ground; in theſe they put their goods, to ſecure them from fire. The Kings of Tonquin have two or three palaces in it, ſuch as they be. The houſe of the Engliſh factory is ſeated at the north end of the town, fronting the river, and is the beſt in the place. The trading-people are civil to ſtrangers, but the great men haughty, and the poor thieviſh. They are Pagans, and have a great number of pagods to place their idols in. The factories purchaſe ſilks and lacquered ware, as in China. It is 100 miles N. W. of the mouth of the river. Lon. 103. 31. E. lat. 22. 10. N.

CACHEO, a town of Africa, in Negroland, on the river of St. Domingo. It is ſubject to the Portugueſe, who have three forts; and carry on a great trade in wax and ſlaves. Lon. 14 55. E. lat. 12. 9. N.

CACHMIRE. See CASHMIRE.

* CACONGO, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, lying on the river Zaire, whoſe inhabitants are addicted to trade. Their manners, religion, and government are the ſame as in Loango. Malemba is the capital town.

* CACORLA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains, about two miles from the ſource of the Guadalquiver, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Granada. It belongs to the archbiſhop of Toledo, and is 15 miles E. S. E. of Ubeda. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

* CADAN, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Zatz, ſeated on the northern ſide of

of the river Egra, 18 miles W. by N. of Zatz. Lon. 12. 44. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

* CADEA OR THE LEAGUE OF THE HOUSE OF GOD, is one of thoſe that compoſe the republic of the Griſons, and the moſt powerful and extenſive of them all. It contains the biſhoprick of Coire, the great valley of Engadine, and that of Bragaille, or Piegel. Of the 11 great, or 21 ſmall communities, there are but two that ſpeak the German language; that of the reſt is called the Rhetic, and is a dialect of the Italian. The Proteſtant religion is the moſt predominant in this League, which is allied to the Seven Swiſs Cantons, ever ſince the year 1498. Coire is the capital town.

* CADENAC, a town of France, in Querci, on the confines of Rouergue, ſeated on the river Lot, 27 miles E. N. E. of Cahors. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 44. 32. N.

* CADENET, a town of France, in Provence, and in the viguerie of Apt, 28 miles S. E. of Avignon, and 10 S. of Apt. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

* CADILLAC, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Bazadois, near the river Garonne, with a handſome caſtle, 15 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 44. 40. N.

CADIZ, a handſome, large, ſtrong, rich, and famous town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a good harbour, frequented by merchant ſhips from all parts. It is a biſhop's ſee, and ſeated on an iſland, about 18 miles in length, and nine in breadth; but the N. W. end, where the town ſtands, is not two broad. It has a communication with the continent, on the oppoſite ſhore, by a bridge. The bay formed by it is 12 miles in length and ſix in breadth. The S. ſide is inacceſſible by ſea, becauſe it is edged with craggy rocks, and the two forts, called Puntal and Matagorda, command the paſſage into the harbour. It is a very ancient place, being built by the Phœnicians, and was afterwards a Roman town; there are ſtill ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities. The inhabitants have no water but what they get from wells. All the Spaniſh ſhips go from hence to the Weſt Indies, and return hither. It was taken and plundered by the Engliſh in 1596; but being attempted again in 1702, they had not the like ſucceſs. It contains about 5000 houſes, and 50,000 inhabitants; and the cathedral is a very handſome ſtructure. It is 20 miles W. of Medina-Sidonia, 45 N. W. of Gibraltar, 90 W. by S. of Malaga, and 65 S. by W. of Seville. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 36. 31. N.

* CADIZ, THE ISLE OF: beſides what has been juſt ſaid, it may be obſerved, that this iſland lies off the mouth of the river Guadalquivir, near the coaſt of Andaluſia, whence it is ſeparated by a channel, over which there is a bridge called Suaco. There are two old towers, the remains of a building called the Columns of Hercules. It is exceedingly rich in paſtures; but has no place of note in it, except Cadiz; there are a great number of ſalt-works round the harbour.

* CADORE, or PIEVE DI CADORE, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and capital of a diſtrict called Cadorino, famous for the birth of Titian the painter. It is 15 miles N. of Belluno. Lon. 12. 9. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

CADORINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the E. by Proper Friuli, on the S. and W. by Belluneſe, and by the biſhopric of Brixen on the N. It is a very mountainous country, but pretty populous. The only town is Pieve di Cadore.

CADSAND, an iſland on the coaſt of Dutch Flanders, at the mouth of the river Scheld, which gives the Dutch the command of that navigable river.

* CAEGWRLEY, a village of N. Wales, in Flintſhire, ſeven miles S. by W. of Cheſter.

CAEN, an handſome, and conſiderable town of France, capital of Lower Normandy, with a celebrated univerſity, and an academy of literature. It contains 60 ſtreets, and 12 pariſhes. Here are nine convents for men, and ſeven for women; to each of which there is a church: the moſt handſome among them are the Cordeliers, the Urſuline Nuns, and the Viſitation. The caſtle has four towers, built by the Engliſh. The town-houſe is a large building, with four great towers. The Royal Square is the handſomeſt in all Normandy, and has fine houſes on three ſides of it; and in the middle is the ſtatue of Lewis XIV. in a Roman habit, ſtanding on a marble pedeſtal, and ſurrounded with an iron baluſtrade. It is ſeated in a pleaſant country on the river Orne, about eight miles from the ſea. William the Conqueror was buried here, in the abbey of St. Stephen, which he founded. It is 65 miles W. by S. of Rouen, and 125 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 17. W. lat. 49. 11. N.

CAERFILLY, a town of Glamorganſhire,

hire, in South-Wales, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated between the rivers Taff and Rumney, in a mooriſh ground, and among the hills. It is thought the walls now in ruins were built by the Romans, there being often Roman coins dug up here. It is five miles N. of Landaff, and 158 W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 51. 33. N.

CAERLEON, a town of Monmouthſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is a place of great antiquity, and was a Roman town, as is evident from the many Roman antiquities found here. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Uſk, over which there is a large wooden bridge. The houſes are generally built of ſtone; and there are the ruins of a caſtle ſtill to be ſeen. It is 19 miles S.W. of Monmouth, and 148 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

CAERWENT, a village of Monmouthſhire. It is famous only on account of a beautiful moſaic pavement, which was diſcovered here in 1777; it is with confidence aſſerted to be ſuperior to any thing of the kind diſcovered on this ſide the Alps, and equal to thoſe preſerved by the king of Naples at Portici.

CAERWIS, a town of Flintſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on an aſcent; and, though it is but a ſmall place, the market is very good for corn and proviſions. It is five miles E. of St. Aſaph, five W. of Flint, and 203 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

CAFFA, or KAFFA, an ancient and conſiderable town, capital of Crim Tartary, with an excellent harbour. It was taken by the Genoeſe in 1266, who made it the ſeat of trade in the Eaſt, by which it was rendered one of the moſt flouriſhing towns in Aſia; but ſince it was taken by the Turks, in 1474, it is much decayed; and their only trade now is in ſlaves, which are brought from the neighbouring countries, and ſold to the Turks. It is inhabited by Jews, Mingrelians, Armenians, Greeks, Roman Catholics, and Turks, who have all liberty of conſcience; and the Turks have always a ſtrong garriſon here. It is ſeated on the Black Sea, 150 miles N. E. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 35. 45. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

CAFFRARIA, a large country of Africa, bounded on the N. by Negroland and Abyſſinia, on the W. by a part of Guinea, Congo, and the ſea, on the S. by the Cape of Good Hope, and on the E. by the ſea. It is divided into ſeveral territories and kingdoms, of which we know little more than their names, except the Hottentots, where the Dutch are maſters, who have a town and caſtle near the Cape of Good Hope.

*CAGEAN, a province of Aſia, in the northern part of the Iſle of Louzon, ſeated on a river of the ſame name. It is ſo fertile and full of bees, that the poor burn nothing but wax candles.

CAGLI, an ancient epiſcopal town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, ſeated at the foot of the Appenine Mountains, 20 miles S. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 42. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

CAGLIARI, an ancient, large, and rich town of Italy, capital of the iſland of Sardinia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and univerſity, a caſtle, and a good harbour. It is the ſeat of the viceroy, and was taken, with the whole iſland, by the Engliſh in 1708, who transferred it to the emperor Charles VI. but it was retaken by the Spaniards in 1717, and, about two years afterwards, ceded to the duke of Savoy, in lieu of Sicily, and hence he has the title of king of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 14. E. lat. 39. 27. N.

CAHORS, a conſiderable town of France, in Querci in Guienne, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is ſeated on a peninſula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock; there is a large ſtone bridge over the river, beſides two other bridges, and ſeveral mills. The principal ſtreet is very narrow, and terminates in the market-place, in which is the townhouſe. The cathedral is a Gothic ſtructure, and has a large ſquare ſteeple. The fortifications are regular, and the town is ſurrounded with thick walls. It is 50 miles N. W. of Albi, and 287 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

CAJANABURG, the capital town of the province of Cajania, or Eaſt Bothnia, in Sweden, ſeated on the N. E. part of the lake Cajania, 300 miles N. E. of Abo. Lon. 27. 45. E. lat. 64. 13. N.

CAJAZZO, or CAGIZZO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, eight miles N. E. of Capua, and 20 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 34. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

* CAICOS, iſlands of America, to the N. of St. Domingo, which take their name from the principal. Lon. from 75. to 70. W. lat. 21. 40. N.

CAIFONG, a large, rich, and populous town of Aſia, in China, ſeated in the middle of a large and well cultivated plain. It ſtands in a bottom; and when beſieged

beſieged by the rebels in 1642, they ordered the dykes of the river Hohang-ho to be cut, which drowned the city, and deſtroyed 300,000 of the inhabitants. Lon. 113. 27. E. lat. 35. 0. N.

CAIMAN ISLANDS, in the W. Indies, lying between 81 and 86 degrees of W. lon. and in lat. 21. 0. N. They are frequented by the inhabitants of Jamaica, who come hither to catch tortoiſes, which they carry home alive. They lie to the S. of Cuba, and to the N. W. of Jamaica.

CAIRO, a large city of Africa, and capital of Egypt, built in 795. It conſiſts of three towns, or cities, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, Cairo properly ſo called, and the port termed Bulac. The ancient town had the name of Meſra. Old Cairo is reduced to a very ſmall place, being not above two miles in circumference, tho' the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the beys have country houſes here, to which they retire when the country is overflowed by the Nile. New Cairo is ſeated about a mile from the river, and extends near it about ſeven miles in circumference. It has three or four grand gates, of excellent workmanſhip; but the ſtreets are very narrow, and look like ſo many lanes. The fineſt houſes are built round a court, in which they make the beſt appearance; but there are few or no windows next the ſtreet, which render them very diſagreeable to ſtrangers. The caſtle ſtands upon a rock, and is walled round. To the weſt of the caſtle are the remains of ſome very grand apartments, covered with domes, and adorned with moſaic pictures of trees and houſes: they are now uſed for weaving and embroidering. Still higher is Joſeph's Hall, whence there is a moſt delightful proſpect over the city, the pyramids, and all the country round. It was probably a terrace to that magnificent room which is now open on the top, and is adorned with very large beautiful pillars of red granite. There are ſeveral public bagnios, which are very handſome within, and are uſed as places of refreſhment and diverſion, eſpecially for the women, who go there twice a week; but the wives of great men are deprived of this pleaſure, by having baths at home. This city is exceedingly populous; ſeveral families living in one houſe, and a number of people in each room; for this reaſon, in the buſy time of the day, the ſtreets are ſo crouded, that it is difficult to paſs along. The women have greater liberty here than in other parts of Turky; and there are particular ſtreets, where the courtezans ſit at the doors, richly dreſſed, to invite in cuſtomers. Here are likewiſe many khans, or carravanſaries, three ſtories high, for lodging ſtrangers. The Caliſh is a canal, which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city; it is 15 or 20 feet broad, and houſes built on each ſide of it. As ſoon as the water begins to riſe, they cloſe the mouth of the canal with earth, and place a mark, to ſhew the time when this, and all other canals in the kingdom, are to be opened, which is done with great ſolemnity. The mouth of Joſeph's Well is 60 feet in circumference, and in depth 276, being cut in a rock; and there are oxen in proper places employed in drawing up the water. This city was formerly a place of much greater trade than at preſent, ſince a paſſage was found to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. The principal merchandizes for exportation are flax, thread, cotton, leather, callicoes, yellow wax, ſal almoniac, and ſaffron. Beſides theſe, there are prodigious quantities of coffee from Mocha, drugs, ſpices, callicoes, and other merchandizes, from the Eaſt-Indies. Joſeph's Granary is in Old Cairo, and is ſurrounded by a ſquare wall. Here they lay up the corn that is paid as a tax to the Grand Signior. Notwithſtanding its name, it was certainly built in the time of the Saracens. The Europeans ſtill have their conſuls and factors here, for the protection and management of the Turky trade on that ſide. It is ſeated near the Eaſtern bank of the Nile, about 100 miles S. of its mouth. Lon. 51. 23. E. lat. 30. 3. N.

CAIROAN, or KAIROAN, a town of Tunis, in Africa, ſeated on the river Magrida, 80 miles S. of Tunis. It has been long the ſeat of the Arabian princes. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

CAKET, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in the province of Gurgiſtan, near Mount Caucaſus. Its trade conſiſts chiefly in ſilks. Lon. 46. 15. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

*CALA, ST. a little town and barony of France, in Maine, with a Benedictine abbey.

CALABRIA, a country of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, divided into Calabria Ultra, and Calabria Citra, commonly called Ulterior and Citerior, or Farther and Hither Calabria. Calabria Citra is one of the 12 provinces of the kingdom of Naples, and bounded on the S. by Calabria Ultra, on the N. by Baſilicata, and on the W. and E. by the ſea; Co-

ſenſa is the capital. Calabria Ultra is waſhed by the Mediterranean Sea on the E. S. and W. and bounded by Calabria Citra on the N. Reggio is the capital town. In the beginning of the year 1783, a great part of Calabria, as well as of Sicily, was deſtroyed by an earthquake, than which there are few more dreadful upon record. It deſtroyed many cities and villages, farms out of number, and above 40,000 inhabitants. Mountains were levelled, and vallies were formed in an inſtant; new rivers began to flow, and old ſtreams were ſunk into the earth and deſtroyed; plantations were removed from their ſituations, and hills carried to places far diſtant. Curingu, Maidu, Cortale, Giritalco, Borgia, St. Floro, Settingiano, Marcellinara, Thiolo, and other countries of leſs importance, were deſtroyed. The greateſt mortality fell upon the towns and countries in the plain on the weſt ſide of the mountains Deip, Sacro, and Caulone. At Caſal Novo, the Princeſs Grace, and upwards of 4000 inhabitants, loſt their lives; at Bagnara, 3017; at Radicina, and Palmi, 6000; at Terra Novæ, about 1400. At Scilla, a wave, which had ſwept the country for three miles, carried off, on its return, 2473 of the inhabitants, with the prince at their head. The part of Calabria, which was moſt affected by this grievous calamity, was that which is comprehended between 38 and 39 degrees; and the earthquakes, for there were ſeveral different ſhocks, ſeemed to have vented their greateſt force from the foot of thoſe mountains of the Appenines, called the Monte Dejo, Monte Sacro, and Monte Caulone, extending weſtward to the Tyrrhene Sea. In all which vaſt tract of country was not a ſingle village or town, which was not either totally deſtroyed, or very much damaged. In Sicily, among other places, Meſſina ſuffered dreadfully, and conſiderable damages were done at other neighbouring places. It is, however, impoſſible to attempt here a deſcription of the various calamities, to which a great part of Calabria and Sicily were expoſed during theſe terrible earthquakes.

CALAHORRA, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated in a fertile plain, on the ſide of a hill, which extends to the banks of the river Ebro, 70 miles E. of Burgos, and 62 N. W. of Saragoſſa. Lon. 2. 7. W. lat. 42. 12. N.

CALAIS, a ſtrong town of France, in Lower Picardy, with a citadel, and a fortified harbour. It is built in the form of a triangle, one ſide of which is towards the ſea. The citadel is as large as the town, and has but one entrance. It is a trading place, with handſome ſtreets, and ſeveral churches and monaſteries; the number of inhabitants is reckoned to be 4000. It was taken by king Edward III. in 1347; and was loſt in Q. Mary's time in 1557. It was bombarded by the Engliſh in 1696, without doing much damage. The fortifications are good; but its greateſt ſtrength is its ſituation among the marſhes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In times of peace there are packet-boats, going backward and forward twice a week, from Dover to Calais, which is 21 miles diſtant. It is 25 miles W. of Dunkirk, and 152 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

CALAMATA, a conſiderable town of Turky in Europe, in the Morea, and province of Belvedere. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but the Turks retook it afterwards, with all the Morea. It ſtands on the river Spinarza, eight miles from the ſea. Lon. 21. 55. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

* CALAMIANES, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, between Borneo and the Philippines.

* CALAMO, or CALAMINE, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Aſia. It has a town of the ſame name, and is ſubject to the Turks.

CALATA BELLOTA, a town of Sicily, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, at the foot of a mountain in the valley of Mazara.

* CALATA FIMI, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara.

* CALATA GIRONA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, ſeated on a craggy mountain, near the river Drillo.

CALATAJUD, a large and handſome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon; ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Xalon and Xiloca, at the end of a very fertile valley, with a good caſtle on a rock, 37 miles S. W. of Saragoſſa. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 41. 42. N.

* CALATA NICETTA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, ſeated on a mountain near the river Salſo.

* CALATA XIBET, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto, ſeated between the mountains, near the ſource of the river Ditano.

CALATRAVA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava, inſtituted by Sancho II. king of Caſtile, in 1158. It is ſeated in a plain abounding with

with corn, wine, ſheep, and game, near the river Guadiana, five miles N. of Cividad Real, and 80 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 39. 4. N.

* CALBARY, a territory, river, and village of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin. * The Dutch carry on a conſiderable trade here.

* CALBEN, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, between Domitz and Magdeburg, 32 miles from each, with a pretty good caſtle.

CALCADA, or ST. DOMINGO CALCALDA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on the river Laglera, 40 miles W. of Calahorra, and 41 E. of Burgos. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

CALCAR, a very ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated near the Rhine, eight miles S. E. of Cleves. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

CALCEDON, a town of Bithynia, in Leſſer Aſia, and capital of that country. It is now remarkable for Scutari, a ſeraglio of the Grand Signior.

CALCINATO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, remarkable for a victory gained over the Imperialiſts by the French in 1706. It is five miles S. E. of Bergamo, and 25 N. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

CALCUTTA. See WILLIAM'S FORT.

CALEDONIA, NEW, the largeſt iſland in the South Pacific ocean, except New Holland and New Zealand. It extends from the lat. 19. 37. to 22. 30. S. and from lon. 163. 37. to 167. 14. E. It was diſcovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. It is a country full of hills and vallies, of various extent, both in heighth and depth. From the hills ſpring vaſt numbers of little rivulets, which contribute greatly to fertilize the plains, and the flat lands bordering on the coaſt. The ſummits of the hills are in general barren, though ſome few are cloathed with wood, as are all the plains and vallies. Among the trees are a ſort of pine very fit for maſts or yards, the wood being cloſe-grained, tough, and light. The inhabitants are ſtrong, active, robuſt, and well-made; their hair is black, and very much frizzled, but not woolly; their beard are criſp and thick, and they beſmear their faces with black pigment; and their only covering is a wrapper, made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. They cultivate the ſoil with ſome art and induſtry, but ſubſiſt chiefly on roots and fiſh. Plantains and ſugar-canes are not plenty, bread-fruit is very ſcarce, and the cocoa-nut trees are but thinly planted; but their yams and taras are in great abundance. Their houſes are moſtly circular, ſomething like a beehive, and as cloſe and warm. The framing of their houſes is of ſmall ſpars, reeds, &c. and both the roof and ſides are covered thick and cloſe with long coarſe graſs. The floor is laid with dry graſs, and here and there mats are ſpread for the principal people to lie or ſit on. They depoſit their dead in the ground and decorate the graves of their chiefs with ſpears, darts, paddles, &c. all ſtuck upright in the ground about it. They are of a pacific diſpoſition, and their women are far more chaſte than thoſe of the more eaſtern iſlands.

CALENBERG, a caſtle of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunſwick, ſeated on the river Leine, 10 miles S. of Hanover, and ſubject to the duke of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, elector of Hanover, and king of England. It is the capital of the principality of Calenberg. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

CALENBERG, a principality of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and one of the three parts of the duchy of Brunſwick, belonging to the electorate of Hanover.

* CALETURE, a fort on the iſland of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. The Dutch became maſters of it in 1655; but were obliged to leave it. Lon. 80. 51. E. lat. 6. 38. N.

* CALI, a town of S. America, in Popayan, and in a valley of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Cauca. The governor of the province generally reſides there. Lon. 77. 5. W. lat 3. 15. N.

CALIGOULAN, or QUILON, a town on the coaſt of Malabar, in the E. Indies, and in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 150 miles S. of Calicut. Lon. 74. 21. E. lat. 8. 2. N.

CALICUT, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, ſeated on the Malabar coaſt, 300 miles S. of Goa, and 320 S. W. of Fort St. George, ſubject to its own prince. The Engliſh have a factory here; whence they export pepper and other Indian merchandizes. This was the firſt place the Portugueſe diſcovered, when they came to the E. Indies by the Cape of Good Hope in 1498. It is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, and contains about 7000 houſes. Lon. 74. 24. E. lat. 10. 31. N.

* CALICUT, a kingdom of Aſia, in the E. Indies, on the coaſt of Malabar,

62 miles in length, and about as much in breadth. It is full of woods, rivers, and marſhes, and produces pepper, ginger, aloes, and rice, and the trees are always green. There is a particular ſort of a tree, which produces a kind of dates, from which they obtain ſugar and oil. The king is very powerful, and aſſumes the title of Samerin, or Emperor. Contrary to the cuſtom of moſt other countries, the women have ſeveral huſbands, and the ſiſter's children always inherit. The inhabitants go almoſt naked, and write upon palm-tree leaves. Their religion is not very well known; but it is ſaid they believe in One God, who commits the government of the world to inferior beings, to whom they offer ſacrifices. They have temples, but neither large nor beautiful, and the images are black and deformed. Calicut is the principal town.

CALIFORNIA, a peninſula of N. America, lying on the S Sea, formerly ſuppoſed to have been an iſland. It was viſited by Sir Francis Drake in 1578, who called it New Albion, and took poſſeſſion of it in the name of Queen Elizabeth. In ſummer the heats are very violent along the coaſts, for it ſeldom rains during that ſeaſon; but up the country, the air is more temperate. In winter the rains are exceſſive; and, when they are over, there is a great dew every morning. It is very healthy; for ſtrangers, who have been there for five years together, never had any ſickneſs. It abounds with wide extended plains, pleaſant vallies, and excellent paſtures, full of fine ſprings; the rivers and rivulets are beſet with willows, reeds, and wild vines. In ſhort, California is very fruitful, and has ſeveral trees and fruits peculiar to the country. They have fourteen ſorts of grain, which the inhabitants feed upon; and they make bread of the roots of trees and plants. They have two kinds of four-footed animals peculiar to the country, one of which is about the ſize of a calf of two years old, with a head like a ſtag, and horns like a ram; their hair is long, and the hoofs like oxen. The others are a kind of ſheep, ſome white and others black; but they differ from the European in ſeveral reſpects. The other animals are like thoſe of Mexico. The inland country, eſpecially northward, is very populous; but they have no houſes, for they live in a ſort of arbours, made of the boughs of trees, in ſummer; and in winter they creep into caves dug in the earth. The men go quite naked, except a piece of fine linen about their heads; and they have ornaments made of ſhells, mixed with little round berries, about their neck and arms. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and javelins, which they always carry in their hands; for they are often at war with each other. The women wear a ſort of apron made of plaited reeds, and cover their ſhoulders with the ſkins of beaſts, with a ſort of net-work on their heads. They have alſo necklaces and bracelets like the men: they make theſe ornaments of a kind of graſs; as alſo bags for different uſes, and fiſhing-nets: with this graſs they alſo make cups, plates, diſhes, and ſometimes umbrellas for women. They have no form of government, and very little religion. They are of a red copper colour, with coarſe black hair, and no beards like the reſt of the native Americans. If this country can be ſaid to belong to any, it muſt be to the Spaniards; becauſe no other people have ever made any ſtay here.

CALHETTA, a conſiderable town in the Iſland of Madeira. See MADEIRA.

* CALLAA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremeſen. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill between two mountains.

CALIAO, a ſea-port town of S. America, in Peru. The harbour is large, and accounted the beſt in the South-Sea; for which reaſon it has a good trade. The governor is ſent from Spain, and is changed every five years. It is five miles from the city of Lima; but was almoſt totally deſtroyed by an earthquake in the year 1746. Lon. 76. 53. W. lat. 12. 2. S.

* CALLA SUSUNG, a town of Aſia, in the iſland of Bouton, in the E. Indies. It is a large town, ſeated within three miles of the anchoring place, and about a mile from the ſea, on the top of a ſmall hill, encompaſſed with cocoa-nut trees. There is a ſtrong ſtone wall round the town, and the houſes are built upon poſts. The religion of the inhabitants is the Mahometan, and they ſpeak the Malayan language. The people are ſmall, well-ſhaped, and of a dark olive colour. Lon. 123. 45. E. lat. 5. S.

CALLEGO, a river of Spain, in Arragon, that riſes in Mount Gavas, near the county of Bigorre.

CALLEN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, and province of Leinſter, 10 miles S. W. of Kilkenny. Lon. 7. 6. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

* CALLINGTON, or KELLINGTON, a village in Cornwall, 13 miles N. by W. of Falmouth.

CALLOO,

CALLOO, a fortreſs of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the river Scheld, ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria. The Dutch were defeated here by the Spaniards in 1638. It is five miles W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

CALMAR, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, divided into two towns, the Old and the New; but of the former there remains only the church and a few houſes. The New Town is built a little way from the other, and has large handſome ſtreets. It lies 150 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 27. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

CALMUCKS, a people of Aſia, in Great Tartary, between the rivers Mongul and Wolga. They are of the middle ſize, robuſt and well ſet, with broad heads, flat faces, and olive-coloured complexions. Their eyes are black and ſparkling, far aſunder, and narrow; the bridge of their noſes is ſo flat, that there is nothing to be ſeen but a bit at the end, and two noſtrils; their ears are very large, their beards thin, and their hair black, and as ſtrong as horſe-hair; and the women have the ſame features, but not ſo large, and are well ſhaped. Their ſhirts are of a ſort of callicoe, and their other garments of ſheep-ſkins. They never cultivate the ground, living upon their cattle and ſheep; but they neither touch hogs nor poultry. They are of the Pagan religion, divided into ſeveral Hords; live in tents, wander from place to place in ſearch of food. They traffick for what they want with the Ruſſians.

CALNE, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name. It has a handſome church, and ſends two members to parliament; is 25 miles E. of Briſtol, and 88 W. of London. Lon. 1. 59. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

CALPE, a mountain, at the foot of which Gibraltar is ſeated, in the province of Andaluſia, in Spain. It is ſuppoſed to be one of the pillars of Hercules.

CALVARY, a mountain of Paleſtine, where JESUS CHRIST was crucified.

CALVI, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and the Terra-di-Lavora, eight miles N. of Capua. Lon. 14. 19. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

CALVI, a town in the iſland of Corſica, ſeated on a craggy mountain and gulph of the ſame name, with a ſtrong fortreſs, and a good harbour. It is 32 miles S. W. of Baſtia, and 40 N. of Ajazzo. Lon. 8. 16. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

CALZADA. See CALCADA.

CAM, a river which riſes in Hertfordſhire, and running N. E. by Cambridge, continues its courſe northward to the Iſle of Ely, where it falls into the river Ouſe.

CAMA, a conſiderable river of Ruſſia, in Europe, which falls into the Volga.

* CAMARANA, an iſland of Arabia, in the Red Sea, whoſe inhabitants are little and black. It is the moſt fertile iſland in all the gulph, and here they fiſh for white coral and pearl oyſters.

* CAMARET, a ſea-port town of France, in Lower Bretagne. The Engliſh made a deſcent here in 1694, by which they loſt a conſiderable number of men.

CAMARGUE, a fertile iſland of France, in Provence, at the mouth of the river Rhone. It is properly an aſſemblage of ſeveral iſlands, ſeparated from each other by narrow channels.

* CAMARINES, a country of Aſia, in the iſland of Luzon, one of the Philippines. Here is a mountain, with ſeveral ſprings of hot water, one of which petrifies every thing that falls into it.

CAMBAIA, or CAMPAY, a town of Aſia, in India, and the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges; capital of a province of the ſame name, but more commonly called Guzarat. It is ſeated at the bottom of a gulph of the ſame name, on a ſmall river; is a large place with high walls, and has a pretty good trade. The product and manufactures are inferior to few towns in India; for it abounds in corn, cattle, and ſilk, and cornelian and agate ſtones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery; and ſome of their quilts have been valued at 40l. It is ſubject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 72. 0. E. lat. 22. 30. N.

CAMBODIA, a kingdom of Aſia, in the E. Indies, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Laos, on the E. by Cochin-China and Chiapa, and on the S. and W. by the gulph and kingdom of Siam; divided by a large river called Mecon. The capital town is of the ſame name, ſeated on the weſtern ſhore of the ſaid river, about 150 miles N. of its mouth. This country is annually overflowed in the rainy ſeaſon, between June and October; and its productions and fruits are much the ſame with thoſe uſually found between the Tropics. Lon. 104. 5. E. lat. 13. 10. N.

CAMBRAY, a handſome, large, and very ſtrong town of the Netherlands, ca-

pital of Cambreſis, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a citadel and a fort. It is well built, and ſtands in a fruitful country, and is conſiderable for its linen manufactory, and eſpecially cambricks, which took their name from this city. It is looked upon as one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the Netherlands; and the country about it may be overflowed upon occaſion. It was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1677, and has continued in their hands ever ſince. It is ſeated on the river Scheld, which divides it in two, and is 22 miles S. E. of Arras, 15 S. E. of Douay, and 102 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

CAMBRESIS, a province of France, in the Netherlands, about 25 miles in length. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Hainault, on the S. by Picardy, and on the W. by Artois. It is a very fertile and populous country; and the inhabitants are induſtrious, active, and ingenious. The trade conſiſts principally in corn, ſheep, very fine wool, and fine linen cloth. Cambray is the capital town.

CAMBRIDGE, the county-town of Cambridgeſhire, with the title of a duchy, and an univerſity, which is one of the moſt ancient and flouriſhing in Europe, and it is thought to have been founded during the Saxon heptarchy. The town conſiſts of 14 pariſhes, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, a bailiff, and a town-clerk, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council; and the mayor, when he enters upon his office, takes an oath to maintain the privileges, liberties, and cuſtoms of the univerſity, to which he is ſubſervient. Its ſituation is low, and conſequently the air is not ſo good as that of Oxford. It has a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. The town ſends two members to parliament, and there are alſo two ſent by the univerſity. It conſiſts of 16 colleges and halls, and about 1500 ſtudents. It has about 2500 middling houſes, and the inhabitants are computed at 6000. The ſtreets are generally narrow, though pretty well paved, yet lying low, makes them very dirty. In the midſt of the market-place is a very good conduit, continually running, and a navigable river runs through the town from Lynn; but is a dull place for trade. It is 80 miles E. N. E. of Oxford, 55 E. by N. of Buckingham, 28 on the ſame point from Bedford, 50 E. of Northampton, 81 E. S. E. of Coventry, 17 S. of Ely, and 51 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 52. 13. N.

CAMBRIDGE, a village of Glouceſterſhire, near Berkeley, on the river Cam. Here the Danes were attacked by Edward the Elder, as they returned from a plundering excurſion, loaded with booty, and killed ſome thouſands of them, together with three of their principal leaders.

CAMBRIDGE, NEW, a town of Maſſachuſetts-bay, in North America, and three miles W. of Boſton. It has an univerſity, conſiſting of three colleges. Lon. 70. 45. W. lat. 42. 25. N.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an inland county of England, 47 miles in length, and 18 in breadth; is bounded on the E. by Suffolk and Norfolk, on the S. by Eſſex and Hertfordſhire, on the W. by Bedford and Huntingdonſhire, and on the N. by Lincoln and part of Huntingdonſhire. It contains eight market-towns, 163 pariſhes, 17,000 houſes, and about 140,000 inhabitants, and ſends ſix members to parliament. The principal river is the Ouſe, which runs through the county from W. to E. The air and ſoil of the S. part is very good; but the N. fenny and aguiſh; and where there are large wares and meres full of fiſh. The capital town is Cambridge: beſides which there is Ely, a biſhop's ſee.

* CAMBRON, a village in Cornwall, five miles W. of Redruth.

CAMELFORD, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on the river Camel, ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and recorder. It has one church, ſituated half a mile out of the town, and about 100 houſes badly built, but the ſtreets are broad and well paved. Here is a large market for yarn; a great quantity of which is ſpun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is 24 miles W. of Launceſton, and 229 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

CAMERET-BAY, is in the province of Brittany, in France, and forms the harbour of Breſt, which is a ſtation for the French men of war.

CAMERINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ancient, ſtrong, and pretty well peopled, ſeated on a mountain near the Apennines and the river Chiento. It is 25 miles N. E. of Spoleto, and 37 S. W. of Ancona. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

CAMERON-CAPE, a promontory on the N. part of the province of Honduras, in North America.

CAMINHA,

CAMINHA, a sea-port town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, with the title of a duchy. It is seated at the mouth of the river Minho, 12 miles N. of Viana. Lon. 8. 29. W. lat. 41. 50. N.

CAMMIN, a sea-port town of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, seated on the eastern mouth of the river Oder, opposite to the Isle of Wollin, 30 miles N. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

CAMPAGNA, or CAMPANIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see. It is 17 miles E. of Salerno, 25 S. W. of Conza, and 40 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA, anciently LATIUM, a province of Italy, bounded on the W. by the river Tiber and the Sea, on the S. W. by the sea, on the S. by Terra di Lavoro, on the E. by Abruzzo, and on the N. by Sabina. Though the soil is good, it produces little or nothing, on account of the heavy duties upon corn; and though the waters are good, the air is unwholesome. It is subject to the Pope, and is about 60 miles in length on the Mediterranean Sea.

CAMPBELTON, a parliament-town of Scotland, with a harbour. It is seated on the eastern coast of Cantire, in the shire of Argyle, 10 miles W. of the Isle of Arran. Lon. 5. 42. W. lat. 53. 29. N.

CAMPDEN, a town in Glocestershire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is a large but poor town, and contains about 200 houses. It gives title to a viscount, and sends two members to parliament; is 22 miles S. E. of Worcester, 22 N. E. of Glocester, and 87 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

CAMPEACHY, a town of S. America, in New Spain, in the peninsula of Yucatan, on the western coast of the bay of Campeachy, defended by good walls and strong forts. It is not so rich nor trading a town as formerly, and is noted for logwood, though it does not grow very near it. It was taken by the English in 1659, by the buccaneers in 1678, and by the freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685, who burnt it, and blew up the citadel. Lon. 90. 57. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

CAMPEN, a strong town of the United Provinces, in Overyssel, with a citadel, and a harbour almost choaked up with sand. It was taken by the Dutch in 1578, and by the French in 1672; but they abandoned it in the following year. It is seated near the mouth of the river Yssel and Zuider Zee, 90 miles N. W. of Deventer, and 44 N. E. of Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

* CAMPINE, a territory of the Netherlands, partly in the United Provinces, and partly in the bishopric of Liege.

* CAMPLI, or CAMPOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, 28 miles N. by E. of Aquila. Lon. 13. 57. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

* CAMPO BASSO, a town of Italy, in the Capitanata, which is rich and populous, and where there is held a famous fair.

CAMPO MAJOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 10 miles N. of Elvas, 17 NW. of Badajoz, and 100 E. of Lisbon. Lon. 7. 4. W. lat. 38. 53. N.

* CAMPO SANTO, a place of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, lying on the left bank of the river Panaro, and remarkable for a battle fought there in 1743, between the Spaniards and Austrians.

CAMPREDON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the foot of the Pyrenean Mountains. The fortifications were demolished by the French in 1691. It is seated on the river Ter, 45 miles N. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 42. 0. N.

* CAMRAS, a village in Pembrokeshire, three miles N. W. of Haverfordwest.

* CAMUL, a town of Asia, standing on the eastern extremity of the kingdom of Cialus, on the frontiers of Tangut, in Tartary. Lon. 94. 5. E. lat. 39. 25. N.

CANADA, a large country of N. America, bounded on the W. by the Ocean, on the S. by the Mississippi, on the E. by the northern parts of the United Provinces, and on the N. by the river St. Lawrence, and the territory of the Hudson's Bay company. It was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, father and son, in 1497. This country in general is pretty good; but the winter continues for six months very severe. The land that is cleared of trees is very fertile, and the wheat sowed in May is reaped the latter end of August. Pulse in general, and especially peas, thrive very well, and are very good. The woods are full of wild vines, game, and animals peculiar to N. America; but the beaver is the most useful and curious of them all. The rivers and lakes are full of fish, and there are a great number of trees unknown in Europe. Canada turpentine is greatly esteemed for its balsamic qualities, and for the disorders of the breast and stomach. The original

natives of this country ſpeak four different languages, and may be divided into as many tribes, viz. the Siouſe, the Algongiere, the Hautonne, and that of the Eſkimaux. Moſt of them live a wandering life, and maintain themſelves by hunting. Their complexion is of a red copper colour, like the reſt of the Americans, with coarſe hair, and no beards, except the Eſkimaux, who are a hairy, cruel, ſavage nation. They are very fond of brandy, and, when they are drunk, they become almoſt mad. They all ſeem to worſhip the ſun, and acknowledge tutelary gods, as well as the Firſt Being. Their wars are bloody, and at preſent they make uſe of fire-arms. Quebec is the capital town; which was taken by the Engliſh on the 18th of September in the year 1759; at the ſiege of which the brave General Wolfe loſt his life, but not before he perceived that the Engliſh forces were victorious. The whole country was afterwards reduced and ceded to the Engliſh by the peace of 1763.

CANAL ROYAL, or, The Canal of Languedoc, ſo called becauſe it paſſes through the S. part of Languedoc, and maintains a communication between the Mediterranean and the Ocean. It is 170 miles long, 30 feet wide, and is a wonderful work; but that which is moſt ſurpriſing is the place called Malpas, where a very hard rock is pierced through, to make a paſſage for the water. This canal was begun in 1666, and finiſhed in 1681.

* CANANOR, a large maritime town of Aſia, on the coaſt of Malabar, in a kingdom of the ſame name, with a very large and ſafe harbour. It formerly belonged to the Portugueſe, and had a ſtrong fort to guard it; but in 1683, the Dutch, together with the natives, drove them away; and, after they became maſters of the town, enlarged the fortifications. They have but a very ſmall trade; but there is a town at the bottom of the bay, independent of the Dutch, whoſe prince can bring 20,000 men into the field. Lon. 74. 10. E. lat. 12. 0. N.

CANANOR, a ſmall kingdom of Aſia, on the coaſt of Malabar, whoſe king can raiſe a conſiderable army. The natives are generally Mahometans, and the country produces pepper, cardamums, ginger, mirobolans, and tamarinds, in which they drive a conſiderable trade.

* CANARY, a kingdom of Aſia, on the coaſt of Malabar. The inhabitants are Gentoos, or Pagans; and there is a pagod, or temple, called Ramtrut, which is viſited every year by a great number of pilgrims. Sometimes they carry the image in proceſſion, which is more like a monkey than a man; and it is put into a vehicle like a tower, 15 feet high, at which time the ſtreets are prodigiouſly crowded with people, who come to behold the ceremony. Here the cuſtom of burning the wives with their huſbands had its beginning, and is practiſed to this day. This country is generally governed by a woman, who keeps her court at a town called Baydor, two days journey from the ſea. She may marry whom ſhe pleaſes, and is not obliged to burn with her huſband, like her female ſubjects. They are ſuch obſervers of their laws, that a robbery or murder is ſcarce ever heard of among them. None but the principal men are ſuffered to ride upon horſes, mules, or elephants; and therefore the common people make uſe of oxen and buffaloes. The Canarins have forts built of earth along the coaſt, which are garriſoned with 2 or 300 ſoldiers, to guard againſt the robberies of their neighbours. The lower grounds yield every year two crops of corn or rice; and the higher produce pepper, betle nuts, ſandal-wood, iron, and ſteel.

CANARY-ISLANDS, were anciently called the Fortunate Iſlands, and are ſeven in number, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near the continent of Africa. Their names are, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, the Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, and Lancerota; to which may be added ſeveral ſmaller iſles, as Graciola, Roccas, Allegranza, St. Clare, Infierno, and Lobos. They belong to the Spaniards, and produce barley, ſugar-canes, and excellent wine; and it is from thence that the Canary birds originally came. Lon. from 12. to 21. W. lat. from 27. 30. to 29. 30. N.

CANARY, Grand or Proper, is that which gives name to the other Canary Iſlands, and is ſurrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, near the coaſt of Africa, being about 120 miles in circumference. It abounds in corn, wine, fruit, cattle, and game, beſides oxen, camels, goats, ſheep, capons, hens, ducks, pigeons, and large partridges; but it is in want of wood. The capital town is of the ſame name. Lon. 15. 34. W. lat. 28. 14. N.

* CANARY, or CIVIDAD DI PALMAS, the capital town of Grand Canary, with a biſhop's ſee, a tribunal of the Inquiſition, and the Supreme Council of the

the Seven Iſlands. The caſtle is ſeated on a hill, but is very mean and deſpicable. Moſt of the houſes are well built, two ſtories high, and flat-roofed, and the cathedral is very handſome. The inhabitants are gay and rich; and, as the ſoil is ſandy, the ſtreets are always very clean. The air is very temperate, and free from the extremes of heat and cold. They have two wheat harveſts, in February and May, and the corn makes bread as white as ſnow. They have alſo twelve ſugar-houſes, in which a great quantity of ſugar is made. The wine called Palm Sack has its name from hence. as well as common ſack, often termed Canary. It is computed that 10,000 hogſheads are ſent annually from hence to England in time of peace. The original inhabitants had no reſemblance, either in languages, manners, or cuſtoms, to their neighbours on the continents of Europe or Africa, and their complexion was of an olive colour. The French have a conſul at this place. Lon. 15. 50. W. lat. 28. 4. N.

CANCALLE, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, by the ſea-ſide, where there is a road. It was here the Engliſh landed in 1758, in their way to St. Maloes, where they burnt a great number of ſhips in the harbour, and then retired without loſs. This town was in their power; but they acted like generous enemies, and did no hurt to this nor any other town on the coaſt. It is 10 miles E. of St. Maloes, and 200 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 47. W. lat. 48. 39. N.

CANDAHAR, a very rich trading town of Aſia, capital of a province of the ſame name, in India, with two citadels. This is almoſt the only paſſage from Perſia to India by land, and now belongs to Perſia. It is extremely ſtrong by ſituation, and is ſurrounded on all ſides by fens and rocks. Lon. 67. 35. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

* CANDAHAR, a province of Aſia, bounded on the N. by Balk, on the E. by the province of Cabul, on the S. by that of Bukor and Sageſtan, and on the W. by other provinces of Perſia.

CANDIA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, formerly called Crete, and lies to the S. of the Archipelago. The capital town is of the ſame name, which, though populous formerly, is now little better than a deſert, there being nothing but rubbiſh, except at the bazar or market-place; likewiſe the harbour of Candia is now fit for nothing but boats: however, the walls of the town are yet ſtanding, which are pretty ſtrong; and it is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. It was taken by the Turks in 1669, after above a three years ſiege. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians in 1692, but without effect. The product of this iſland is corn, wine, oil, wool, ſilk, and excellent honey. The air is good as well as the water; and it is chiefly inhabited by Greeks, who bear a very good character. It is divided into three parts, the principal of which is Candia, where the beglerbeg reſides; the ſecond is Canea, where there is a baſhaw; and the third is that of Retimo, where there is another baſhaw. Mount Ido, ſo famous in hiſtory, is in the middle of this iſland, and is nothing but a huge, overgrown, ugly, ſharp-pointed eminence, with not the leaſt ſhadow of a landſcape; no delightful grotto, no public ſpring, nor no purling rivulet, are to be ſeen thereon. It is about 200 miles in length, 50 in breadth, and 500 in circumference. It is 1250 miles from Marſeilles, 500 from Conſtantinople, 325 from Dalmatia in Egypt, and 250 from the iſland of Cyprus. Lon. 25. 23. E. lat. 35. 10. N.

CANDISH, a conſiderable province of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, bounded by Chytor and Malva on the N. Orixa on the E. Decan on the S. and Guzarat on the W. It is populous and rich, and abounds in cotton, rice, and indigo. Brampore is the capital town.

* CANDY, a large kingdom of Aſia, in the iſland of Ceylon. It contains about a quarter of the iſland; and as it is encompaſſed about with high mountains, and covered with thick forſts, through which the roads and paths are narrow and difficult, the king has them guarded, to prevent his ſubjects from going into other countries. It is full of hills, from whence rivulets proceed, which are full of fish; but as they run among the rocks, they are not fit for boats: however, the inhabitants are very dexterous in turning them to water their land, which is fruitful in rice, pulſe, and hemp. The king is abſolute, and his ſubjects are idolaters. The capital town is of the ſame name.

CANDY, a town of Aſia, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in the iſland of Ceylon. It has been often burnt by the Portugueſe, when they were maſters of theſe coaſts. The houſes are very poor, low, and badly furniſhed. Lon. 80. 52. E. lat. 7. 45. N.

CANEA, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of the iſland of Candia, where a baſhaw

reſides. The harbour is pretty good; but the fortifications are much out of repair. The environs of the town are admirable; being adorned with foreſts of olive-trees, mixed with fields, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle-trees and laurel-roſes. The chief revenue of this town conſiſts in olive oil. Lon. 24. 15. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

* CANELLE, or CANE-LAND, a large country in the iſland of Ceylon, called formerly the kingdom of Cota. It contains a great number of cantons, the principal of which are occupied by the Dutch. The chief riches of this country conſiſts in cinnamon, of which there are large foreſts. There are five towns on the coaſt, ſome forts, and a great number of harbours. The reſt of the country is inhabited by the natives; and there are ſeveral rich mines from whence they get rubies, ſapphires, topazes, cats-eyes, and ſeveral other precious ſtones.

CANETO, a ſtrong town in Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſeated on the river Oglio, which was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1701; by the French in 1702-5 afterwards by the Imperialiſts; and then by the French in 1705. It is 20 miles W. of Mantua, and 17 E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 22. E. lat. 45. 9. N.

CANIGAU, the higheſt peak of the Pyrenean mountains, ſaid by ſome to be 1440 fathoms above the level of the ſea.

CANINA, the N. part of the ancient Epirus, a province of Greece, which now belongs to the Turks, and lies off the entrance of the gulph of Venice. The principal town is of the ſame name, and is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, eight miles N. of Valona, at the foot of the mountains of Chimera. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 41. 12. N.

* CANNARES, a ſavage people of South America, in the audience of Quito, in Peru. They are handſome and well-made, though of a red copper complexion; and the country abounds in ſeveral ſorts of game: if it were cultivated, it would produce grapes, wheat, and barley.

* CANNAT, ST. a town of France, in Provence, and in the dioceſe of Marſeilles.

CANNE, anciently CANNÆ, the ruins of an ancient city of that name in Italy, and in Bari, a province of the kingdom of Naples. They may be ſeen between the mouth of the river Offanto and the town Camoſa. It was rendered famous by Hannibal, who here vanquiſhed the Romans, and killed 50,000 men, among whom were a great number of Roman knights.

* CANNES, a town of France, in Provence, and in the viguerie of Graſſe, ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, with a harbour and a caſtle. It is five miles W. of Antibes. Lon. 7. 7. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

CANNINGTON, a village in Somerſetſhire, two miles from Bridgewater. The country about it, in winter, is extremely wet and fenny, and is ſuppoſed to have been that of the ancient Cangi.

* CANO, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroeland, with a town of the ſame name. It is bounded by Zaara on the N. by the river Niger on the S. the kingdom of Agades on the W. and that of Caſſina on the E. Some of the inhabitants are herdſmen, and others till the ground and dwell in villages. It produces corn, rice, and cotton. Here are alſo many deſerts, and mountains covered with woods, in which are wild citrons and lemon-trees. The walls and houſes of the town are made of clay, and the principal inhabitants are merchants. It is 700 miles S. of Tripoli, in Barbary. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 21. 55. N.

CANOBIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſeated on the weſtern bank of Lago Maggiore, or the Greater Lake, 35 miles N. N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 44. E. lat. 45. 55. N.

* CANOURGE, a town of France, in Gevaudan, and in the dioceſe of Mende, from which it is eight miles.

CANSO, a ſea-port town of Acadia, or Nova Scotia, in North America, ſeated on a narrow ſtrait which ſeparates Nova Scotia from Cape Breton. Near this town is a fine fiſhery for cod. Lon. 60. 55. W. lat. 45. 20. N.

* CANSTAT, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, ſeated on the river Neckar, two miles N. E. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 14. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

* CANTAL, a high mountain of France, in Auvergne, near St. Flour and Aurillac, almoſt always covered with ſnow. The ſummit is almoſt 2500 yards above the level of the ſea.

* CANTAZARO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Calabria. It is ſeated near the ſea, 20 miles E. of Nicaſtro. Lon. 16. 47. E. lat. 39. 3. N.

CANTECROIX, a ſmall territory of the Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp, with the title of a principality; there is a town of the ſame name, but Lire is the capital.

CANTERBURY, the capital of the county

county of Kent, with an archbiſhop's ſee, founded by Auguſtine the monk. The cathedral is a large ſuperb ſtructure, and was once very famous for the ſhrine of Thomas Becket. Beſides this it has 14 pariſh churches, and the remains of many Roman antiquities. Here is a caſtle much like that at Rocheſter, and the walls of the ſame thickneſs; there are alſo walls round the town, a deep ditch and a great rampart of earth within. It is a large, populous, trading place, and has a good ſilk manufactory, which was introduced by the Walloons in the reign of Q. Elizabeth. It has two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the river Stour, 26 miles S. E. by E. of Rocheſter, and 56 on the ſame point from London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

CANTIN CAPE, a promontory of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coaſt of Morocco, in Africa. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 32. 49. N.

CANTIRE, a peninſula of Scotland, ſtretching into the Iriſh ſea, W. of the iſle of Arran.

CANTON, a large, populous, wealthy city and ſea-port town of the province of Quantong in China. It is ſeated on the banks of one of the fineſt rivers in the empire, deep enough for large veſſels to come up to this place, where all the curioſities of China are brought. They have manufactures of their own, eſpecially in ſilk ſtuffs, and the number of tradeſmen is incredible. It yields a fine proſpect going up the river, being almoſt ſurrounded with green fields, mixed with pleaſant groves and eminences one above another. It conſiſts of three towns, divided by very high walls, and is about as large as Paris. The ſtreets are long and ſtrait, paved with flag-ſtones, and adorned with ſeveral triumphal arches. There are alſo bazars, or covered market-places, full of ſhops. The houſes are only a ground floor, built with earth, and covered with tiles; however, the ſhops give it a very neat look. The better ſort of people are carried about in chairs; but the common ſort walk bare-footed and bare-headed; and their goods are carried by porters, for they have no waggons. At the end of every ſtreet is a barrier, which is ſhut every evening, as well as the gates of the city; ſo that people are obliged to be at home early. The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many reſide. The number of inhabitants is computed at 1,000,000. Lon. 113. 7. E. lat. 23. 8. N.

CANTZ, a town of Sileſia, ſix miles W. of Breſlaw. Lon. 16. 36. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

CAORLO, a ſmall iſland in the gulph of Venice, on the coaſt of Friuli, 20 miles S. W. of Aquileia, ſubject to Venice. It has a town of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee.

CAPACIO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, 16 miles S. of Salerno. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

* CAPALITA, a large town of North America, and in the province of Guaxaca. The country round about it is full of ſheep, cattle, and excellent fruit.

* CAPDENAC, a town of France, in Quercy, ſeated on a craggy rock, and almoſt ſurrounded by the river Lot.

CAPE BRETON. See BRETON, CAPE.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, a fortreſs of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, and the chief that the Engliſh have in theſe parts. It is a ſtrong place, furniſhed with good rooms, and makes a handſome appearance, having a turret on the top. Near it is a round tower ſeated on a hill, and furniſhed with great guns. Juſt by the caſtle is a negroe town, which is the beſt built of any upon the coaſt: however, the inhabitants here as well as in other parts, go quite naked, except a clout or cloth to cover what decency obliges them to hide. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 4. 56. N.

CAPE DESEADO, a head-land in Terra del Fuego. Lon. 74. 18. W. lat. 55. 48. S. See TERRA DEL FUEGO.

* CAPE DOUGLAS, ſo named by Capt. Cook in his laſt voyage. It is a very lofty promontory, whoſe elevated ſummit appears above the clouds, forming two exceedingly high mountains. Lat. 58. 56. N. lon. 206. 10. E.

* CAPE FLATTERY, ſo named by Capt. Cook, on account of its promiſing at a diſtance what it denied on a nearer approach. Lat. 48. 15. N. lon. 235. 38. E. In this very latitude, geographers have placed the pretended ſtrait of Juan de Fuca; but nothing of that kind preſented itſelf to the view of Capt. Cook, nor is it probable that any ſuch thing ever exiſted.

CAPE of GOOD HOPE, which is the ſouthern extremity of Africa, lies in 81. 23. E. lon. 34. 29. S. lat. Here is a neat, well built town, all white, riſing in the midſt of a deſert, ſurrounded by black and dreary mountains; or, in other words, the

picture of ſucceſsful induſtry. But its appearance towards the ſea is not quite ſo picturesque as that of Funchal, in Madeira. The ſtore-houſes of the Dutch Eaſt-India company are all ſituated next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them on a gentle aſcent. The fort which commands the road, is on the E. ſide of the town, but ſeems not to be of great ſtrength; beſides which, there are batteries on both ſides. The ſtreets in the town are broad and regular; all the principal ones are planted with oaks, and ſome have in their middle a canal of running water, which, on account of its ſmall quantity, they are obliged to huſband by ſluices, ſo that parts of it are ſometimes entirely drained, and occaſion no very pleaſant ſmell. The national character of the Dutch ſtrongly manifeſts itſelf in this particular; their ſettlements being always ſupplied with canals, though reaſon and common ſenſe evidently prove their noxious influence on the health of the inhabitants, eſpecially at Batavia. The houſes are built of brick, and many of them are white-waſhed on the outſide. The rooms are in general lofty and ſpacious, and very airy, which the hot climate requires. There is but one Calviniſt church in the whole town, and that is extremely plain. That ſpirit of toleration, which has been ſo beneficial to the Dutch government at home, is not to be met with in their colonies. It is but very lately that they have ſuffered even the Lutherans to build churches at Batavia and at this place, and at the preſent time a clergyman of that perſuaſion is not tolerated at the Cape, but the inhabitants are obliged to content themſelves with the chaplains of Daniſh and Swediſh Eaſt India men, who give them a ſermon, and adminiſter the ſacrament once or twice a year. The religion of the ſlaves is as little regarded here as in the colonies of other European chriſtian ſtates. The ſlaves belonging to the company, who amount to ſeveral hundreds, are lodged and boarded in a ſpacious houſe erected for that purpoſe, where they are likewiſe kept at work. Another great building ſerves as an hoſpital for the ſailors belonging to the Dutch Eaſt-India ſhips, which touch here, and commonly have prodigious numbers of ſick on board, on their voyage from Europe towards India. The vaſt number of men, ſometimes ſix, ſeven, or eight hundred, which theſe ſhips carry out to ſupply the military in India, the ſmall room to which they are confined, and the ſhort allowance of water and ſalt proviſion they receive on a long voyage through the Torrid Zone, generally make conſiderable havock among them: it is therefore no uncommon circumſtance at the Cape, that a ſhip on her paſſage thither from Europe, loſes eighty or a hundred men, and ſends between two or three hundred others dangerouſly ill to the hoſpital. Nothing is more common, in this and other Dutch colonies, than to meet with ſoldiers in the company's ſervice, who, upon enquiry, acknowledge that they have been kidnapped in Holland. There is an apothecary's ſhop belonging to the hoſpital, where the moſt neceſſary remedies are prepared, but no expenſive drug is to be found there. Patients, who are able to walk, are ordered to go up and down the ſtreets every fair morning; and all kind of greens, pot-herbs, ſallads, and antiſcorbutics are raiſed for their uſe in an adjacent garden belonging to the company. Almoſt every inferior officer of the Dutch company's government, the members of the council excepted, let their ſupernumerary apartments to the officers and paſſengers in the various Engliſh, French, Daniſh, and Swediſh ſhips, which annually put in here, either on their voyage from or back to Europe. The ground behind the town gradually riſes on all ſides towards the mountains, called the Table-mountain, which is the higheſt; the Sugar loaf, ſo named from its form; the Lion's Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lion's Rump. From theſe mountains deſcend ſeveral rivulets which fall into the different bays, as Table-bay, Falſe-bay, &c. The higher grounds are covered with an immenſe variety of plants, amongſt which are a prodigious number of ſhrubs. Abundance of inſects of every ſort, ſeveral ſpecies of lizards, land-tortoiſes, and ſerpents, frequent the dry ſhrubbery, together with a great variety of ſmall birds. Some antelopes, howling baboons, ſolitary vultures, and toads, are ſometimes to be met with on the Table-mountain. The view from thence is very extenſive and picturesque, and all along the vallies and rivulets among theſe mountains, is a great number and variety of delightful plantations, of which that called Paradiſe is the moſt remarkable and enchanting.

* CAPE FRANCIS, a harbour in the iſland of St. Domingo, belonging to the French; and near it there is a very flouriſhing town. Lon. 72. 5. W. lat. 19. 57. N.

CAPE HORN, a cape at the extremity of

of Terra del Fuego. Situated in 55. 58. S. lat. and 67. 26. W. lon.

* CAPE NEWENHAM, diſcovered by Capt. Cook in 1778. It is a rocky point of conſiderable height, and ſtands in lon. 197. 36. E. and lat. 58. 42. N. Over it, or within it, two lofty hills riſe one behind the other, of which the eaſternmoſt is the higheſt. This country, as far as our navigators could diſcern, produces not a ſingle tree or ſhrub. The hills were naked; but on the lower ground there grew graſs and plants of various kinds. They met with no other animals than a doe and her fawn, and a dead ſea-horſe or cow that lay upon the beach, of which latter they ſaw a conſiderable quantity.

CAPE NOIR, a cape at the ſouthern extremity of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73. 3. W. lat. 54. 38. S.

CAPE PALMAS, a promontory on the Ivory coaſt of Guinea, in Africa. Lon. 6. 10. W. lat. 4. 10 N.

* CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, diſcovered by Capt. Cook, and ſo named by him, in 1778 This point of land is the weſtern extreme of all America hitherto known Lon 191. 45. E. lat. 65. 46. N.

CAPE-THREE-POINTS, a promontory on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, in Africa. Lon 1 16. W. lat. 4. 15. N.

CAPE VERD ISLANDS, iſlands ſituated between 22 and 25 W. lon and between 14 and 18. N. lat. upwards of 300 miles W. of Cape Verd, in Africa; many of them are only barren rocks. The chief of them are St Jago, Bravo, Fuogo, Mayo, Bonaviſta Sal, St Nicholas, St Lucia, St. Vincent, Sante Cruz, and St. Antonio. St. Jago, the largeſt, is about 150 miles in circumference, a mountainous and rocky country; but has ſome fruitful vallies in it, which produce Indian corn, cocoa-nuts cotton, palms, oranges, ſugar-canes, bananas, guava, and papaw-tree. Here is a conſiderable river that runs into the ſea at Ribeira Grande, a town that takes its name from thence, but moſt of theſe iſlands are ill ſupplied with water, which is only found in pits and wells. The natives of St. Jago are few in number, of a middle ſtature, ugly, and almoſt perfectly black, with frizzled woolly hair, and thick lips, like the moſt ill-looking kind of Negroes. There is a company of merchants at Liſbon, who have the excluſive right to trade to all the Cape Verd Iſlands, and keep an agent there for that purpoſe The company perfectly tyrannize over the inhabitants, and ſell their wretched merchandize at exorbitant prices. The better ſort wear ragged European clothes, but the reſt content themſelves with a few ſeparate articles of dreſs, either a ſhirt, or a waiſtcoat, or a pair of breeches, or a hat, and ſeem to be well pleaſed with their own appearance. Children go perfectly naked, till the age of puberty. The ſoil, which is fertile enough in the vallies, conſiſts of a kind of rubbiſh of cinders, and ochreous aſhes; and the rocks upon the ſea ſhore, as well as the ſtones upon the mountains, appear black and burnt. Theſe iſlands were diſcovered by Aulverio Nolli, a Genoeſe, in the ſervice of Portugal, about the middle of the 15th century.

CAPEL, a village in Surry, and the next pariſh to Darking, on the borders of Suſſex, where it is recorded, that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, part of a mountain, being divided from the other part, moved down to the very borders of a farm, leaving the land through which it paſſed full of hills and holes. If any ſuch thing happened, it probably could have ariſen from no other cauſe than an earthquake.

* CAPELLE, a town of France, Picardy, and in the Tierache, eight miles N E of Guiſe. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1636; but retaken the year after. Lon. 3 50. E. lat. 49 58. N.

* CAPESTAN, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Narbonne, near the river Aude, and the royal canal Lon. 3. 8. E. lat 43. 21. N.

CAPITANATA, one of the Twelve Provinces of the kingdom of Naples, in Italy, bounded on the N. by the Gulph of Venice, on the E. by the Terra-di-Bari, on the S. by the Baſilicata and the Farther Principato, and on the W. by the county di Moliſe and a ſmall part of Hither Abruzzo. It is a level country, without trees, a ſandy ſoil, and a hot air; the land, however, near the rivers, is fertile in paſtures. The capital town is Manfredonia.

CAPO FINO, a large barren rock in the territory of the Genoeſe, which has a caſtle on its eaſtern peak. Near it is a ſmall harbour of the ſame name, 18 miles E. by S. of Genoa.

* CAPO D'ISTRIA, a conſiderable town of Italy, in Iſtria, on the Gulph of Trieſte, with a biſhop's ſee, and ſubject to the Venetians. The air is wholeſome and temperate: its principal revenue conſiſts in wine and ſalt. It is eight miles S. of Trieſte, and 25 N. W. of Piſino. Lon. 14. 6. E. lat. 45. 49. N.

CAPPADOCIA was formerly part of Leſſer Aſia, now called Natolia. It has no modern name in general; but the Turks have four beglerbeglics, called Siwas, Trebizond, Maraſch, and Cogni.

CAPPEL CUNNON, a village in Cardiganſhire, in S. Wales, 15 miles E by N. of Cardigan.

CAPRARA, an iſle of Italy, in the Tuſcan Sea, to the N. E of Corſica, on which it depends. It is pretty populous, and has a ſtrong caſtle for its defence. It is about 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

CAPRI, an iſland of the Mediterranean, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, over againſt Sorento, famous for being the retreat of the emperor Tiberius. A vaſt quantity of quails come here every year, which makes the principal revenue of the biſhop, who is hence called the Biſhop of Quails. It is five miles in length, and two in breadth. Capri is the capital town.

CAPRI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in an iſland of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle garriſoned by the inhabitants. It was once a delightful place, and embelliſhed with variety of magnificent works, which were demoliſhed after the death of Tiberius. Lon. 14. 8. E. lat. 40. 11. N.

CAPUA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is two miles from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. It is the place where Hannibal and his officers trifled away their time in pleaſures, during which the Romans recovered [illegible]m their conſternation after the battle [illegible] Cannæ. It was taken by the allied ar[illegible]n 1707; and is ſeated on the river Vo[illegible]no. 15 miles N. of Naples, and 80 S. [illegible] of Rome. Lon. 14. 19. E. lat. 41. 7. N.

CAPUL, one of the Philippine iſlands in Aſia, eight miles in compaſs. It is both fertile and pleaſant.

CARACAS, CARACOS, or ST. JOHN DE LEON, a conſiderable town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Venezuela. It is rich, and ſeated in a plain abounding in cattle and cocoa-nuts, of which chocolate is made. It was plundered by the French in 1679. Lon. 63. 48. W. lat. 9. 32. N.

CARAMANIA, a conſiderable province of Turky in Aſia, and in the S. part of Natolia. Moſt of the houſes have turrets ſo contrived, as to cool the rooms in ſummer. Satalia is the capital town.

* CARAMANTA, a town in S America, capital of a province of the ſame name, in Terra-Firma. Lon. 75. 15. W. lat. 5. 18. N.

* CARAMANTA, a province of S. America, lying on both ſides the river Cauca; bounded on the N. by the diſtrict of Carthagena, on the E. by New Granada, on the S. and W. by Popayan, and the audience of Panama. It is a valley ſurrounded by high mountains, and there are rivulets from whence the natives get very good ſalt.

CARARA, a ſmall town of Italy, in the duchy of Maſſa, between the towns of Maſſa and Sarzana, and five miles from each. Near this place there are ſeveral quarries of marble, of divers colours, from whence it probably took its name. Lon 9. 55. E 44. 5. N.

CARASU-MESTRO, a river of Romania, in Turky, which takes its riſe in Mount Rhodolpho, and falls into the Archipelago.

CARASU, a river of Natolia, which riſes in Great Carmania, croſſes part of Aladula, and at length falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The water of this river is ſo cold, that when Alexander the Great bathed in it, it threw him into a dangerous diſeaſe. The emperor Barbaroſſa was killed by it on his return from the Holy Land, in the year 1100.

* CARASUS, a famous lake in Bulgaria, and in the country of the Dobuſian-Tartars. It is ſaid to be 55 miles in circumference, and to contain ſeveral ſmall iſlands. It is formed by a branch of the river Danube, not far from the place where it falls into the Black Sea.

* CARAVACCA, or THE CROSS OF CARAVACCA, a town of Spain, ſeated among the mountains near the river Segura, in Murcia, on the confines of Andaluſia and New Caſtile. They pretend to have a croſs here, which was brought by an angel to a prieſt who was going to ſay maſs to a Mooriſh king. It is 50 miles N. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 38. 5. N.

CARBON, antiently the Alpheus, one of the principal rivers of the Morea, in European Turky.

CARCASSONE, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. It is divided into the Higher and Lower town by the river Aude. In the Upper there is a ſtrong

ſtrong caſtle and the cathedral church. The Lower is almoſt ſquare, and very regularly built. They have manufactures of all ſorts of cloth, which makes the inhabitants very rich. It is 15 miles W. of Narbonne, and 400 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

CARDIFF, a town of S. Wales, in Glamorganſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Tave, over which there is a handſome bridge, and is a large, compact, well-built town, having a caſtle, a wall, and four gates. It has a conſiderable trade with Briſtol; for veſſels of ſmaller burden may come to the bridge. At preſent it has but one church, the water having deſtroyed the other. The conſtable of the caſtle is the chief magiſtrate, whom they call mayor: beſides him, there are two bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, 12 common council-men, two ſerjeants at mace, and eight conſtables. It contains two pariſhes, and about 300 houſes, formed into broad paved ſtreets. Here the aſſizes and ſeſſions for the county are held; and it ſends one member to parliament. Near it are ſome iron-works. It is 12 miles E. of Cowbridge, and 164 W. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

CARDIGAN, a principal town of Cardiganſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tueſdays and Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the river Tivy, over which there is a handſome ſtone-bridge with ſeveral arches. It is the ſhire town, where the aſſizes are held, and the county gaol kept. The ſhire hall is well built; and it ſends one member to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 33 miles N. E. by E. of St. David's, and 225 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 38. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

* CARDIGANSHIRE, a county in S. Wales, 42 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, lying upon the coaſt of the Iriſh ſea, which bounds it on the W. Radnorſhire is on the E. Merionethſhire on the N. and Carmarthenſhire on the S. The air is milder here than in other parts of Wales; and to the W. and S. are plains fruitful in corn. It contains 3150 houſes, 35,380 inhabitants, 64 pariſhes, and four market-towns; and ſends one member to parliament. There are ſeveral ſmall rivers, which, riſing in the mountains, fall into the ſea, but the Tivy is the principal. It abounds with veins of lead and ſilver ore; a ton of which laſt will yield 70 or 80 ounces of ſilver. The mines have been worked ſeveral times to great advantage; and particularly Sir Hugh Middleton cleared 2000l. a month for ſeveral years together, which enabled him to bring the New-River water to London. Some private adventurers have attempted to work them, but have failed for want of a ſufficient ſtock.

CARDIGAN-BAY, in the county of Cardigan, is at the mouth of the Tave, and extends to Barſey iſland in Carnarvonſhire; is 40 miles from one cape to the other, and affords good ſhelter for ſhips when the wind is at E. The water is from ſeven to 25 fathoms deep, but there is no harbour in the whole bay capable of receiving ſhips of great burthen; ſo that if the wind ſhould ſhift ſuddenly to the W. and blow hard, it would be difficult for them to weather either of the capes, if they anchored in the bottom of the bay.

CARDONA, a handſome ſtrong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a ſtrong caſtle, and the title of a duchy. Near it is an inexhauſtible mountain of ſalt, of ſeveral colours, as red, white, carnation, and green, but when waſhed it became white. There are alſo vineyards, which produce excellent wine, and very lofty pine-trees. It is ſeated on an eminence near the river Cardenero, 40 miles N. E. of Taragona, and 30 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

CARDULI, or CARDUELIA, a country of Aſia, lying between the Black and the Caſpian Seas. Teflis is the capital town.

CARDYKE, or CAER-DYKE, in Northamptonſhire, is a Roman work, beginning a quarter of a mile below Peterborough, within a furlong of the Nen, and paſſing through Bonfield, Newark, Peakirk, and Northborough, ends near Deeping-Gate, where it goes into Lincolnſhire. It was probably cut to drain the fenny level thereabouts, and made navigable for the benefit of trade.

CARELIA, the eaſtern province of Finland; divided into Swediſh Carelia, and Muſcovita Carelia. The capital of the latter is Povenza, and of the former Weiburg. The Swedes and Muſcovites have often diſputed about this country, but almoſt all now belongs to the latter.

CARELSCROON, a ſea port town of Sweden, in Blekingia, or Bleking, on the Baltick Sea, with a very good harbour, defended by two forts. It was built in 1679, and is very populous, with arſenals for the marine: the houſe of the director-general of the admiralty is in this town, and

and here the Swedes lay up their royal navy. Lon. 15. 25. E. lat. 56 20. N.

CARENTAN, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and on the Contentin, with an ancient caſtle: eight miles from the ſea, and 95 W. of Rouen. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 49. 16. N.

* CAREX, an iſland of Aſia, in the Perſian Gulph, about 10 miles in circumference. It is 125 miles S. of Buſſarah.

CARGAPOI, a town of Muſcovy, in the Province of Dwina, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, 130 miles S. W. of Archangel. Lon. 38. 5. E. lat. 62. 36. N

CARIATI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Hither Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a principality. It is two miles from the gulph of Taranto, and 47 N. E. of Coſenza. Lon. 17. 19. E. lat. 39. 35. N.

CARIBEANA, now called PARIA, or NEW ANDALUSIA, a country in South America: the inhabitants have much the ſame cuſtoms as the Caribbees.

CARIBBEE ISLANDS, are iſlands of America in the Weſt-Indies, divided among ſeveral European nations, of which Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Kitts, Antigua, Nevis, and ſeveral ſmaller belong to the Engliſh; Hiſpaniola, to the Spaniards and French; Cuba, which is the largeſt, to the Spaniards; Martinico, to the French; Euſtatia, to the Dutch; beſides many others, as will be taken notice of in their proper places.

CARIBBEES, the original inhabitants of the Caribbee Iſland[illegible]w almoſt rooted out, except in ſome [illegible] poſſeſſed by the Europeans. They ha[illegible]nerally been accounted canibals or [illegible]eaters, but very falſely. They are [illegible]a melancholy, thoughtful, and idle [illegible]ition, and generally live a long wh[illegible] They are of a copper colour, with lo[illegible]lack coarſe hair, and beardleſs, like th[illegible]eſt of the native Americans. They we[illegible] ſtark naked before the coming of the Europeans; but now thoſe that live in the ſmall iſlands with them are a little more modeſt. They have ſeveral wives without any regard to conſanguinity; but as for their religion, it is hard to ſay what it is.

CARIGNANO, a town of Piedmont in Italy, with the title of a principality, ſeated in a diſtrict of the ſame name. It was taken by the French in 1544, who demoliſhed the fortifications, but ſpared the caſtle. It was alſo taken and retaken in 1691; and is ſeated on the river Po, three miles S. of Turin, and 15 S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 57. N.

CARINOLA, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di Lavora, ſeated near Mount Maſſico, 11 miles N. W. of Capua, and 25 N W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat 41. 15 N.

CARINTHIA, a province of Germany, in the dominions of Auſtria, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by Auſtria, on the E. by Styria, on the S. by Carniola and Friuli, on the W. by Tirol, and the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg. It abounds in corn, and the greateſt part belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. Clagenfurt is the capital town.

CARIPOUS, a people of S. America, inhabiting a country to the N. of the river of the Amazons, who are always at war with the Caribbees. They are briſk, bold, courageous, and very well diſpoſed, conſidering they are ſavages.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, ſeated in the middle of the Iſle of Wight, and is the place where Charles I. was impriſoned in 1647. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

CARISTO, an epiſcopal town of Greece, in the eaſtern part of the iſland of Negropoint, near Cape Loro. Lon. 24. 45. E. lat. 38. 4 N.

CARLINGFORD, a ſea-port town of Ireland, ſeated on Carlingford-Bay, in the county of Lowth and province of Leinſter, 21 miles N. of Drogheda. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 54. 11. N.

CARLISLE, a city of Cumberland, of which it is the capital, with a market on Saturdays It is a place of great antiquity, and ſeated at the confluence of ſeveral rivers, which almoſt encompaſs it. The river Peterill being on the E. Cauda on the W. and Eden on the N. which ſoon after falls into the ſea. It is ſurrounded with walls, and fortified with a caſtle, which ſtands on the W. ſide of the town: the houſes are well built, and the cathedral church is a ſtately ſtructure, with curious workmanſhip. It is a place of ſome trade in fuſtains, linen-cloth, and calico-printing: the latter has been lately introduced by Mr. Brummel, and is now brought to great perfection, and flouriſhes much. It ſends two members to parliament. The gates are called Iriſh, Engliſh, and Scotch. It is 60 miles S. of Edinburgh, 70 N. of Lancaſter, and 301 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 54. 56. N. The Picts, or Roman wall, runs hence to Newcaſtle, of which there are ſtill ſome remains. It was poſſeſſed by

by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the Duke of Cumberland.

CARLOSTAD, or CARLSTAD, a town of Sweden in Wermeland, ſeated on the lake Waner, 133 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 13. 43. E. lat. 59. 16. N.

CARLOSTAD, or CARISTADT, a town of Hungary, capital of Croatia, and the uſual reſidence of the governors of the province. It is ſeated on the river Kulp, eight miles E. of Metchling, and 140 S. of Vienna. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 15. 21. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

* CARLOWITZ, a ſmall town of Hungary in Sclavonia, remarkable for a peace concluded here between the Turks and Chriſtians in 1669. It is ſeated on the W. ſide of the Danube, five miles from Peterwaradin, and 38 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 5. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

CARISTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhoprick of Wurtſburg, ſeated on the river Maine, 16 miles N. of Wurtſburg. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 49. 56 N.

CARMAGNIOLA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, which gives title to a count. It has a ſtrong citadel, is a trading place, and was taken by the French in 1691, but retaken by prince Eugene the ſame year; it is ſeated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Po, 14 miles S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 51. N.

CARMARTHEN, the capital town of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with two markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays It is pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the river Towy, over which there is a large ſtone bridge, to which ſmall veſſels may come up to unload their goods. It is a corporation, and the place where the aſſizes are held; was once fortified with a wall and a ſtrong caſtle, and is at preſent a conſiderable place, ſending one member to parliament. It is 24 miles S. E. of Cardigan, 42 from Brecknock, and 207 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 23. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

* CARMARTHENSHIRE, a county of South Wales, 48 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and bounded by Cardiganſhire on the N. Briſtol Channel on the S. Brecknock and Glamorganſhire on the E. and Pembrokeſhire on the W. It is fruitful in corn and graſs, having many pleaſant and rich meadows; alſo wood, coal, and ſea-fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon, which is exceeding good. The air is mild and wholeſome, it not being ſo mountainous as other counties. It contains 2765 houſes, 16,590 inhabitants, 145 pariſhes, eight market towns, and ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the ſhire town. It is watered with ſeveral rivers and ſmall ſtreams. The chief town is Carmarthen.

* CARMEL, a high mountain in Paleſtine, noted for being the retreat of the Prophet Elias, and a monaſtery of Carmelites. It is covered with ſhrubs and groves, which ſhelter game of every kind; above it there are ſeveral villages belonging to the Arabs.

CARMONA, a town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the county of Goritz, ſeated on a mountain near the river Indri. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is ſeven miles N. W. of Goritz. Lon. 13. 23. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

CARMONA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia. The gate towards Seville is one of the moſt extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain. It is ſeated in a fertile country, 25 miles E. of Seville. Lon. 4. 48. W. lat. 37. 24. N.

CARNARVON, a town of Carnarvonſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and has a proſpect into the Iſle of Angleſea: it is a place of great ſtrength, as well by nature as art, being ſurrounded on all ſides, except the E. with the ſea and two rivers. It had a ſtrong caſtle, now in ruins, and has only one pariſh church, but the houſes and ſtreets are tolerably handſome. It has the title of an earldom, and ſends two members to parliament; is governed by the conſtable of the caſtle, who, by patent, is always mayor. It is ſeven miles S. W. of Bangor, and 251 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 53. [illegible] N.

* CARNARVONSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 50 [illegible]es in length, 13 in breadth, and bo[illegible]d on the N. and W. by the ſea, on [illegible] S. by Merionethſhire, and on the E. by Denbighſhire. The air is ſharp and cold, it being full of high mountains, lakes, and rocks; however, there are ſeveral fruitful bottoms and pleaſant valleys, which feed ſheep, cattle, and goats; and its rivers are full of fiſh. It contains 2765 houſes, 16,790 inhabitants, 68 pariſhes, and ſix market-towns. The higheſt mountain is called Snowdon-Hill, which is boggy on the top, and has two lakes full of fiſh. The ſheep, which feed on the ſides of it, yield the ſweeteſt mutton in Wales. It ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Carnarvon, which is the principal town.

* CARNERO, the name of a part of the gulph of Venice, which extends from the weſtern ſide of Iſtria to the iſland of Groſſa, and to the coaſts of Morlakia.

CARNIA, a province of Turky, in Europe, in Lower Albania, called Alſos Deſpotat.

CARNIOLA, a conſiderable province of Germany, in the territories of the houſe of Auſtria, bounded on the N. by Carinthia and Styria, on the E. by Sclavonia and Croatia, on the S. by Morlachia and Iſtria, and on the W. by Friuli. It is full of rocks and mountains, but produces corn, wine, and oil. Laubach is the capital town.

CAROLINA, is divided into N. and S. comprehending two of the United States of North America. It is bounded on the N. by Virginia, on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by Florida, and on the W. by Louiſiana, lying between 30 and 35 degrees N. lat. The chief produce is tobacco, indigo, and rice. The animals, trees, fruits, and plants, are much the ſame as in Virginia; ſuch as a wild animal reſembling a bull, with very long hair, ſhort legs, large bodies, and great bunches on their backs near the ſhoulders. Their horns are black and ſhort, and they have a great beard under their muzzles, and ſo much hair on their heads, that it hides their eyes, which gives them a hideous look. They have bears, whoſe fleſh is eſteemed good eating; and they make hams of their legs. Beſides theſe they have cat-a-mountains, wild cats, wolves, a ſort of tigers, beavers, otters, muſk-rats, poſſums, racoons, minxes, water-rats, a kind of rabbits, elks, different from the European, ſtags, fallow-deer, ſeveral ſorts of ſquirrels, foxes, and two ſorts of rats. The birds are ſo numerous, that it would be tedious even to mention their names; and there are many ſorts of fiſh, quite unknown to theſe parts of the world. Their native fruits are chiefly peaches, but they have ſome of the beſt of fruits tranſplanted from Europe, which thrive very well. The native Americans are of the ſame ſhape, colour, and ſtature, as in other parts of America, they being all of a red copper complexion, with coarſe black hair, and no beards; and here, as in other places, each man has ſeveral wives. The other commodities of Carolina not yet mentioned, are corn, naval ſtores and ſkins; which laſt they purchaſe of the native Americans.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, are thoſe which divide Hungary and Tranſylvania from Poland.

* CARPENTER'S-LAND, a country of Aſia, and the N. E. part of New Holland, of which we know but little. The natives are all blacks, and paint their bodies; but whether for ornament or terror is uncertain. They have the worſt features of any people in the world yet known: their hair is frizzled, and all that have been yet ſeen, want two of their fore-teeth. They live chiefly on ſhell-fiſh, which they get on the ſhore; and have no houſes, at leaſt none that the ſailors could ſee.

CARPENTRAS, an epiſcopal town of France in Provence, and capital of Venaiſſin. It is ſubject to the pope, and is ſeated on the river Auſon, at the foot of a mountain, 12 miles S. E. of Orange, and 14 N. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 6. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a ſtrong caſtle, and the title of a principality; eight miles N. of Modena, and 12 S. W. of Mirandola. Lon. 11. 16. E. lat. 44. 41. N.

CARPI, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, memorable for a victory gained by the Imperialiſts over the French in 1701. It is ſeated on the river Adige, 24 miles S. E. of Verona, and ſubject to the Venetians. Lon. 11. 39. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

* CARPIO, a town of Spain in Andaluſia, ſeated on the Guadalquivir, with the title of a marquiſate.

CARRAVEIRA, a town of Turky in Europe, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. Lon. 22. 11. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

CARRICK, a diſtrict of the ſhire of Air, in Scotland, very fertile and pleaſant.

CARRICK ON SURE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary and province of Munſter, 14 miles N. W. of Waterford. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

CARRICK FERGUS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim and province of Ulſter; it is a borough and market town, very rich and populous, with a good harbour and a caſtle, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on a bay of the Iriſh channel of the ſame name; 13 miles E. of Antrim, and 85 N. of Dublin. Lon. 5. 46. W. lat. 54. 43. N.

CARS, or KARS, a conſiderable and ſtrong town of Aſia in Armenia, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, with a fortified caſtle, almoſt impregnable. It is 100 miles N. E. of Erzerum, and 100 S. E. of Trebiſoud. Lon. 41. 56. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

* CAR-

CARSCHI, a large and populous town of Aſia in Tartary, and in Bokaria, ſeated in a very fertile country.

CARSE OF GOWRY, a diſtrict of Perthſhire, in Scotland. It is reckoned the moſt fertile ſpot in the whole kingdom, but labours under a ſcarcity of fuel.

CARSHALTON, a village in Surrey, ſituated S. W. of Croydon, near Banſtead Downs. It lies among many ſprings, which, joining others from Croydon and Beddington, form a river in the very ſtreet called Wandel. This village has many fine houſes belonging to the citizens of London, ſome of them built with great grandeur and expence.

CARTAMA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, formerly pretty conſiderable. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain near the river Guadala-Medina, eight miles N. W. of Malaga. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 36. 40. N.

CARTESURA, a town of Aſia in the Eaſt-Indies, and capital of the empire of Java, in an iſland of the ſame name.

CARTERET, a town of N. America, in South Carolina.

CARTHAGENA, a famous ſea-port town of Spain in the kingdom of Murcia, and capital of a territory of the ſame name; built by Aſdrubal, a Carthaginian general, and named after Carthage. It has the beſt harbour in Spain, but nothing very conſiderable, the biſhop's ſee being transferred to Toledo. It was taken by Sir John Leak in 1706, but the Duke of Berwick retook it afterwards. It is ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, 27 miles S. of Murcia. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 37. 38. N.

CARTHAGENA, a large, rich, and ſtrong town of S. America, and capital of a province of the ſame name on the coaſt of Terra Firma, with a biſhop's ſee, and one of the beſt harbours in America. The entrance into this is ſo narrow, that only one ſhip can enter at a time; and it is defended by three forts. All the revenues of the King of Spain from New Granada and Terra Firma, are brought to this place. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty: but admiral Vernon, in 1741, though he had taken the caſtles, was obliged to abandon the ſiege, for want of ſkill in the commanders of the land forces, and the ſickneſs that was among them, not to mention the difference between the admiral and general. Lon. 75. 22. W. lat. 10. 27. N.

CARTHAGE, a famous town in Africa, which once diſputed the empire of the world with Rome, but was at length levelled with the ground by the Romans; ſome of the ruins are yet to be ſeen on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, 10 miles N. E. of Tunis, near a promontory, ſtill called Cape Carthage. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 36 50. N.

CARTHAGO, a conſiderable town of N. America in Mexico, in the province of Coſtarica, with a biſhop's ſee, and a Spaniſh governor. It is a very rich trading place, and is 360 miles W. of Panama. Lon. 83. 0. W. lat. 9. 5. N.

CARTMEL, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated among the hills called Cartmel-Fells, not far from the ſea, and near the river Kent; adorned with a very handſome church, built in the form of a croſs like a cathedral. The market is well ſupplied with corn, ſheep, and fiſh. It is 12 miles N. by W. of Lancaſter, and 260 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

CARWAR, a town of Aſia, on the coaſt of Malabar in the E. Indies, and where the E. India Company have a factory, fortified with two baſtions. The valley about it abound in corn and pepper, which laſt is the beſt in the Eaſt Indies. The woods on the mountains abound with quadrupeds, ſuch as tigers, wolves, monkies, wild hogs, deer, elks, and a ſort of beeves of a prodigious ſize. The religion of the natives is Paganiſm, and they have a great many ſtrange and ſuperſtitious cuſtoms. It is 60 miles S. of Goa. Lon. 73. 51. E. lat. 14. 31. N.

CASA DEL CAMPO, a palace belonging to the king of Spain, ſeated on the W. ſide of Madrid in New Caſtile, directly oppoſite the caſtle on the other ſide of the river. It is a delightful place, and has an enchanting grove.

CASAL, a ſtrong town of Italy in Montferrat, with a citadel and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1640; and the duke of Mantua ſold it to the French in 1681. In 1695 it was taken by the allies, who demoliſhed the fortifications, but the French retook it, and fortified it again. The king of Sardinia became maſter of it in 1706, from whom the French took it in 1745; however, the king of Sardinia got poſſeſſion again in 1746. A terrible earthquake happened here in the beginning of the year 1783. See CALABRIA. It is ſeated on the river Po, 37 miles N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 45. 18. N.

CASAL-MAGGIORE, a ſmall ſtrong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſeated

ſeated on the river Po, 20 miles S. E. of Cremona. Lon. 10 35. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

CASAN, a conſiderable town of Aſia, and capital of the kingdom of the ſame name in the Ruſſian empire, with a ſtrong caſtle, a citadel, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The country about it is very fertile in all ſorts of fruits, corn, and pulſe. It carries on a great trade in furs, and furniſhes wood for the building of ſhips. The kingdom of Caſan is bounded on the N. by Permia, on the E. by Siberia, on the S. by the river Wolga, and on the W. by the province of Moſcow. Lon. 49. 13. E. lat. 55. 44. N.

* CASBA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, ſeated in a fertile plain, five miles from Tunis.

CASBIN, or CASWIN, a large town of Perſia, in Irac Agemi, where ſeveral of the kings of Perſia have reſided. The houſes are, for the moſt part, below the ſurface of the earth near them; as are alſo many of the gardens. The air is ſubject to ſuch ſudden changes, from heat to cold, and the contrary, that it is very unwholeſome for ſtrangers. Nadir Shah built a palace here, encloſed with a wall a mile and a half in circumference. The town is encloſed with a wall of about four miles in circumference; and there are a great number of turrets and port-holes for arrows. It carries on a great trade, and is ſeated near the high mountain Elwend, where there are fine quarries of white marble, 180 miles N. of Iſpahan. Lon. 52. 16. E. lat. 35. 30 N.

CASCAIS, a town of Portugal in Eſtremadura, ſeated at the mouth of the river Tago, 17 miles E. of Liſbon. Lon. 8. 43. W. lat. 38. 40. N.

CASCHAW, or CASSOVIA, a town of Upper Hungary, ſeated on the river Horat, 115 miles N. E. of Buda, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 21. 25. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

CASERTA, an epiſcopal town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with the title of a duchy; ſeated at the foot of a mountain of the ſame name, eight miles S. E. of Capua, and 12 E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 34. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

CASHAN. See CACHANG.

CASHEL, or CACHIL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munſter, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is 13 miles N. W. of Clonmel. Lon. 7. 33. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

* CASHGAR, a kingdom of Aſia, in Tartary, otherwiſe called Little Bocharia; bounded on the N. by the Calmucks and Mungals, on the E. by Tibet and the Deſerts of Gobi, on the S. by the dominions of the Great Mogul, from which it is ſeparated by the high mountains of Imaus, called by the Tartars Mus-ſtag, and on the W. by Great Bocharia. This country is pretty populous and fertile, but the air is cold on account of the mountains. Here are rich mines of gold and ſilver, which the natives do not meddle with, becauſe they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The muſk-animals are found in this country; and they have ſeveral precious ſtones beſides diamonds. The chief town is Caſhgar.

* CASHGAR, a town of Aſia, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name; it ſtands at the foot of the mountains, and enjoys a pretty good trade with the neighbouring countries. The houſes are of ſtone, and very good. Both men and women have gowns which fall down to the calves of their legs, and faſtened to their bodies with girdles; with cloſe breeches, and boots of Ruſſia leather, for both ſexes dreſs alike. Their complexion is ſwarthy, and they have all black hair; but it is hard to ſay what their religion is exactly. Lon. 73. 25. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

CASHIOBERY, a village of Hertfordſhire, in the pariſh of Watford. It is ſaid to have been the reſidence of the Mercian kings during the Saxon heptarchy, till Offa gave it to the monaſtery of St. Alban's. It is 16 miles N. of London.

* CASHMIRI, a province of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, about 75 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; ſurrounded with high mountains on all ſides. It is exceedingly pleaſant, very populous, and abounds with paſture, cattle, rice, wheat, pulſe, and honey. The inhabitants are well made, active, ingenious, and have ſeveral curious manufactures, much valued in India. They are all Mahometans or idolaters. Caſhmire is the capital town.

CASHMIRE, a large town of Aſia, capital of a province of the ſame name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is ſeated on the ſide of a large freſh-water lake. Lon. 75. 25. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

* CASLONA, a town of Spain in Andaluſia, five miles N. W. of Baeza.

CASPIAN SEA, a great lake or ſea of Aſia, bounded by the country of the Calmuck Tartars on the N. by Bocharia and part of Perſia on the E. by another part of Perſia on the S. and by another part of Perſia and Circaſſia on the W. being about

about 400 miles in length from N. to S. and 300 in breadth from E. to W. Several great rivers fall into this ſea, and yet it never ſeems to increaſe, though it has no communication with any other ſea. It is ſometimes very dangerous for ſailors, though it hath no obſervable tide. It abounds in fiſh, which are thought to be better than in other ſeas. Lon. from 49. to 55. E. lat. from 37. to 47. N.

CASSANO, a ſmall town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a fortified caſtle; memorable for an obſtinate battle fought here by the Auſtrians and French in 1705 It is ſeated on the river Adda, 15 miles N. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 24. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

CASSANO, or COSSANO, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in Hither Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee; 35 miles N. of Coſenza. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 55. N.

CASSEL, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of the landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel, with a palace, where the landgrave reſides, which is nearly as ſtrong as a citadel, and is accounted one of the handſomeſt in all Germany. The town is divided into the old, the new, and the upper; the laſt of which is without the walls, and chiefly inhabited by French refugees, who carry on a woollen manufactory. The ſtreets are broad, the market-places ſpacious, and there are four churches. The caſtle or palace, from whence there is an extenſive and delightful proſpect, is built with free-ſtone. The gardens, the arſenal, and the cabinet of curioſities, deſerve the attention of travellers. The French refugees have a church of their own. It is ſeated near the river Fuld, on the frontiers of Brunſwick, 45 miles N. E. of Marpurg, 27 N. E. of Waldeck, and 40 S. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 34. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

CASSEL, a town of French Flanders, and capital of a chatellanie of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a mountain, whence may be ſeen 32 towns, and commands a proſpect of the ſea, though 50 miles from it. It is 10 miles N. E. of St. Omer's, and 15 S. E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

* CASSINOGOROD, a conſiderable town of the Ruſſian empire, in the province of Caſſinow, ſeated on a mountain near the river Occa. Lon. 44. 30. E lat. 55. 29. N.

* CASSOVIA, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Abanwyewar, with the fineſt arſenal in Hungary. The Imperialiſts took it from the malecontents in 1685, after a long ſiege. It is near the river Horat, 55 miles N. E. of Agria, and 37 N. of Tokay. Lon. 21. 13. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

* CASSUBIA, a territory of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, lying on the Caſpian Sea. It is about 48 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; the principal towns are Colberg, Belgard, and Coſlin.

CASSUMBAZAR, a town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal, where the Engliſh and Dutch have factories. It is large and rich, being much frequented by merchants. The country about it is healthy and fruitful, and the inhabitants have ſeveral good manufactures. It is ſeated on the river Ganges, 100 miles N. of Hughley. Lon. 85. 22. E lat. 23. 40. N.

CASTANOVITS, a town of Croatia, ſeated on the river Unna, which divides Chriſtendom from Turky; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 17. 19. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

* CASTELAMARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour; 15 miles S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 35. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

CASTEL-ARAGONESE, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the iſland of Sardinia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. It is ſeated on the N. W. coaſt of the iſland, 20 miles N. E. of Saſſari. Lon. 9. 1. E. lat. 40 56. N.

* CASTEL-BALDO, a ſmall town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, and ſeated on the river Adige, 15 miles W. of Rovigo, and 55 S. E. of Verona. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 45. 5. N

* CASTLEBAR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, 35 miles N. of Galway. Lon. 9. 15. W. lat. 53. 54 N.

CASTEL-BRANCO, a town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Beira; ſeated on the river Lyra, 38 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 40. W. lat. 39. 59 N.

CASTEL-FRANCO, a very ſmall, but well fortified frontier-town of the Boloneſe, in Italy, belonging to the Pope.

CASTEL-DE-VIDE, a ſmall ſtrong town of Alentejo It was taken by Philip V. and is eight miles N. of Port Alegre. Lon. 7. 31. W. lat. 39. 15. N.

* CASTEL-FOLIT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on an inacceſſible eminence, between Gironne and Gan-

gredon, about 15 miles from each, and near the river Fulvia.

CASTEL-GANDOLPHO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with caſtle, to which the Pope retires in the ſummer-ſeaſon; 10 miles S. by E. of Rome. Lon. 12 36. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

* CASTEL-GELOUX, a town of France, in Gaſcony, ſeated on the river Avance, and is a place of pretty good trade. Lon. 0 25 E. lat. 44. 20. N.

* CASTEL-NOVO, a ſtrong town of Dalmatia, ſubject to the Venetians, ſeated on the gulph of Cataro, 12 miles W. of a town of the ſame name. Lon. 18. 29 E. lat 42. 36. N.

CASTEL-RODRIGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los Montes, 30 miles N. W. of Cividad Rodrigo. Lon. 6. 22. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

* CASTEL-NOVO DE CARFAGNANA, a town of Italy, in the Modeneſe, with a ſtrong fortreſs. It is the capital of the valley of Carfagnana; and ſeated on the river Serchio, 17 miles above Lucca. Lon. 10. 40. E lat. 44. 5. N.

* CASTEL DEI OVO, a ſmall iſland in the Tuſcan Sea, in the gulph of Naples, near a town of that name, to which it is joined by a ſtone-bridge.

* CASTEL ST. JOANNE, a handſome town of Italy, in the duchy of Placentia, ſeated in a country abounding in rice.

* CASTELNAU DE BARBARENS, a town of France, in Armagnac, in the county of Aſterac, ſeated on the river Ral.

* CASTELNAU DE BRASSAC, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Caſtres, ſeated on a river that falls into the Ajoux

* CASTELNAU DE BRETENOUS, a town of France, in Quercy, ſeated on the river Seine, near its confluence with the Dordogne.

* CASTELNAU D'ESTRIOND, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Thouloufe.

* CASTELNAU DE MAGNIOC, a town of France, in Armagnac, ſeated on the river Gert.

* CASTELNAU DE MORTARTIER, a town of France, in Quercy, ſeated on a mountain, between the rivers Lute and Bargalone.

* CASTELNAU DE MONTMEREIL, a town of France, in Albigois, to the S. of La Vere.

* CASTELLANE, a town of France, in Provence, and in the dioceſe of Senez. 34. E. lat. 43. 56. N

* CASTELLANNETA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated on the river Talvo, eight miles W. of Molota, and 15 N. W. of Tarentum. Lon. 17. 13 E. lat. 40. 44. N.

* CASTELLAZO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for a battle fought between the French and Auſtrians in 1704. It is two miles E. of Alexandria, and 10 S. W of Tortona. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 45. 3. N.

* CASTELLON, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, five miles N. W of Roſes. Lon. 2. 58 E. lat 42 18. N.

* CASTELNAUDARY, a conſiderable town of France, in Lower Languedoc, famous for the rout of the rebels in 1632, when the duke of Montmorenci was taken priſoner It is ſeated on an eminence, 15 miles W of Carcaſſonne, and 32 S E. of Toulouſe. Lon. 2. 0. L lat. 43. 19 N.

CASTERTON BRIG, a village in Rutlandſhire, which has its name from a bridge over the Guaſh or waſh here, two miles beyond Stamford, in the road to York. It is ſuppoſed to be one of the Roman ſtations, from their coins often dug up at this place. It is alſo called Great Caſterton, to diſtinguiſh it from the next pariſh, which is called Caſterton Parva.

CASTIGLIONE, a ſmall ſtrong town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, with a caſtle. It was taken by the Germans in 1701, and the French defeated the Imperialiſts near it in 1706. It is 20 miles N. W of Mantau. Lon. 10. 32. E lat. 45 23. N

CASTILE, NEW, or THE KINGDOM OF TOLEDO, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by Old Caſtile, on the E. by the kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia, on the S. by that of Murcia and Andaluſia, and on the W. by the kingdom of Leon. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N. Mancha to the E. and Sierra to the S. Madrid is the capital. Both theſe provinces are very well watered with rivers, and the air is generally pure and healthy; but the land is mountainous, dry, and uncultivated, through the lazineſs of the inhabitants. The north part produces fruits and wine, and the ſouth good paſtures and fine wool. Theſe provinces are divided by a long chain of mountains, which run from E. to W.

CASTILE, OLD, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom. It is about 192 miles in length, and 115 in breadth; bounded

bounded on the S. by New Caſtile, on the E. by Arragon and Navarre, on the N. by Biſcay and Aſturia, and on the W. by the kingdom of Leon. Burgos is the capital town.

CASTILE-DE ORO, a large and fertile country in South America, of Terra Firma, lying to the W. of Oroonoko. It comprehends eight governments; namely, Terra Firma, Proper Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Veniſuela, New Andaluſia, Popayan, and the new kingdom of Granada.

CASTILLARA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſix miles N. E. of Mantua, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 10. 54. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

CASTILLON, a town of France, in Guienne; remarkable for a victory gained here by the French over the Engliſh in 1451. It is ſeated on the river Dordogne, 25 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

CASTLE-CARY, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is 12 miles S. E. of Wells, and 112 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

* CASTLE-COMB, a town of Wiltſhire, ſo called from its old caſtle. It formerly had a market, now diſuſed. It is ſeven miles N. W. of Chippenham, and 12 N. N. E. of Bath. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 51. 30 N.

* CASILE HEDINGHAM, a village in Eſſex, three miles N. of Halſted. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

CASTLE RISING, a town in the county of Norfolk, which had a market, now diſuſed, on account of its harbour being choſed up with ſand; it is, however, a mayor-town, and ſends two members to parliament. The caſtle, whence it has its name, is ſtill ſtanding; and here is an alms houſe for 24 poor widows. It is ſeven miles N. E. of Lynn, and 103 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

CASTLETOWN, the capital of the Iſle of Man, ſeated on the S. W. part of the iſland. It has a ſtrong caſtle, but of no great importance, on account of its diſtance from the rocky and ſhallow harbour. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

CASTON, a town in the county of Norfolk, with a market on Mondays. It is 10 miles N. by W. of Norfolk, and 113 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 22. E. lat. 52. 48. N.

CASTOR, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is 20 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 159 N. of London. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

CASTRES, a town of France, in Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. The Huguenots made it a ſort of a republic in 1629; but being vanquiſhed, the fortifications were demoliſhed. It is 20 miles S. of Albi. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 43. 37. N.

CASTRO, a town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, and capital of a duchy of the name name, and 40 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 54. E. lat. 42. 23. N.

* CASTRO, the duchy of, is bounded on the N. by Orvietano, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the E. by the river Marta, and on the W. by Tuſcany. It is fertile in corn and fruits.

CASTRO, a maritime town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It was much damaged by the Turks in 1537, and is ſix miles S. of Otranto. Lon. 18. 31. E. lat. 40. 16. N.

CASTRO-ARRAGON. See CASTEL ARAGONESE.

CASTRO DE REY, a town of Galicia in Spain, in the neighbourhood of which is the ſource of the river Minho. Lon. 3. 24. W. lat. 43. 20. N.

CASTRO, a ſtrong town of S. America in Chili, and capital of the iſland of Chiloe. It was taken by the Dutch in 1643, and is 180 miles S. of Baldivia; ſubject to Spain. Lon. 75. 5. W. lat. 42. 4. S.

CASTRO-MARINO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve. It is very ſtrong by ſituation, and is ſeated near the mouth of the river Guadiana, 55 miles S. of Beja, and 105 W. of Seville. Lon. 7. 12. W. lat 37. 6. N.

* CASTRO-NOVO, a town of Italy in Sicily, ſeated on a mountain, near the ſource of the river Platani. Lon. 13. 45 E. lat. 37. 50. N.

* CASTRO-VERREGNA, a town of South America, in Peru, remarkable for mines of ſilver, good tobacco, and wholeſome air. It is 125 miles S. E. of Lima Lon 74. 45. W. lat. 12. 50. S.

CATACOMBS, large vaults in Italy and Egypt, where the ancients buried their dead.

CATALONIA, a conſiderable and populous province of Spain, with the title of a principality. It is bounded on the N. by the Pyrenean Mountains, which ſeparate it from France; on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the W. by the kingdoms of Arragon and Valencia. In 1641, the inhabitants revolted from Spain and ſubmitted to the French, who continued maſters till 1652. The air is whole-

ſome; and though the country is watered with many rivers, is full of high mountains, covered with foreſt and fruit-trees. It abounds in wine, corn, and pulſe, and has quarries of marble and ſeveral ſorts of mines. Barcelona is the capital town.

CATANIA, an ancient, rich, and celebrated town of Sicily, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It ſtands near Mount Ætna, and has often ſuffered by earthquakes on that account, particularly in the years 1669 and 1693. In the laſt, the town was entirely deſtroyed, and 18,000 people buried in the ruins. It has ſince been rebuilt, and repeopled, the land about it being fertile in corn, excellent wine, and fruits. It is 32 miles N. of Syracuſe, and 50 S. W. of Meſſina. Lon. 15. 29. E. lat. 37. 36. N.

CATANZARO, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the uſual reſidence of the governor of the province, and ſeated on a mountain, 15 miles S. W. of Belcaſtro. Lon. 16. 48. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

CATARO, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of the territory of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſubject to Venice, and ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, 30 miles W. of Scutari, and 30 S E. of Raguſa. Lon. 18. 40. E. lat 42. 40. N.

* CATEAU CAMBRESIS, a town of France, in Cambreſis, with a magnificent caſtle or palace, belonging to the archbiſhop; 12 miles S. E. of Cambray. Lon. 3. 31. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

CATEGATE, the name of a gulph, by which the Baltic Sea communicates with the ocean, and lies between Sweden and Denmark.

* CATH, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in the province of Kowareſm. Lon. 60. 45. E. lat. 31. 36. N.

CATHAY, a country of Aſia, forming the N. part of China.

CATHERLOUGH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Catherlough, and province of Leinſter; ſeated on the river Barrow, 16 miles N. E. of Kilkenny. Lon. 7. 14. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

* CATHERLOUGH, a county of Ireland, about 28 miles in length, and eight in breadth; bounded on the E. by Wicklow and Wexford, on the W. by Queen's county, on the N. by Kildare, and on the S. and S. W. by Wexford. It contains 5000 houſes, 42 pariſhes, five baronies, or boroughs, and ſends ſix members to parliament, viz. two for the county, two for Catherlough, and two for Old Leighlin.

CATHRINENBURG, a town of Siberia, in Aſia, belonging to the Ruſſians. It is built, after the German manner, on the river Iſſet, and has a fortreſs and a garriſon.

CATOUCH CAPE, the N. E. promontory of the province of Jucatan, in S. America. Lon. 86. 30. W. lat. 22. 10. N.

* CATS-STREET, a village in Suſſex, 10 miles S of Tunbridge-Wells.

CATTARICK, a village, near Richmond, in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire. It has a bridge over the river Swale, and there is a ſort of cataract near it, from which it ſeems to have derived its name. It appears to have been a great city in the time of the Romans, one of whoſe highways croſs the river here. On the banks of it are the foundations of great walls, like thoſe of a caſtle, and a mount, with the appearance of four bulwarks, caſt up, with great labour, to a vaſt height. Great numbers of Roman coins and urns have been dug up here. The final deſtruction of this city was by the Danes.

CATZENELLINBOGEN, a town of Germany, in the lower part of the Upper Circle of the Rhine, with a ſtrong caſtle, and capital of a county of the ſame name. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

CAVA, a conſiderable and populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of Mount Metelian, three miles W. of Salerno, and 31 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 55. E. lat. 40. 26. N.

CAVADO, one of the principal rivers in Portugal; it riſes in the province of Tralos Montes, below Barcelos.

CAVAILLON, a town of France in Comtat Venaiſſin, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Durance, in a fertile and pleaſant country, 20 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 17. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

CAVAN, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name in the province of Ulſter, 60 miles N. W. of Dublin. It ſends two members to parliament. Lon. 7. 9. W. lat. 54. 4. N. There is another place of the ſame name in the county of Donegal. Lon. 7. 23. W. lat. 54. 52. N.

* CAVAN, a county of Ireland, 47 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Monaghan, and on the S. by Longford, Weſt and Eaſt Meath. It has but two towns of any note, Cavan and Kilmore. It ſends ſix members to parliament; two for the county, two for

Cavan, and two for Belturbet. It contains 8318 houſes, 37 pariſhes, ſeven baronies, and two boroughs.

CAUCASUS, a chain of mountains in Aſia, which extend from the Black to the Caſpian Sea, between Say and Derbent. They are the higheſt in Aſia, and their tops always covered with ſnow. The lower parts abound in honey, corn, wine, fruits, gum, hogs, and horned cattle. The vines wind themſelves about high trees. Theſe mountains are inhabited by different ſorts of people, who are of a good complexion, handſome, and almoſt all chriſtians.

CAUDEBEC, a rich, populous, and trading town in Normandy, and capital of the territory of Caux. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain near the river Seine, 18 miles N. W of Rouen. Lon. 1. 26 E. lat. 49. 31 N.

* CAUDI COSTI, a town of France in Armagnac, three miles from the Garonne.

* CAUDIEZ, a town of France in Languedoc, ſeated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the brook Egli.

* CAVINA, a town in the iſland of Manilla, the principal of the Philippines, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a harbour, near which they have a dock to bring in ſhips. It is 10 miles from Manilla.

* CAUNARD, a town of France in Gaſcony, and in the biſhopric of Aire, ſeated on the river Adour

* CAUN, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, in the dioceſe of Caſtres, near the mountains, where the river Agout has its ſource.

CAUX, a territory of France in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Rouen. It comprehends 600 pariſhes, 30 towns, and 10 cities, though it is but 40 miles long, and as much broad. It abounds in corn, pulſe, flax, hemp, and fruits. Caudebec is the capital town.

CAWOOD, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, 12 miles S. of York, and 186 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 53. 47. N.

CAXAMALCA, a town of S. America, in Peru, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. Here Pizarro, the Spaniſh general, took Atahualapa, the Inca of Peru, and murdered him in cold blood in 1533. It is 90 miles from the South Sea, and 900 N. N. E. of Lima. Lon. 74. 53. W. lat. 7. 25. S.

CAXEM or CAYEM, a town of Aſia, in Arabia-Felix, with a well-frequented harbour.

CAXTON, a town in Cambridgeſhire with a market on Tueſdays. It is but ſmall, though a poſt-town, and a good thoroughfare; 10 miles W. by S. of Cambridge, and 49 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 10. N.

CAYA, a river of Portugal, which riſes near Portalegre, and running S. E. afterwards divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the river Guadiana, at Badajoz in Spaniſh Eſtremadura.

CAYENNE, a rich town and iſland of S America, and capital of the French ſettlements there, bounded on the N. by the Dutch colonies of Surinam. It lies at the mouth of the river of the Amazons; and the French have given it the title of Equinoctial France, from its ſituation nearly under the equinoctial line. It is about 42 miles in circumference, and the anchorage for veſſels is between Cape Ceperou in the iſland, and that of Corbin in Terra Firma. The French ſettled here in 1635, but leaving it in 1654, the Engliſh ſtaid here till 1664, when the French took poſſeſſion of it again The Dutch became maſters of it in 1676, but the French drove them away the year following. The greateſt heats commonly begin towards the end of June, and terminate at the end of November, and this is the dry ſeaſon; but from December till the end of June, it always rains more or leſs: however, on account of their eaſterly winds, the air is very healthy. Sugar and roucou are the principal commodities of this iſle, for they have neglected the cultivation of indigo: however, ſince the year 1722, they have begun to plant coffee ſhrubs, and the coffee-berries are thought to be full as good as thoſe in Arabia. Lon. 52. 15. W. lat. 4. 56. N.

* CAYO, a village of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, which gives denomination to a hundred.

CAZAUBON, a town of France, in Armagnac, ſeated on the river Douze.

CAZERES, a town of France in Gaſcony, and the dioceſe of Rieux, ſeated on the river Garonne.

CAZIMIR, a handſome town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, ſeated on a hill covered with trees, 10 miles from Belgitz. Lon. 22. 3. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

CEBU, one of the moſt ſouthern of the Philippine iſlands in the E. Indian ſeas, between the iſland of Layte on the W. and Negro on the E.

CEDONGA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It is now half ruined, and ſeated at the foot of the

Apennine Mountains, 12 miles N. W. of Melfi. Lon. 15. 38. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

CEFALONIA, a conſiderable iſland of Greece to the S. of Albania, and to the N. E. of the Morea. It is fertile in oil, excellent Muſcadine-wine, and grapes not unlike currants, of which they make a great deal of money The climate is very hot, and there are bloſſoms on the trees throughout the winter. It is ſubject to the Venetians, and the capital town is of the ſame name. Lon. 20. 36 E lat. 38. 22. N.

* CEFALU, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Demona, with a caſtle, a harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 13. 58. E. lat 38. 25. N.

* CELANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in Farther Abruzzo It is ſeated a mile from the lake of the ſame name. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

CELEBES, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indian Sea, lying under the equator, and likewiſe called Macaſſer, to the S. of the Philippines, to the E. of the iſland of Borneo, and to the W of the Moluccas, properly ſo called. The heat would be inſupportable but for the N. winds, and the rains which conſtantly fall five days before and after the full moons, and during two months that the ſun is nearly vertical. The fruits are ripe here at all times of the year, and there are a great number of monkies, ſome of which walk only upon their hind feet. The natives profeſs the Mahometan religion, and are the beſt ſoldiers in all theſe parts. The Dutch have ſtrong forts and numerous garriſons here, by which they keep the natives in awe. Their ſettlements are intended to defend the Spice-Iſlands. The inhabitants almoſt go naked, as in other places near it under the torrid zone. They are of an olive colour, and the women well ſhaped and tolerably handſome; but both ſexes of a low ſtature. Lon. from 120. to 124. E. lat. from 2 N. to 5. S.

CELL. See ZELL.

CENADA, an ancient town of Italy, in the marche of Treviſana, in the territory of Venice, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 18 miles N. of Trevigio, and 15 S E. of Belluno. Lon. 12. 26. E lat. 46 2. N.

* CENIS, a mountain which is a part of the Alps, and ſeparates the marquiſate of Suſa from Morianne.

CENU, a town of S. America, in Terra firma, eight miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 75. 34. W lat. 10. 19. N.

CEPHALONIA. See CEFALONIA.

CERASUS, a river of Turkey in Europe, and in Livadia, which falls into the lake Copi, which it ſupplies with water.

CERAM, a conſiderable iſle of Aſia in the E. Indies, and one of the Moluccas, to the W. of New Guinea, and to the N. of the iſlands of Amboyna and Banda, being about 140 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It is a mountainous and woody country, and the Dutch have a fortreſs to keep the natives in ſubjection, and to defend the Spice-Iſlands, having plucked up the clove-trees here. Lon. from 126 to 129 E. lat. 3. S

* CERDAGNA, a ſmall diſtrict, partly of Spain, in Catalonia, and partly of France, in Rouſſillon, in the Pyrenean mountains. Puycerda is the capital in Spain, and Mount Lewis in France.

* CERENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a rock 12 miles N. W. of St. Severina. Lon. 17. 2. E lat. 39. 23. N.

* CERET, a town of France, in Rouſſillon, with a magnificent bridge of a ſingle arch. It is near the river Tec, 12 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 2. 46. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

CERIGO, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the S. of Morea, and to the N. of Candia, formerly known by the name of Cytherea. It is full of mountains, with a dry ſoil, and has nothing very agreeable; however, proviſions are cheap, and there are a great number of hares, quails, and turtle doves. This iſland, which is ſaid to be the native country of Venus and Helen, is about 45 miles in circumference, and has a ſmall town of the ſame name. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

CERINES, a town of the iſland of Cyprus, with a good caſtle, harbour, and a Greek biſhop's ſee. Lon. 33. 35. E. lat. 35. 59. N.

* CERNE, a village in Dorſetſhire, five miles N. of Dorcheſter. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 50 47. N.

CERNEY, NORTH, a village in Glouceſterſhire. Near it are the Downs, where Cirenceſter races are run. In a field near it is a camp of conſiderable extent, and an urn of blue glaſs was dug up in Calmſden-field. It is four miles from Cricklade, and 21 from Glouceſter.

* CERRIGY-DRUIDOIN, a village of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales. It is eight miles N. W of Ruthin, and eight S. W. of Denbigh. Lon. 3. 43 W. lat. 53. 9. N.

CERTOSA, a celebrated Carthuſian monaſtery, in the territory of the Paveſe, in the duchy of Milan, four miles from Pavia

Pavia; its park is ſurrounded with a wall 20 miles in circumference; but there are ſeveral ſmall towns and villages therein.

* CERVERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, 22 miles N. W. of Terragona. Lon. 1. 9 E. lat. 41. 25. N.

CERVIA, a ſea port town of Italy, in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the Gulph of Venice, 10 miles S. E. of Ravenna, ſubject to the Pope. Lon. 12. 17. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

CESENA, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee, ſubject to the pope, and ſeated on the river Savio, 15 miles S. E. of Ravenna. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

CETTE, a ſea-port town of France, in Languedoc, ſeated at the place where the canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpelier and Agde, on the bay of Maguelona in the Mediterranean ſea. Lon. 3. 47. E. lat. 43. 24 N.

CEVA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in Piedmont, ſeated on the river Tanaro, with a ſtrong fort, eight miles S E of Mondovi. Lon. 8. 10. E. lat. 44 26. N.

CEVENNES, mountains of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for the frequent meetings of the Proteſtants, as a place of ſecurity againſt the tyranny of their governors. In Q. Anne's reign there was an attempt made to aſſiſt them by an Engliſh fleet in the Mediterranean, but to no purpoſe, for the French had occupied the paſſages.

CEUTA, a ſea-port town of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary and kingdom of Fez, with a good harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. John, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1415, but now it belongs to Spain. It ſuſtained a vigorous ſiege in 1697 againſt the Moors, and is ſeated on the Straits of Gibraltar, over-againſt that place. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 35. 50. N.

CEYLON, a large iſland in the Eaſt-Indies, about 250 miles in length, and 195 in breadth. In general the air is very good, and though the country is full of mountains, there are fertile vallies: in ſome places the mountains are very high and barren, being nothing but dreadful rocks without water. It is particularly remarkable for its plenty of cinnamon, which is all in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch, who drove away the Portugueſe. In ſome places there are rich mines, from whence are got rubies, ſapphires, topazes, and cat-eyes, beſides other ſtones of leſs value. In the kingdom of Candy is plenty of ſatda-mums, very large. The pepper here is ſo good, that it ſells dearer than that of other places. Here is plenty of wood for all ſorts of uſes, and ſome proper for dying red. It abounds in corn, buffaloes, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackalls, monkies, tigers, and bears: they have a quadruped no bigger than a hare, which perfectly reſembles a deer. Beſides the buffalo there is another of the beeve-kind, which hath a high back and four white feet; but this is a great rarity. Their elephants are like thoſe in other places, and they have ſome likewiſe that are ſpotted, but very ſcarce. They have great variety of birds, ſome of which are not to be met with in other places. They have very dangerous ſerpents and ants, which do a great deal of miſchief. The moſt remarkable tree in this iſland is the tallipot one of whoſe leaves will cover ten men, and keep them from the rain: they are very light, and travellers carry them from place to place, and uſe them inſtead of tents. The inhabitants are divided into ſeveral tribes, from the nobleman down to the makers of mats, and all the children follow the ſame buſineſs as their fathers; nor is it lawful to marry into any other tribe. Their religion is idolatry; and though they acknowledge a ſupreme God, they worſhip none but the inferior ſort, and among theſe they reckon the ſun and moon. Their pagods, or temples, are very numerous, in which there are images, well executed, though their figures are monſtrous: ſome are of ſilver, others of copper, &c. The different ſorts of gods have various prieſts, who have all ſome privileges. Their houſes are ſmall and low, with walls made of hurdles, ſmoothly covered with clay, and the roofs thatched. They have no chimnies, and their furniture is only a few earthen veſſels, with two copper baſons, and two or three ſtools: none but the king being allowed to ſit in a chair. With regard to eating, they are generally contented with rice and ſalt, and their common drink is water, which they pour into their mouths out of a veſſel like a tea-pot, through the ſpout, never touching it with their lips. There are inſcriptions on the rocks, which muſt be very ancient, for they are not underſtood by any of the preſent inhabitants. The Dutch are poſſeſſed of all the principal places along the ſea-coaſts. Lon. from 78 0. to 82. 1. E. lat. from 6. 0. to 10. 0. N.

* CHABLAIS, a province of the duchy of Savoy, bounded on the N. by the Lake

Geneva, on the E. by Vallais, on the S. by Faucigny, and on the W by the republick of Geneva. Thonon is the capital.

CHABLIS, a town of France, on the confines of Champagne, 15 miles from Auxere, remarkable for white wines. Lon. 3. 59. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

* CHACKTOOLE BAY, in Norton Sound, was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1778. It is not a very excellent station, being exposed to S. and S. W. winds, nor is a harbour to be met with in all this Sound. However, further up the Sound are many spacious vallies, with rivers flowing through them, well wooded, and bounded by hills of a moderate height. Lon. 197. 13. E. lat 64 31 N.

CHAGRE, a fort of America, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It has been taken several times by the buccaneers, and last of all by admiral Vernon in 1740. It is 350 miles W of Carthagena, and a little to the S. W. of Porto-Bello. Lon. 80. 7. W. lat. 9. 20. N.

* CHAIS-DIEU, a town of France, in Auvergne, with a celebrated Benedictine-abbey, 12 miles E. of Brioude. Lon. 3. 4. E. lat. 45. 15 N.

CHALDEA, otherwise called Babylonia, has now the name of Irac Arabi, and lies between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, a little to the N. of Buffarah, and the Persian Gulph, and to the S. of Bagdad.

* CHALLOCK, a village in Kent, 10 miles N W. of Canterbury. Lon. 0. 56. E. lat. 51 19. N.

* CHALLONE, a town of France, in Anjou, seated on the S. bank of the river Loir, near the place where the Layon falls into that river. It is opposite to a small island of the same name.

CHALLON-SUR-SAONE, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the Challonnois, with a citadel and a bishop's see It is seated on the river Saonne, 35 miles S of Dijon, and 61 N of Lyons Lon. 4. 57. E. lat 46. 47. N

* CHALONS-SUR-MARNE, a large episcopal town of France, in Champagne. The walk called Jard, is one of the finest in the kingdom. It carries on a considerable trade in shalloons and other woollen stuffs; is seated between two fine meadows on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nau, 40 miles S. W. of Verdun, and 95 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

CHALUS, a town and castle of France, in Limosin, remarkable for its horse fair, which is held on St. George's-day. Lon. 1. E. lat. 45. 39. N.

CHAMB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, capital of a county of the same name, and seated on the river Chamb, 37 miles N. E. of Ratisbon. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

* CHAMB, a county of Bavaria, between Bohemia and the duchy and palatinate of Bavaria. It is but 15 miles long, and four broad; Chamb is the only considerable place, though it formerly had its own counts.

CHAMBERRY, a considerable and populous town of Italy, in Savoy, with a castle. It is the capital of the duchy, and well-built, but has no fortifications. It is watered with several streams, which have their sources in St. Martin's Hill, and run through several of the streets. There are piazzas under most part of the houses, where people may walk dry in the worst weather. It hath large and handsome suburbs, and in the center of the town is the royal palace. The parliament meets here, which is composed of four presidents, and a pretty large number of senators, being the supreme tribunal of the whole duchy. The principal church is St. Legar, and the Jesuits college is the most magnificent of all the monasteries. This town was taken by the Spaniards in 1742, and in 1743 the palace was on fire, when Don Philip had much ado to escape from the flames It is 27 miles N. E. of Grenoble, 40 S. of Geneva, and 85 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

CHAMBORD, a royal palace of Orleannois, in France, built of free-stone in the ancient Gothic taste. It was the residence of king Stanislaus for nine years, as also marshal Saxe, who died in the year 1750.

* CHAMOND, a town of France, in Lyonnois, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Giez, 17 miles from Lyons. Lon. 4. 55. E lat. 45. 29. N.

CHAMPAGNE, a considerable province of France, about 162 miles in length, and 112 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Hainault and Luxemburg, on the E. by Lorrain and the Franche Comté, on the S. by Burgundy, and on the W. by the Isle of France and Soissonnois. It has a great number of rivers, the principal of which are the Meuse, the Seine, the Marne, the Aube, and the Aine. Its principal trade consists in excellent wine, all sorts of corn, linen-cloth, woollen-stuffs, cattle, and sheep. It is also divided into the Higher and Lower, and Troys is the capital town. Its subdivisions are Champagne Proper, and Rhemois, the Retelois, the Portois, the Vallage, Bassigni, the

the Senonois, and the Brie Champenoiſe. The inhabitants are mild, laborious, and valiant; but they are reckoned to have no great depth of underſtanding.

* CHAMPAGNE PROPER, is one of the eight parts of Champagne, which comprehends the towns of Troys, Chalons, St. Menehold, Epernay, and Vertus.

* CHAMPIGNI, a town of France in Touraine, where there was a very handſome caſtle, of which there remains nothing now but a court, and a magnificent chapel.

CHAMPLAIN, LAKE, a lake of North America, in New-York, and on the N ſide of that province. Lon. 74. 10. W. lat 15 N.

* CHAMPTOSEAUX, a town of France, in Anjou, and in the election of Angiers, with a caſtle and the title of a barony.

* CHANCHA, a rich and conſiderable town of Africa, in Egypt, five miles from Cairo, at the entrance of the deſert which leads to Mount Sinai.

* CHANGANOR, a town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the Peninſula of Malabar. It belongs to a magnificent and very rich pagoda, or pagan temple.

CHANNERY, a borough and parliament town of Roſsſhire, in Scotland, lying near the Firth of Murray, directly oppoſite to Ard ſeir point, from which it is divided by a narrow ſtrait. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee

* CHANSI, one of the ſmalleſt provinces of China, lying near the great wall which ſeparates it from Tartary It is a mountainous country, but healthy, pleaſant, and abounding in coal mines, corn, and very good grapes They have likewiſe abundance of muſk, porphyry, marble, jaſper, and lapis lazuli, beſides ſeveral iron-mines.

CHANTILLY, a town and handſome caſtle of France, ſeated on the river Nonette, three miles below Senlis, and 17 from Paris. Before the caſtle is a fine equeſtrian ſtatue, in bronze, of the laſt duke and conſtable Montmorency. Lon. 2. 36 E lat. 49. 11. N.

* CHANTONG, a fruitful province of China The great canal runs through part of this province, which is well watered with lakes, rivers, and brooks, which render it very fertile; it abounds in all ſorts of corn, and pulſe, beſides poultry, pheaſants, partridges, quails, and hares; as alſo ſeveral ſorts of fruits, eſpecially cheſnuts, peaches, plums, and walnuts.

* CHAOURCE, a town of France, in Champagne. It is ſeated at the ſource of the river Amande. Lon. 4. 13. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

CHAPEL-IN-FRITH, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Saturdays It is ſeated on the utmoſt confines of the Peak, near Cheſhire; but the market is now come to nothing. It is 17 miles S E of Manchester, and 165 N. N. W. of London Lon 1. 55. W. lat 53. 22. N.

CHARABON, a ſea-port town of Aſia, on the N coaſt of the iſland of Java, in the Indian ocean; 130 miles E. of Batavia. Lon. 109. 10. E lat 6. 0. S

CHARCAS, a province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S Sea. It has the fineſt ſilver mines in the world; and La Plata is the capital town. See POTOSI.

* CHARD, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Mondays It is a poſt-town, ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the borders of the county, ſix miles W. of Crookhorn, and 141 W. by S of London. Lon 3 18 W lat. 50. 52. N.

CHARFIELD, a village of Glouceſterſhire There is a houſe on the borders of this pariſh that bears the Britiſh name of Tofarnbath, and is ſaid to be of great antiquity. It is ſix miles from Chipping Sodbury, and 23 from Glouceſter.

* CHARIETE, a town of France, in the Nivernois, ſeated on the river Loire, 12 miles N of Nevers, and 27 E. of Bourges. Lon 3. 15. E lat 47. 11. N

CHARENTE, a river of France, which riſes in Limoſin, runs weſtward by Angoulême and Saintes, and falls into the Bay of Biſcay, over-againſt the iſle of Oleron.

CHARENTON, a ſmall town in the iſle of France, four miles S of Paris, famous for a church where the Proteſtant miniſters uſed to preach; ſeated on the river Seine. Lon. 2. 25 E. lat 48 45. N.

* CHARING, a village in Kent, 12 miles E S. E. of Maidſtone.

* CHARLBURY, a town in Oxfordſhire, without a market. It is ſix miles N. W. of Woodſtock, and 12 N. N. W. of Oxford. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 51. 54 N.

CHARLEMONT, a ſtrong town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, and province of Ulſter; ſeated on the river Blackwater, ſix miles S. of Dungannon. It ſends two members to parliament. Lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 54. 44. N.

CHARLEMONT, a handſome town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ceded to the French by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is well fortified, and ſeated on the river Meuſe, 25 miles S. W. of

Namur

Namur, and 15 N. E. of Rocroi. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

CHARLEROY, a very ſtrong town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the county of Namur, built by the Spaniards in 1666. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken in the late wars, and laſtly by the French in 1746, but was rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is ſeated on the river Sambre, 18 miles W. of Namur, and 18 E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory of N. America, in Virginia, at the N. ſide of the entrance of Cheſapeak-Bay. Lat. 37. 22. N. lon. 75. 50. W.

CHARLES, CAPE, a promontory of N. America, on the S. W. part of the ſtrait entering into Hudſon's Bay. Lat. 62. 40. N. lon. 75. 15. W.

CHARLES-TOWN, the capital of S. Carolina, one of the United and Independent States of North America. It has a commodious and ſecure harbour, and the town is as well built as moſt in America, being a place of good trade, where a great number of ſhips are loaded annually with rice, ſkins, pitch and tar. A great part of this town was burnt down on February 21, 1740-1, by which a vaſt deal of valuable merchandize was entirely deſtroyed. They have alſo frequently ſuffered by inundations, and unhealthy ſeaſons. It is ſeated on a peninſula, formed by the rivers Aſhley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ſhips of burden 20 miles above the town; and the banks of the rivers are adorned with beautiful plantations, and fine walks, interſperſed with rows of trees, which make this town very agreeable, delightful, and pleaſant. Lon. 79. 32. W. lat. 32. 50. N.

CHARLES-FORT, a fortreſs of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, ſeated at the entrance of Kinſale harbour. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 51. 1. N.

CHARLETON, an iſland at the bottom of Hudſon's Bay, in N. America, ſubject to Great-Britain. Lon. 79. 5. W. lat. 52. 3. N.

CHARLEVILLE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, 30 miles N. of Cork. It ſends two members to parliament. Lon. 8. 30. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

CHARLEVILLE, a very handſome town of France, in Champagne. The ſtreets are as ſtraight as a line, and the houſes all of an equal height, and covered with ſlate. Here is a magnificent ſquare, and in the center a handſome fountain. It is ſeated on the river Meuſe, near Mezieres, from which it is only ſeparated by a bridge and a cauſeway; 15 miles N. W. of Sedan, and 115 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

* CHARLEY, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated near the ſpring-head of a rivulet called Chor, not far from the river Yarrow; ſix miles S. E. of Preſton, and 203 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53 38. N.

* CHARLIEU, a town of France in the dioceſe of Macon, on the frontiers of Beaujolois, and Burgundy, near the river Loire, with a rich abbey. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 46. 15. N.

* CHARMES, a town of France, in Lorrain, ſeated on the river Moſelle, with a very handſome bridge. It is eight miles E. of Mirecourt, and 15 S. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

CHAROLLOIS, a territory of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the Charollois; ſeated on the river Reconce, 24 miles W. N. W. of Macon. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

* CHAROLLOIS, a territory of France, in Burgundy, with the title of a county. It is about 30 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and belongs to the houſe of Condé.

* CHAROST, a town of France, in Berry, with the title of a duchy; ſeated on the river Arnon, ſix miles N. E. of Iſſoudun. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

* CHAROUX, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, ſeated at the entrance of the river Sioulle. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 46. 16. N.

* CHAROUX, a town of France, in Poitou, near the river Charante, with a celebrated abbey of Benedictine monks.

CHARTRES, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, capital of the territory of Chartrain and Beauce, with the title of a duchy, and a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is one of the fineſt in France, and its ſteeple very much admired. The principal trade conſiſts in corn. It is ſeated on the river Eure, in a fertile and agreeable country, 45 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 34. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

CHARTREUSE, or, THE GRAND CHARTREUSE, one of the moſt celebrated monaſteries in France, and lies in the province of Dauphiny, eight miles N. of Grenoble. It is ſeated on the top of a high mountain, which ſtands in a plain, three miles in length, having only one entrance, which is ſhut up by a gate. It

is the chief of the monaſteries of the order of Chartreux, and it is ſo large, that there are lodgings for all the deputies of the order throughout France, who meet here once a year. The monks are employed in all ſorts of mechanic arts, and ſpin and weave their own clothes. Lon. 5. 49. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

CHARYBDIS, a whirlpool 30 paces diameter, in the ſtrait of Meſſina, between Italy and Sicily. It was ſaid to be entirely removed by that dreadful earth quake in the year 1783.

* CHATEAU, a town of France, in Anjou, and in the dioceſe of Angiers. Lon. 0. 23. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

* CHATEAU-BRIANT, a town of France, in Brittany, and on the confines of Anjou, with an old caſtle. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 47. 46. N.

* CHATEAU-CHINON, a town of France, in Nivernois, and capital of Morvant, with a conſiderable manufacture of cloth. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

CHATEAU-DAUPHIN, a very ſtrong caſtle of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquiſate of Saluces, belonging to the king of Sardinia. It was taken by the combined army of France and Spain, in 1744, and was rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle.

CHATEAU-DU-LOIR, a town of France, in the Maine, famous for ſuſtaining a ſiege of ſeven years againſt the count of Mans. It is ſeated on the river Loir, 22 miles S. E. of Mans, and 97 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

CHATEAU DUN, an ancient town of France, and capital of the Dunois, with a caſtle, and a rich monaſtery; ſeated on an eminence, near the river Loir, 30 miles N. of Blois, and 72 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 22. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

CHATEAU-GONTIER, a town of France, in Anjou, ſeated on the river Mayonne, with a caſtle. It is 22 miles N. W. of Angiers, and 147 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 47. 47. N.

* CHATEAU-LANDON, a town of France, in Gattenois, with an Auguſtine abbey, ſeated on a hill, five miles S. of Nemours, and 50 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 38. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

* CHATEAU-MEILLANT, a town of France, in Berry, and in the election of Iſſoudon. There is here an ancient caſtle, with a tower, ſaid to be built by Julius Cæſar.

* CHATEAU NEUF, the name of ſeveral towns of France, viz. one in Perche, another in Angoumois, on the river Charente, 10 miles from Angouleſme, and five from Jarnac; a third in Berry, 17 miles from Bourges, ſeated on the river Cher, and ſeveral other ſmaller places.

* CHATEAU-PORTIEN, a town of France, in Champagne, and in a diſtrict called Portien, with a caſtle built on a rock, near the river Aine. Lon. 4. 21. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

* CHATEAU-RENAUD, a town of France, in the Gattenois, eight miles N. W. of Montargeo. Here the cloths are made for the army; and it has a trade in ſaffron. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

* CHATEAU-RENAUD, a town of France, in Touraine, with a title of a marquiſate. It is 10 miles N. W. of Amboiſe, and 88 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 47. 33. N.

* CHATEAU-ROUX, a town of France, in Berry, with a caſtle, and the title of a duchy. It has a manufacture in cloth, and ſeated in a very large pleaſant plain on the river Indre, 15 miles S. W. of Iſſoudun, and 148 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

CHATEAU-THIERRA, a town of France, in Champagne, with the title of a duchy, and a handſome caſtle on an eminence, ſeated on the river Maine, 27 miles S. W. of Rheims, and 91 N. W. of Paris. Lon 3. 33. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

* CHATEAU-VILAIN, a town of France, in Champagne, with a caſtle, and the title of a duchy; ſeated on the river Aujon. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

* CHATEL, or CHATE, a town of Lorrain, in the Voſque, ſeated on the river Moſelle, eight miles from Mirecourt.

* CHATEL-AILLON, a maritime town of France, in Saintonge, five miles from Rochelle; formerly very conſiderable, but is now greatly decayed.

* CHATEL-CHALON, a town of France, in Franche-Comte, remarkable for its abbey of Benedictine nuns; 20 miles S. of Dole. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

CHATEL-LE-CHATEL, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, ſeated on the river Boule. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

CHATELET, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, ſeated on the Sambre, in the biſhoprick of Liege, four miles E. of Charleroy. Lon. 4. 86. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

CHATELLERAULT, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy, ſeated in a fertile and pleaſant country, on the river Vienne, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge. It is 52 miles

N. E.

N. E. of Poitiers, and 168 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 42. E. lat. 46. 51. N.

CHATHAM, a town of Kent, adjoining to Rochester, and seated on the river Medway. It is the principal station of the royal navy; and the yards and magazines are furnished with all sorts of naval stores, as well as materials for building and rigging the largest men of war. The entrance into the river Medway is defended by Sheerness and other forts; and, in the year 1757, by direction of the duke of Cumberland, several additional fortifications were begun at Chatham; so that now the ships are in no danger of an insult, either by land or water. It has a market on Saturdays. It has a church, a chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church, for the sailors; it has likewise about 500 houses, mostly low, and built with brick; the streets are narrow and paved, and it contains about 3000 inhabitants. The principal employment of the labouring hands is ship-building in the king's yard, and private docks. It is 31 miles S. E. of London.

CHATIGAN, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Bengal, on the most easterly branch of the river Ganges. It is but a poor place, though it was the first the Portuguese settled at in these parts, and who still keep a sort of possession. It has but a few cotton manufactures, but affords the best timber for building of any place about it. It is subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 90. 30. E. lat. 22. 10. N.

* CHATILLON-SUR-INDRE, a town of France, in Touraine, 10 miles S. of Loches, and three S. of Amboise. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

CHATILLON-LES-DOMBES, a town of France, in the territory of Bresse, and province of Burgundy, 16 miles S. W. of Geneva. Lon. 5. 36. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

* CHATILLON-SUR-LOIN, a town of France, in Gattinois, seated in a very agreeable valley, 12 miles from Montargis. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

* CHATILLON-SUR-MARNE, a town of France, in Champagne, eight miles W. of Epernay, and 17 S. of Rheims. Lon. 5. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

CHATILLON-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Burgundy, divided into two by the river Seine. It is 32 miles from Langres, and 36 from Dijon, and has iron-works in its neighbourhood. Lon. 4. 35. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

*CHATRE, a town in France, in Berry, seated on the river Indres, 37 miles from Bourges. It carries on a considerable trade in cattle. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

CHATTESWORTH, a village in Derbyshire, near the river Derwent, in the Peak, and reckoned as one of its wonders. Here is a most magnificent house, built of stone dug on the spot, the seat of the duke of Devonshire. It is six miles from Chesterfield.

CHAVEZ, a strong town of Portugal, and in Tra-los-Montes; seated at the foot of a mountain on the river Tamega, has two suburbs, and as many forts; one of which looks like a citadel. Between the town and the suburb Magdalena, is an old Roman stone bridge above 92 geometrical paces long. It is 30 miles S. W. of Braganza. Lon. 7. 0. W. lat. 41. 45. N.

CHAUL, a strong town of Asia, in the kingdom of Visapore, and on the coast of Malabar. It belongs to the Portuguese; and the river it stands on affords a harbour for small vessels. It is fortified, as well as the island, on the S. side of the harbour; it was formerly a place noted for trade, particularly for fine embroidered quilts; but is now miserably poor. It is 15 miles S. of Bombay. Lon. 72. 45. E. lat. 18. 42. N.

* CHAULNE, a town of France, in Picardy, and the territory of Santerre, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France in Bassigni, of which it is the capital; seated on a mountain near the river Marne, 14 miles S. of Joinville, and 46 S. E. of Troyes. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

CHAUMONT, a town of France, in the Isle of France, 30 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 7. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

CHAUNEY, a town of Novonois, seated on the river Oyse, 20 miles E. of Noyon, and 50 N. E. of Paris. It begins to be navigable at this place. Lon. 3. 18. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

* CHAWLEY, a village in Devonshire, 10 miles N. N. W. of Crediton, and 18 N. N. W. of Exeter.

* CHEADLE, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated in the moor-lands, and in the most fruitful part of them. The houses are poorly built, but the market is pretty good. It is 12 miles N. E. of Stafford, and 146 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

* CHEBECTO, or CHIBUCTO-HARBOUR, lies in Nova-Scotia, an English settlement in North America, and near which

which Halifax is built. Lon. 63. 18. W. lat. 44. 45. N.

* CHEBRECHIN, a conſiderable town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ruſſia, which carries on a great trade in wax. It is 15 miles S. E. of Toroubin. Lon. 28. 41. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

CHEDDER, a large village of Somerſetſhire, famous for its cheeſes, which are the next beſt to Stilton-cheeſe in England, and as large as thoſe of Cheſhire. It is ſeated two or three miles to the E. of Axbridge in Somerſetſhire. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

CHEDWORTH, a village of Glouceſterſhire, four miles S. W. of North-Leach, through which the river Coln has its courſe to Farford. It is ſituated on the declivity of two hills. At Letterſcomb Bottom, in this pariſh, in 1760, a Roman path was diſcovered. The Roman Foſſe lies about two miles N. W. of this ſpot. There is a tumulus on a hill near this bath, with a remarkable large ſtone ſet upright on the top of it, on the removal of which great quantities of human bones were diſcovered.

CHEGE, a ſmall province or county in Upper Hungary, lying along the eaſtern banks of the river Teiſſe, between Barſod and Kalo. The principal places are Chege, the capital, St. George, and Little Waradin.

CHEGFORD, a town of Devonſhire, whoſe market is now diſuſed; it has a very handſome church. It is 15 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 189 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 47. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

CHEKIANG, a maritime province of China, to the W. of Peking, one of the moſt fertile and trading provinces of that empire. It is interſperſed with mountains, fruitful fields, rivers, and canals. The inhabitants are famous for making gold and ſilver brocaded ſilks, which are very cheap; for they breed vaſt quantities of ſilk-worms. In the lake of this country is to be found the golden fiſh, well known for its beauty, as alſo a tree which produces tallow. It contains 11 large cities, 77 towns, and an infinite number of populous villages.

CHELM, a town of Poland in Red Ruſſia, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee; 60 miles N. W. of Beltz, and 100 E. S. E. of Warſaw. Lon. 23. 29. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

* CHELM, the palatinate of, in Red Ruſſia, in Poland, bounded on the S. by the palatinate of Beltz, on the W. by that of Lublin, on the N. by Poleſia, and on the E. by Upper Volhinia. It is about 75 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; and divided into two chattellanies, whoſe ſeats are at Chelm, and Cratnoſlaw, the two principal towns in this country.

CHELMSFORD, a town of Eſſex, with a good market on Fridays, ſeated on the road to Colcheſter, between two rivers, over which there are bridges. It is a handſome, large, and well-frequented town, and takes its name from the river Chelmer; is governed by a chief conſtable, has only one church, a very ancient and large Gothic ſtructure, and three meeting-houſes of the diſſenters. The town conſiſts of about 500 houſes, which are in general pretty good; but the ſtreets are paved only at the doors; however, the town lying on a ſmall deſcent is always clean. There is here an excellent conduit, which contains ſeveral inſcriptions, almoſt worn out by time, and it has ſuch a ſupply of water, that it runs a hogſhead and an half and four gallons in a minute. Here the members for the county are choſen, and the aſſizes commonly held, as well as the four quarterly ſeſſions. It is 43 miles S. of St. Edmund's Bury, and 29 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

CHELSEA, a very handſome village in Middleſex, ſeated on the river Thames, one mile W. of Weſtminſter. It is remarkable for its magnificent hoſpital for invalids, and for Ranelagh-houſe and gardens, where there is a band of muſic for the entertainment of the beau-monde in the ſpring ſeaſon. Here is alſo an excellent phyſic garden. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

CHELTENHAM, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is a pretty good town, containing about 200 houſes, and hath a handſome church; but is moſt noted for its mineral waters, which are ſomewhat like thoſe of Scarborough, for which it was lately much frequented. It is nine miles N. E. of Glouceſter, and 95 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 21. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

* CHENSI, a province of Aſia, in the N. W. part of China. It contains eight cities of the firſt rank, and 106 of the ſecond and third, beſides many forts on the great wall. The air is temperate, and the inhabitants more civil and affable to ſtrangers than others in the northern parts. The ſoil is very fertile, and abounds in wheat and millet, though but very little rice. They have alſo rhubarb, honey, wax, muſk, cinnabar, and abundance of coal-

mines

mines: they have a great number of deer, bears, wild bulls, and an animal reſembling a tiger, whoſe ſkin is very curious. There are alſo muſk-goats, and bats as large as hens, beſides two or three other ſorts of animals quite unknown in Europe.

CHEPELIO, an iſland of America, in the bay of Panama, and province of Darien, three miles from the town of Panama, and ſupplies it with proviſions and fruits. Lon. 80. 15. E. lat. 8. 46. N.

CHEPSTOW, a town of Monmouthſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the river Wye, near its confluence with the Severn. It was formerly a very conſiderable place, and had a large caſtle on a rock, and a priory, part of which laſt is converted into a pariſh church. It has a handſome high bridge over the river, and ſends proviſions and other commodities to Briſtol. This town is walled round, and conſiſts of about 200 houſes, and the ſtreets are broad and well-paved. The tide is ſaid to riſe higher here than in any other part of Europe, it ſwelling to 50 or 60 feet perpendicular. It is 18 miles N. of Briſtol, and 127 W. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

CHER, a river of France in Orleanois, having its riſe in Upper Auvergne at Auzance. It waters St. Amand in Bourbonnois, Chatteau-neuf, Vierzon, and Cells in Berry; it paſſes near Tours, and falls into the Loire, five miles above the mouth of the Inder. There is alſo another river of the ſame name in Lower Alſace, which falls into the Audlan.

CHERASCO, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel belonging to the king of Sardinia, where he retired in 1706, during the ſiege of Turin. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Sturia and Tanaro, upon a mountain, 17 miles N. E. of Coni, and 24 S. E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 58. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

CHERBURG, a ſea-port town of France, in Normandy, with a harbour and Auguſtine abbey. It is remarkable for the ſea-fight between the Engliſh and French fleets in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upwards of twenty of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The Engliſh landed here in Auguſt 1758, and took the town, with the ſhips in the baſon, demoliſhed the fortifications, and ruined the other works which they had been long about, in enlarging the harbour, and rendering it more ſafe and convenient for ſhipping. It is 37 miles N. of Coutances, and 50 N. W. of Caen. Lon. 1. 33. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

CHERESOUL, or CHAHRZUL, a town of Turky, in Aſia, capital of Curdiſtan, and the ſeat of a beglerbeg. It is 150 miles N. of Bagdad. Lon. 44. 15. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

CHERRY-ISLAND lies in the northern ocean, between Norway and Greenland. Lon 20. 5. E. lat. 74. 30. N.

CHERSO, an iſland in the Gulph of Venice, with a town of the ſame name near Croatia, belonging to the Venetians. The air is good, but the ſoil ſtoney; however, it abounds in wine, cattle, oil, and excellent honey. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 45. 11. N.

CHERSONESE is a name anciently given to ſeveral towns and peninſulas, and is ſtill made uſe of by ſome geographers, when the moſt celebrated are mentioned.

CHERTSEY, a town of Surry, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is in a low, wet ſituation, not far from the river Thames, over which there is a bridge. It is ſeven miles W. of Kingſton, and 20 W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

CHERWELL, a river which riſes in Northamptonſhire, runs S. by Banbury, and through Oxfordſhire to the city of Oxford, where it unites with the Iſis.

* CHERZ, an ancient town of Poland, in Maſovia, 15 miles from Warſaw. Lon. 21. 8. W. lat. 52. 1. N.

* CHESAPEAK BAY, in the United Provinces of North America, runs up between Virginia and Maryland, being navigable for large ſhips all the way. It is about 20 miles broad at the entrance, between Cape Henry and Cape Charles, 170 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. There are a great number of large rivers fall into it, up which the ſhips may go to the very door almoſt of the planters, and take in their loading of tobacco and other commodities.

CHESHAM, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is 12 miles S. E. of Aileſbury, and 29 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

CHESHIRE, an Engliſh county-palatine, 50 miles in length, and 33 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Staffordſhire and Derbyſhire, on the W. by Flintſhire and Denbighſhire, on the N. by Lancaſhire, and on the S. by Shropſhire. It contains 24,054 houſes, 164,824 inhabitants, 12 market-towns, and 86 pariſhes. It ſends four members to parliament, and the chief

chief place is Cheſter. The principal rivers are the Dee, the Wever, and the Tame; but there are ſeveral ſmall ſtreams. The air and ſoil are very good, and the land is fitter for paſture than corn, for which reaſon they feed a great number of cattle; and from it we have very good cheeſe, well known over all the kingdom. Beſides which there are ſalt works, which yield fine white ſalt; alſo mines of coal, and many meres and lakes.

CHESTER, the capital of Cheſhire, with two markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is a place of great antiquity, and of a quadrangular form; the walls are near two miles in circumference, and there are four gates, towards the four cardinal points. It has a ſtrong caſtle, in which is the ſhire-hall, where all the cauſes belonging to the county-palatine are determined. By the bridge is a handſome water-houſe, and the principal ſtreets are adorned with piazzas, under which are the tradeſmen's ſhops. It contains 10 pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral. It has almoſt a conſtant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places of taking ſhipping for Dublin. It is governed by a mayor, two ſheriffs, 24 aldermen, ſends two members to parliament, and is a biſhop's ſee. It is a place of very conſiderable trade, and is 106 miles N. W. of Briſtol, and 182 N. W. of London. It gives title of earl to the prince of Wales. Lon. 3. 3. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

CHESTER, NEW, a town, and capital of a county of that name, in Philadelphia, one of the United States of North America. It is ſeated on the river Delawar, and has a fine capacious harbour, admitting veſſels of any burthen. Lon. 75. 27. W. lat. 39. 54. N.

CHESTERFIELD, a town of Derbyſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a hill, between two ſmall rivers, and has the title of an earldom. It has a large handſome church, a free-ſchool, and ſeven alms-houſes. The ſeſſions for the peace are held here for the N. part of the county. It is governed by a mayor, and the market is conſiderable for corn, lead, and country commodities. The houſes are, for the moſt part, built of rough ſtone, and covered with ſlate. It is 20 miles N. of Derby, 12 S. of Sheffield, and 149 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

CHESTERFORD, a village in Eſſex, upon the borders of Cambridgeſhire, three miles S. of Saffron Walden.

CHEVREUSE, a ſmall town in the Iſle of France, ſeated on the river Yvette, with an old caſtle on a neighbouring mountain. It is 15 miles from Paris, and has the title of a duchy.

CHEVIOT, or TIVIOT-HILLS, a ridge of mountains, which run from N. to S. through Cumberland and Northumberland. Near theſe many an obſtinate battle has been fought between the Engliſh and Scots, before theſe kingdoms were united.

* CHIAMETLAN, a maritime province of Mexico, in N. America, with a town of the ſame name. It is very fertile, contains mines of ſilver, and produces a great deal of honey and wax. The ſavages are well made and warlike, and St. Sebaſtian is the capital town.

CHIAMPA, a territory in the S. part of Cochin-China, very little known to the Europeans.

CHIAPA, a province of N. America, in Mexico, with two towns of the ſame name, one of which is the capital. It abounds in cochineal, cattle, fruits, honey, and ſeveral ſorts of game, and brings in a good revenue to Spain from its trade.

* CHIAPA EL REAL, a town of North America, in Mexico, in a province of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. Its principal trade conſiſts in chocolate-nuts, cotton, and ſugar. Lon. 94. 45. W. lat. 17. 10. N.

* CHIAPAS DE LOS INDIOS, a large and rich town of N. America, in Mexico, and in a province of the ſame name. The governor and moſt of the inhabitants were originally Americans. Lon. 96. 5. W. lat. 15. 16. N.

CHIARENZA, a ſea-port town of Turky in Europe, and in the Morea, oppoſite to the iſland of Zant, in the Mediterranean Sea, and on the N. W. coaſt. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 37. 50. N.

CHIARI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Breſcia, belonging to the Venetians. It is famous for a victory obtained by the Imperialiſts over the French in 1701. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

* CHIARO-MONTE, a town of Italy in Sicily, and in the valley of Noto; ſeated on a mountain, 25 miles W. of Syracuſe. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 37. 3. N.

CHIAVENNA, a handſome, populous, and large town of Swiſſerland, in the country of the Griſons. It is a trading place, eſpecially in wine and delicate fruits. The governor's palace, and the churches, are very magnificent, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is

ſeated

ſeated near the lake Como. Lon. 9. 19. E. lat. 46. 19. N.

CHICHESTER, the capital of Suſſex, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated in a plain, on the banks of the river Levant. It is a biſhop's ſee, and has a cathedral, with ſeven ſmall churches built with flint ſtone. It ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, a recorder, a deputy-recorder, 24 aldermen, ſix bailiffs, 27 commoners, and a port-reeve. The buildings are very regular, and the city being walled round, you may ſtand in the market-place, which is the centre, and ſee the four gates, which are all that belong to the city. It has ſome trade, but would have more if the harbour was not choked up. It is 33 miles S. W. of Guildford, and 61 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 48. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

CHICHESTER, NEW, a ſea-port town in Pennſylvania, one of the United Provinces of North America, ſeated on the river Delawar, below Cheſter.

CHICUITOS, a province of S. America, in the government of Santo-Cruz de la Sierra. The chief riches conſiſt of honey and wax, and the original inhabitants are very voluptuous and warlike. They are alſo very ſuperſtitious, and change their wives as often as they pleaſe. They maintained bloody wars with the Spaniards till 1690, ſince which ſome of them have become Chriſtians. It is bounded by La Plata on the N.E. and by Chili on the W.

CHIDLEIGH, or CHUDLEIGH, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated near the river Teigne, and the market is good for corn, and proviſion. It is nine miles S. W. of Exeter, and 182 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 39. W. lat. 50. 38. N.

* CHIELEFA, a ſtrong town of Turky in Europe, in the Morea. It was taken by the Venetians in 1685; but after that the Turks retook it, with all the Morea. Lon. 22. 28. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

CHIEMSEE, a lake of Germany, in Bavaria, which contains a town of the ſame name, where there is a biſhop's ſee. The iſland it ſtands in is about 17 miles in circumference, and it lies 22 miles W. by N. of Saltzburg, and 35 E. S. E. of Munich.

CHIERI, a fortified town of Italy, in Piedmont, ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, in a very pleaſant country, bounded on all ſides with hills covered with vines. It is eight miles E. of Turin, and 12 N.E. of Carmagnola.

* CHIETI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Hither Abruzzo, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Peſcara, eight miles S. W. of Peſcara, and 15 N. W. of Anzano. Lon. 15. 7. E. lat. 42. 20. N.

CHIHIRI, or PORT-CHSER, a maritime town of Happy Arabia, with a harbour. Some pretend to ſay, that the inhabitants are very civil and ſincere, and that they offer their daughters to ſtrangers who arrive there; but this may be juſtly doubted, for the Mahometans are very jealous of their women. It carries on a conſiderable trade. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 14. 40. N.

* CHILHAM, a village in Kent, ſix miles S. W. of Canterbury.

CHILI, a large country and kingdom of S. America, lying along the ſide of the S. Sea, 750 miles in length, and from 37 to 50 in breadth. It may be divided into three principal parts; viz. the biſhopric of Iago, the biſhopric of Imperial, and Cuio. It was diſcovered by Don Diego d'Almagro in 1525. It abounds in trees, fruits, Indian corn, cattle, and mines of all kinds. The greateſt part is inhabited by the native Americans, who have neither towns nor villages, properly ſpeaking, but only wretched huts, at a diſtance from each other. The colour of their ſkin is that of a red copper, as in all other parts of America; and, ſince the introduction of horſes by the Europeans, they ſeldom travel without one, there being ſuch a prodigious plenty of them. It is bounded on the W. by the S. Sea, and on the E. by that prodigious ridge of mountains called the Andes.

* CHILMARK, a village in Wiltſhire, 12 miles W. of Saliſbury.

* CHILOE, an iſland of America, on the coaſt of Chili, in the South Sea, about 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. The principal town is Caſtro.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills, running from E. to W. through Buckinghamſhire.

CHIMAY, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault. It was ceded to the French by the Spaniards in 1684, and is ſeated on the river Blanche, 20 miles S. S. W. of Charleroy. Lon. 4. 15. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

CHIMAY, a conſiderable lake of Aſia, in Aſem, a country that lies between Tibet on the N. and Bengal on the S.

CHIMÆRA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Turky in Europe, and in Albania, capital of a territory of the ſame name,

which comprehends a chain of mountains, of which one part is free, and the other ſubject to the Turks. It is ſeated on a rock near the ſea, 29 miles N. of Corfu, and 57 S. E. of Valona, at the entrance of the Gulph of Venice. Lon. 20. 8. E. lat. 40. 8. N.

*CHIMLEIGH, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the river Deri, which fetching a compaſs, like a bow, ſurrounds three parts of it. It is but a ſmall place, and the market inconſiderable. It is 21 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 193 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

CHINA, the empire of, in Aſia, is bounded on the E. by the Ocean, on the N. by a great wall, above 1000 miles in length, which ſeparates it from Tartary: on the W. by high mountains and deſerts, and on the S. by the Ocean, and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Cochin-China, and Laos. It is included between 95 and 135 degrees of E. longitude, and between 21 and 55 of N. latitude. Some pretend it is bounded without the great wall by the empire of Ruſſia, but improperly; for that country has always been known by the name of Tartary, though it is now in the Chineſe dominions. It is about 2000 miles in length, from N. to S. and 1500 in breadth, from E. to W. and is divided into 16 provinces, which contain 155 towns of the firſt rank, 1312 of the ſecond, beſides 2357 fortified towns; in all which there may be about 50,000,000 of people. There are ſeveral large rivers, and where theſe are wanting, there are artificial canals, for the more ready communication and trading from one part to another; for they are all made navigable for large barks. It is generally a plain champaign country, and they ſcarce let an inch of ground remain unoccupied; for the hills are cut into ſeveral ſtages, or ſtories, from the bottom to the top, that the rain may water them all pretty equally, and render them more fruitful. Even the mountains are cultivated and covered with trees; and there are mines of iron, tin, copper, quickſilver, gold, and ſilver. There are corn and pulſe of all ſorts, eſpecially rice; and there are a great number of ſimples, and ſeveral trees and fruits proper to the country, particularly one tree produces peaſe, very little different from thoſe of Europe; another bears a kind of gum, which makes excellent varniſh; and a third bears white berries, of the ſize of a hazel-nut, whoſe pulp is nothing but a ſort of tallow, of which they make candles; and a fourth, called the white-wax tree, produces white ſhining wax, of much greater value than the common bees-wax. The bamboo cane grows to the height of an ordinary tree; and, though it is hollow within, yet the wood is very hard, and proper for many uſes, ſuch as pipes to convey water, boxes, baſkets, and for the making of paper, after it is reduced into a ſort of paſte. It is now well known to all Europe, that this is the only country from whence all ſorts of teas are imported. The complexion of the Chineſe is a ſort of tawney; and they have large foreheads, ſmall eyes, ſhort noſes, large ears, long beards, and black hair; and thoſe are thought to be moſt handſome who are moſt bulky. The women affect a great deal of modeſty, and are remarkable for their little feet. The men endeavour to make as pompous an appearance as poſſible, when they go abroad; and yet their houſes are but mean and low, conſiſting only of a ground floor. They are addicted to all ſorts of learning, particularly to arts and ſciences. The government of this empire is abſolute, and the emperor has a privilege of naming his ſucceſſor; but the chief mandarin has permiſſion to remind him of his faults. He looks upon his ſubjects as his children, and pretends to govern them with a fatherly affection. There is no country in the world where the inhabitants are ſo ceremonious as here; and yet, notwithſtanding their ſeeming ſincerity, they cheat as much in their dealings as in the moſt uncivilized countries. It is certain that their empire is very ancient, and they themſelves pretend it has exiſted many thouſand years before our æra of Noah's flood. However, it is generally allowed to have continued 4000 years without interruption, though they have had 22 different families on the throne. The laſt family, now reigning, is that of the Tartars, who conquered China in 1640. Their religion is Paganiſm, and the ſect of Fo is the principal. They allow polygamy, and keep their wives pretty cloſe. Their writing is very particular; for every letter is a word, and conſequently they have as many letters, or characters, as words in their language. But, what is moſt remarkable, it is ſaid the Japaneſe uſe the ſame, and underſtand them very well, though their language is quite different. All their cities and towns are ſo much alike, that thoſe that know one, are acquainted with all. Peking is the capital of the whole empire. The

revenues of the crown are computed at 21,000,000 ſterling yearly, and the forces are ſaid to conſiſt of about 5,000,000 of men in times of peace; however, ſince their being conquered by the Tartars, they have no enemies to cope with. The Chineſe pretend to have a great veneration for their anceſtors; and ſome keep images of them in their houſes, to which they pay a ſort of devotion. They have laws which regulate the civilities and ceremonious ſalutation they pay each other, for which reaſon they always appear to be extremely good natured; and yet there is but little dependence on their friendſhip, for they are as deceitful, and as great hypocrites, as any people in the world.

CHINCA, a large and famous valley of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Lima. It has a ſea port town of the ſame name, and is ſeated on a river, 90 miles S. of Lima. Lon. 76. 15. W. lat. 13. 10. S.

CHINEY, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the confines of the biſhopric of Leige. It is eight miles E. of Dinant, and 13 S. E. of Namur. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

CHINON, an ancient town of France, in Touraine, remarkable for the death of Henry II. king of England, and for the birth of the famous Rabelais. It is ſeated on the river Vienne, in a fertile and pleaſant country, 10 miles N. of Richelieu, and 150 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 22. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

CHIOS. See SIO.

* CHIOURLIC, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with a ſee of a Greek biſhop. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 47 miles W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 27. 57. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

CHIOZZO, an ancient and handſome town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in a ſmall iſland, near the Lagunes, with a podeſta, a biſhop's ſee, and a harbour, defended by a fort. It is 13 miles S. of Venice. Lon. 12. 9. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

CHIPPENHAM, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Avon, and the market is well ſupplied with corn and proviſions. It is a good thoroughfare town, has a handſome ſtone bridge over the river, conſiſting of 16 arches, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 21 miles E. of Briſtol, and 94 W. of London. Lon. 2. 8. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

* CHIPPING, a village in Lancaſhire, 10 miles E. of Garſtang.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It has a dry ſituation on the ſide of a hill, and near a ſmall rivulet, and is a ſtraggling town, except about the market-place. It is a corporation; and the market is good for corn, cattle, and proviſions. It is 12 miles S.W. of Banbury, and 74 N.W. of London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

CHIPPING-ONGAR, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays. It is 10 miles W. by S. of Chelmsford, and 21 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 51. 43. N.

* CHIPPING-SODBURY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated in a bottom, near the Downs, on the road from Briſtol to Cirenceſter, and has a great market for corn and cheeſe. It is 12 miles E. N. E of Briſtol, and 112 W. of London. Lon. 2. 26. W. lat. 51. 38. N.

CHIPPING-WYCOMB, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, which falls into the Thames, in a pleaſant valley, and is well-built, containing about 200 houſes, with ſeveral good inns, and the market is conſiderable for fiſh, fleſh, and other proviſions. It is a mayor town, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles S. of Ailesbury, and 31 W. of London. Lon. 0. 39. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

CHIRBURY, a village in Shropſhire, one mile N. E. of Montgomery, near the Severn. Here was a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by Ethelfleda, a lady of the Mercians.

CHIRK, a ſmall village, S. of Wrexham, in Denbighſhire. It had formerly two caſtles, ſituated on the top of a hill, one of which is now in ruins. The other, which is ſtill entire in many parts, ſeems to have been a magnificent ſtructure.

CHIRVAN. See SCHIRVAN.

* CHISSELBOROUGH, a village in Somerſetſhire, four miles N. of Crookhorn.

CHITOR, a famous town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in a province of the ſame name. It is not now ſo conſiderable as formerly; however, ſome ſuppoſe it to be the capital of the dominions of Porus, who fought againſt Alexander the Great. It is 250 miles N.E. of Surat. Lon. 75. 58. E. lat. 23. 30. N.

CHITOR. See CHIVAS.

CHITRO, a town of Turky in Europe, ſeated on the bay of Saloniche, near the place where the mother, wife, and ſon of Alexander the Great were murdered by Caſſander;

Caſſander; as alſo where Perſeus king of Macedonia was defeated by Paulus Æmilius the Roman conſul. Lon. 22. 35. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

* CHIVAS, a ſtrong town of Italy, in Piedmont, which has been ſeveral times taken and retaken in the late wars, particularly in 1705, by the French; but was retaken the next year by the confederates, after the victory at Turin. It is ſo advantageouſly ſituated near the river Po, that whoever is maſter of it has the key of the territory of Turin, Canavez, Vercellois, Montferrat, and Lombardy. It is 12 miles N. E. of Turin, and 12 W. of Verue. Lon. 7. 47. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

CHIUSI, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the Sienneſe. It is poorly peopled on account of the unwholeſome air, and is 35 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lon. 10. 52. E lat. 43. 0. N.

CHIUSTENGI, a town of Turky in Europe, ſeated on the Black Sea, and on one of the ſouthern branches of the Danube. Its ancient name was Iſtropolis, and was formerly of great note. Lon. 29. 35. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

* CHIUTAYE, a conſiderable town of Turky in Aſia, capital of Proper Natolia, and the reſidence of a beglerbeg, as alſo of the Grand Seignior before the taking of Conſtantinople. It is ſeated on the river Ayala, 75 miles E. of Burſa. Lon. 30. 47. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

* CHOCZIN, a town of Moldavia, on the confines of Poland, and ſeated on the river Neiſter. It is remarkable for two victories gained by the Poles over the Turks, but is now in poſſeſſion of the Ruſſians, who took it in 1739. It is 110 miles N. W. of Jazy. Lon. 26. 25. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

CHOISEY, a village in the iſle of France, ſeated on the river Aiſne, three miles from Compeigne. Here is a handſome royal palace; likewiſe ſeveral of the kings of France lie buried at this place.

* CHOLET, a town of France, in Anjou. It has a handſome caſtle, and is 170 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 47. 10. N.

CHOLMOGORY, a town of Ruſſia, in Europe, and in the government of Archangel. It is ſeated on an iſland of the river Dwina, near Archangel.

CHONAT, a town of Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Merich, 25 miles E. of Segedin, and 70 N. W. of Tameſwaer. It is a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 21. 4. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

CHORAZAN, a large country of Aſia, and the moſt northern province of Perſia; bordered on the N. by Zagathy as well as on the E. and the S. by Sableſtan, and on the W. by Aſtrabadt.

CHORGES, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the dioceſe of Embrun, burnt down by the duke of Savoy in 1692. It is 10 miles E. of Gap. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

CHOTSIN. See CHOCSIN.

CHREMNITZ, the chief of the mine towns in Upper Hungary; 90 miles N. E. of Preſburg, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 19. 27. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

CHRISTBURG, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Marienburg, from whence it is 12 miles to the S. E. It is ſeated on the river Sargune, about five miles above the lake Drauſen, into which the above river falls.

CHRIST-CHURCH, a town of Hampſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated between two rivers, and was formerly fortified with a caſtle. It is now a pretty good town, and ſends two members to parliament. It ſtands 10 miles E. of Pool, and 98 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 50. 45 N.

CHRISTIANA, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, and ſeated on a bay of the ſea, 100 miles N. W. of Gottenburg, and ſubject to Denmark. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 58. 59. N.

CHRISTIANOPLE, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Sweden, on the Baltic Sea, and capital of Bleking. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1658. It is 13 miles N. E. of Carleſcroon, and 24 S. W. of Calmar. Lon. 15. 47. E. lat. 56. 26. N.

CHRISTIANBURG, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, near Acre, belonging to the Danes. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 4. 10. N.

* CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Sweden, in S. Gothland, and territory of Bleking. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1658, taken by the Danes in 1678, and retaken by the Swedes in 1700. It is ſeated on the Helges, 50 miles N. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 56. 25. N.

CHRISTINA, anciently called LETOA, one of the iſlands of the Archipelago, lying on the S. ſide of Candia.

CHRISTINA, ST. one of the iſlands in the South Sea, called Marqueſas. Lon. 139. W. lat. 9. 56. S. See MARQUESAS.

* CHRISTMAS ISLAND, ſo named by

Capt. Cook, on account of his firſt landing here on Chriſtmas-day. It lies in the lat. 1. 59. N. lon. 157. 30. W. It is about 15 or 20 leagues in circumference, of a ſemicircular form. It is bounded by a reef of coral rocks, on the W. ſide of which there is a bank of fine ſand, extending a mile into the ſea, and affording good anchorage. The ſoil, in ſome places, is light and black, evidently compoſed of decayed vegetables, the dung of birds, and ſand. In other places, nothing but marine productions, ſuch as broken coral ſtones and ſhells, are to be ſeen. Not a drop of freſh water was found by digging. The vegetable productions are only a few cocoa-nut trees, and a few low trees, ſmall ſhrubs, and plants, ſuch as are found on other iſlands of the ſame appearance, in a ſoil half formed. Here are alſo a few ſorts of birds: ſo that a ſhip touching here muſt expect nothing but birds, fiſh, and turtles; and of the two latter an abundant ſupply may be depended on.

CHRISTOPHER'S, St. one of the Caribbee Iſlands, in America, lying to the N. W. of Nevis, and about 60 miles W. of Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and Engliſh; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is about 20 miles in breadth, and ſeven in length, and has high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets run down, which are of great uſe to the inhabitants. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the S. W. parts of the iſland, hot ſulphureous ſprings at the foot of them. The air is good, the ſoil light, ſandy, and fruitful; but it is ſubject to hurricanes. The houſes are as good as any in theſe parts; and the animals are the ſame as in the other iſlands. The produce is chiefly ſugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. Lon. 63. 14. W. lat. 17. 15. N.

* CHORLEY. See CHARLY.

CHURCH-IRETON, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated between two hills, and is but a ſmall place, though the market is good for corn. It is 14 miles S. of Shrewſbury, and 153 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

CHURCHILL-FORT, ſeated on the E. ſide of Hudſon's-Bay, in America, and the moſt northerly of thoſe belonging to the Hudſon's-Bay company. Lon. 94. 3. W. lat. 58. 48. N.

CHURCH-HOLM, a large village in Cheſhire, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Dan, over which there is a good ſtone bridge. Being a great thoroughfare, it has ſeveral good inns, and ſome of the inhabitants have acquired great fortunes.

CHUSAN, an iſland of Aſia, on the E. coaſt of China, where the E. India company had a factory; but the natives were ſo guilty of extortion, that they removed from thence. Lon. 124. 0. E. lat. 30. 0. N.

CHUSISTAN, a province of Aſia, in Perſia, between Fars and Buſſarah, bounded on the S. by the Gulph of Perſia, on the N. by Irac Agemi, on the W. by Irac Arabi, and on the E. by Farſiſtan. It is the Suſiana of the ancients, and Suſtar is the capital.

* CIALUS, a kingdom of Aſia, in Independent Tartary, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Eluth, on the E. by large ſandy deſerts, on the S. by Great Tibet, and on the W. by Turkiſtan. The chief town is of the ſame name.

* CIAMPA, a kingdom of Aſia, in the E. Indies, bounded on the E. and S. by the ſea, on the N. by the deſerts of Cochin-China, and on the W. by the kingdom of Cambogia. It is very little known.

* CIBOLA, a province of N. America, in New Mexico, inhabited by the original Americans, who have a few towns or villages. It abounds in Indian corn, pitch, ſalt, bears, a ſort of tigers, pecaries, and camel ſheep, which are very tall.

CICLUI, or CICLUGH, a ſtrong frontier town of Dalmatia, ſurrounded with walls built in the ancient manner. It is ſeated on a rocky hill on the weſtern banks of the river Narentha, between a town of that name and the fort of Norin. It was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in June, 1694. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

CILICIA, the ancient name of part of Aſia Minor, now Natolia. It is at preſent part of the province of Caramania, and lies on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea, in Aſiatic Turky.

CILLEY, an ancient and famous town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and in Upper Carniola, with the title of a principality. It is the capital of a county of the ſame name, and ſeated on the Saan, 36 miles N. E. of Laubach, and 47 S. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

CIMBRISHAM, a ſmall ſea-port town of Schonen, in S. Gothland, a province of Sweden, ſeated on the Baltick Sea. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

CINALOA, a province of N. America, in Mexico, lying on the eaſtern coaſt of the

the ſea of California. The air is very wholeſome; and it abounds in fruits, Indian corn, pulſe, and cotton. The natives are very robuſt and warlike. It has a capital of the ſame name, lying E. of the Bay of California; it is ſubject to Spain.

* CINAN, a large and populous town of Aſia, in China, ſeated in a marſhy bottom. Lon. 103. 35. E. lat. 30. 7. N.

CINGA, a rapid river of Arragon, in Spain. It riſes in Bielſa, one of the Pyrenean Mountains, whence it runs through Arragon, and falls into the Ebro.

CINQUE-PORTS, certain ſea-port towns ſo called, on the coaſt of Kent and Suſſex, namely, Haſtings, Dover, Romney, Sandwich, Hythe, Rye, Winchelſea, and Seaford. They are under the government of the conſtable of Dover caſtle, and had large privileges granted them, on account of their fitting out ſhips for the defence of the coaſt against France. The ſea is now retired ſome diſtance from Romney.

CINTRA, a cape and mountain of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, uſually called the Rock of Liſbon. It lies on the N. ſide of the entrance of the river Tajo; and there is a town of the ſame name ſeated thereon. Lon. 9. 30. W. lat. 38. 46. N.

* CIOTAI, a ſea port town of France, in Provence, famous for Muſcadine wine. It is ſeated on the bay of Laquee, between Marſeilles and Toulon. The harbour is defended by a ſtrong fort. Lon. 5. 46. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

* CIR, St. a village of France, in the Dioceſe of Chartres, two miles from Verſailles; remarkable for a nunnery founded here by Lewis XIV. The nuns are obliged to take care of the education of 250 girls, who muſt prove their families to have been noble from the 4th generation on the father's ſide. They cannot enter before they are ſeven years of age, nor after 12, and they continue till they are 20 years and three months old.

* CIRAN, St. a town of France, in the dioceſe of Bouge, in Berri, ſeated on the river Claiſe, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey.

CIRCASSIA, a large country of Aſia, lying between the rivers Don and Wolga; bounded on the N. by Ruſſia, on the E. by Aſtrachan and the Caſpian Sea, on the S. by Georgia and Daguſtan, and on the W. by the Sea of Zabach. It is full of mountains and foreſts, and has no other city but Terky, which is ſeated on the Caſpian Sea. It is a kind of republick; for the people put themſelves under the protection of Perſia, Ruſſia, and the Turks; however, the laſt are in poſſeſſion of Terky, the capital town. They are Tartars of a middle ſtature, well-ſet, with coarſe black hair, and broad flat faces. They wear a veſt of coarſe grey cloth, and over it a ſheep's ſkin, which they turn to the ſide from which the wind or rain comes. They have boots of horſe-leather, and wear on their heads round bonnets of coarſe felt, or black cloth. The women paſs among the Turks for very great beauties, their complexion being extremely fine. The men are not jealous; for they allow their wives all imaginable liberties. They are very fond of necklaces, which conſiſt of ſtrings of pearls, or coloured glaſs. It is not a little ſurpriſing that the men ſhould be ſo ugly, and the women ſo extremely handſome. Their religion is a mixture of Chriſtianity and Mahometaniſm; and, like the Jews, they marry their brother's wives, if they have no children. The men are good horſemen, and ſubſiſt chiefly by hunting and robbing, though ſome are addicted to huſbandry.

CIRENCESTER, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with two markets, on Mondays and Fridays. The market on Mondays is chiefly for corn, and on Fridays for wool, yarn, and proviſions. It is ſeated on the river Churn, and was a place of great account in the time of the Romans, being then two miles in circumference; the ruins of the walls are yet viſible. A great many Roman antiquities have been diſcovered; and here the Roman roads met and croſſed each other. It had alſo a caſtle and an abbey, long ſince demoliſhed. It is now a borough-town, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 55 miles E. N. E. of Briſtol, 18 S. E. of Glouceſter, and 89 W. of London. Lon. 1. 58. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

CIRENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Baſilicata, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Brandano, at the foot of the Apennine Mountains, 35 miles E. of Conza, and 97 E. of Naples. Lon. 16 0. E. lat. 40. 44. N.

CISTEAUX, or CITEAUX, a ſmall town of France, in Burgundy, remarkable for its abbey, which is the principal of the Ciſtercian order, and depends immediately on the Pope.

CITTADELLA, a ſea-port town of the Iſland of Minorca, and capital of that iſland. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1708, and ceded to them by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, but it was taken by the French

French in 1756, and ceded to the Engliſh by the peace of 1763; it was taken by the Spaniards in the late war, and ceded to them by the peace of 1783. It is ſeated at the W. end of the iſland, 66 miles N. E. of the town of Majorca. Lon. 3. 34. E. lat. 39. 54. N.

CITTA-DI-CASTELLO, a town of Italy, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in Umbria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is pretty ſtrong and populous, and is ſeated on the river Tiber, 27 miles S. W. of Urbino, and 100 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 18. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

CITTA-NUOVA, a town of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, and territory of the Pope, ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and contains 16 churches and convents within its walls, beſides 15 without. It is 10 miles from Loretto, and eight from Firmo. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

CITTA-NUOVA-COTTONERA, a town regularly fortified, in the iſland of Malta; it includes the port of St. Margerita.

CITTA-NUOVA, a ſmall ſea-port town of Iſtria, in the territory of Venice, with a biſhop's ſee, 60 miles E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 2. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

CITTA-VITTORIOSA, or IL BORGO, a ſtrong town in the iſland of Malta, ſeated on a narrow neck of land in the harbour, to the left of Valetta, from which, on each ſide of the town, runs a very broad canal incloſing the town, and forming an excellent harbour. It is defended by the ſtrong caſtle of St. Angelo, ſeated on a high rock, and joined to the town by a bridge. Lon. 14. 34. E. lat. 35. 54. N.

* CIVIDAD-DE-LAS-PALMAS, the capital town of the Iſland of Canary, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. The houſes are well built, two ſtories high, and flat-roofed. The cathedral is a very handſome ſtructure; and the inhabitants are gay and rich. As the ſoil is ſandy, the ſtreets are always very clean. The air is temperate, and free from extremes of heat and cold. It is defended by a ſmall caſtle ſeated on a hill. Lon. 15. 22 W. lat. 28. 15. N.

CIVIDAD-REAL, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, and capital of La Mancha. The inhabitants are noted for dreſſing leather extremely well for gloves. It is ſeated two miles and an half from the river Guadiana, and 90 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 38. 58. N.

CIVIDAD-RODRIGO, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Aquada, 40 miles S. W. of Salamanca, and 115 W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 58. W. lat. 40. 33. N.

* CIVIDAD-DI-FRIULI, a ſmall, but ancient town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the territory of Venice; ſeated on the river Natiſona, 10 miles E. of Udena. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

CIVITA-DI-PENNA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, with a biſhop's ſee. It is near the river Salino, 35 miles N. E. of Aquila. Lon. 14. 52. E. lat. 42. 27. N.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a town of Italy, in St. Peter's Patrimony, ſeated on a river, which, ſeven miles from thence, falls into the Tiber. It is 12 miles E. by S. of Viterbo, and 25 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 42. [illegible] N.

CIVITA-DI-[illegible]ETI. See CHIETI.

CIVITA-VE[illegible]IA, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, with a good harbour, and an arſenal. Here the Pope's gallies are ſtationed, and it has lately been made a free port: but the air is very unwholeſome. It is 35 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 51. E. lat. 42. 5. N.

* CLACK[illegible], a village in Devonſhire, about ſeven miles S. S. E. of Frome, in Somerſetſhire.

* CLACKMANNAN, the chief town of a ſmall ſhire in Scotland, to which it gives name. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 56 5. N.

* CLACKMANNAN, a ſmall county of Scotland, bounded on the E. by Fifeſhire, on the N. and W. by Perthſhire, and on the S. by Stirlingſhire. It is but eight miles in length, and five in breadth. It produces good corn and paſtures, and plenty of coals and ſalt. This ſhire, together with Kinroſs, ſends one member to parliament.

CLAGENFURT, a ſtrong and regular town of Germany, and capital of Carinthia, with a very handſome ſquare. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is eight miles S. W. of Weit, and 150 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

CLAIN, a river of France, in Poitou. It riſes on the borders of Angoumois, and falls into the Vienne.

CLAMECI, a town of France, in Nivernois, whoſe ſuburb is a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the confluence of the rivers Buevron and Yonne, 112 miles S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 36. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

* CLAPHAM, a village in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, ſix miles N. W. of Settle.

CLAR-

CLAPHAM, a pleaſant village in Surry, about three miles from London.

CLARA, ST. a ſmall iſland of South America, in Peru, lying in the bay of Guiaquil, and ſubject to Spain. It is 70 miles S. W. of Guiaquil. Lon. 82. 20. W. lat. 2. 20. S.

CLARE, ST. a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Canaries, lying between the Lancerota to the S. and Allagranza to the N. E. It is little more than a rock.

CLARE, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on a creek of the river Stour. The ruins of a caſtle, and a collegiate church, are ſtill viſible. They have a manufacture of bays. In this town is a very large church, and a Preſbyterian and Quakers meeting. It conſiſts of about 500 houſes, which are moſtly of clay white waſhed, and the ſtreets pretty wide, but not paved. It is 15 miles S. of St. Edmund's Bury, and 56 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

CLARE, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the province of Connaught, 17 miles N. W. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 46. W. lat. 52. 52. N.

* CLARE, a county of Ireland, 55 miles in length, and 38 in breadth; bounded on the E. and S. by the river Shannon, which ſeparates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry; on the W. by the ocean, and on the N. by Galway. It contains 10,014 houſes, 76 pariſhes, nine baronies, and one borough. It ſends four members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and two for Ennis. The ſoil is very fruitful, lies very commodious for navigation, and contains two market towns, and one borough; but the principal place is ſaid to be Killaloe, which has a biſhop's ſee.

CLARENDON-PARK, ſituated three miles on the E. ſide of Saliſbury, in the county of Wilts. It has the foundations of two royal palaces, built by King John, called the King's Manor and the Queen's Manor. Between theſe was a ſubterraneous paſſage, and it has 20 groves, each of them one mile in compaſs. A parliament was held here in the reign of Henry II. Between this park, and a Roman camp half a mile off, lay a Roman road, from Old Sarum to Wincheſter.

CLARENZA. See CHIARENZA.

* CLAUDE, ST. a very handſome town of France, in the Franche Comté, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral church is extremely elegant. Great numbers of pilgrims flock hither, to viſit the remains of the body of St. Claude, which they pretend are yet uncorrupted. It is ſeated on the river Liſon, 35 miles N. W. of Geneva, and 55 S. of Bezanſon. Lon. 6. 18. E lat. 46. 24. N.

CLAVENNA. See CHIAVENNA.

CLAUSENBURG, a large town of Tranſilvania, ſeated on the river Samos, 60 miles N. W. of Hermanſtat. It is a large populous place, and on one of the gates is an inſcription in honour of the emperor Trajan. Lon. 23. 20. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

CLAY, a town in Norfolk, whoſe market is diſuſed. It is ſeated on an arm of the ſea, between two rivers, ſo that three of its ſides are ſurrounded with water; 90 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 125 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

* CLAYTON, a village in Suſſex, ſix miles W. of Lewes. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

CLEAR CAPE, a promontory of a little iſland, lying on the S. coaſt of Ireland. Lon. 11. 10. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

CLEBURY, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the river Rea, near the foreſt of Wire, 28 miles S E. of Shrewſbury, and 136 N W. of London. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 52. 21. N.

CLERAC, or CLAIRAC, a town of France, in Agenois, on the river Lot, 10 miles from Agen. Lon. 0. 33. E. lat. 44 20. N.

* CLERMONT-IN-ARGONNE, a town of France, in the Verdunois, 127 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

CLERMONT, a town of the Iſle of France, in Beauvoiſis, 37 miles N. of Paris. Lon. 2 25 E lat. 49. 25. N.

CLERMONT, a conſiderable, rich, and populous town of France, in Auvergne, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral, the public ſquares, and the walks, are very fine. It is ſeated about three miles from Mount Gergoie, and 360 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 45. 47. N.

* CLERVAL, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, ſeated on the river Doux, belonging to the houſe of Wirtemberg, but depends on the crown of France. Lon 6. 7. E. lat. 46. 38. N.

CLERVAUX, one of the fineſt and moſt celebrated abbies of France, in Champagne, five miles from Bar-ſur-Aube, and ſeated in a valley ſurrounded with woods and mountains. It is the chief of the Ciſtercian order. The famous tun of St.

Bernard is here, which will hold 800 tuns of wine. Near the abbey is a town.

CLETHERO, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated near Pendil-Hill, and is an ancient borough-town, ſending two members to parliament. The market is good for cattle, yarn, and proviſions. It is 36 miles S. E. of Lancaſter, and 213 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 21. W. lat. 53. 54. N.

CLEVELAND, a diſtrict in the North-Riding of Yorkſhire, with the title of a duchy.

CLEEVES, or CLEEF, a handſome town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on a hill, three miles from the Rhine, and over-againſt Fort Shenk. It is near a wood, through which there are ſeveral fine walks; 12 miles S. E. of Nimeguen, and 60 S. E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 51 45. N.

* CLERKE's ISLAND, ſo named by Capt. Cook, who diſcovered it in his laſt voyage. It is an iſland of conſiderable extent, in which are ſeveral hills, all connected by low ground, ſo that it looks, at a diſtance, like a group of iſlands. Near its eaſtern point is a little iſland which is remarkable for having on it three elevated rocks. Both the greater iſland, and this ſmaller one, were inhabited. Lon. 190. 30. E. lat. 63. 15 N.

CLEVES, the duchy of, is one of the fineſt and beſt countries of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and divided in two by the river Rhine. Cleves is the capital town.

CLEYBROOK, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages in Leiceſterſhire, on the N. W. ſide of Lutterworth, ſuppoſed by the inhabitants to have been a part of Clycester, ſituated one mile to the weſtward, which was once a flouriſhing city of the Romans, and where their bricks and coins have been frequently found. Sir William Dugdale obſerves, that the earth, ſo far as the city extended, is of a darker colour than the reſt about it, and ſo rich, that it has been uſed by the huſbandmen in that neighbourhood to manure their lands.

CLIFFE, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is 30 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 88 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 37. W. lat. 52. 33. N.

CLIFTON, a village of Weſtmoreland, three miles from Penrith, or Perith, remarkable for a ſkirmiſh between the king's forces and the rebels in 1745, when the former were defeated.

* CLIFTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, near Briſtol, noted for the hot well in its neighbourhood, upon the bank of the Lower Avon, at the foot of St. Vincent's rock.

CLISSA, a fort of Dalmatia, of great importance, which was taken from the Turks by the Venetians. It is ſeated on a craggy mountain, near which there is a narrow valley, between two ſteep rocks, through which the road lies from Turky to Dalmatia. It is ſix miles N. of Spalatto, and 30 S. E. of Sebinico. Lon. 17. 31. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

CLISSON, a town of France, in Brittany, in the territory of Nantois, and ſeated on the river Sure, 12 miles S. of Nants. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 47. 1. N.

CLITHERO. See CLETHERO.

CLOGHER, an epiſcopal town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulſter. It ſends two members to parliament. Lon. 6. 50. W. lat. 54. 30. N.

CLONMEL, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munſter, ſeated on the river Sure, 19 miles S. E. of Tipperary town. It ſends two members to parliament. Lon. 7. 27. W lat. 52. 14. N.

CLOUD, ST. a town of France, four miles from Paris, ſeated on the river Seine. Here is a magnificent palace, and one of the fineſt in Europe, belonging to the duke de Chartres; and the caſcade is greatly admired. It has the title of a duchy. Lon. 2. 1. E. lat. 48. 51. N.

CLOYNE, an epiſcopal town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, 16 miles E. of Cork. It ſends two members to parliament. Lon. 8. 0. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

CLUNI, a town of France in Burgundy, and in Macanois, remarkable for its famous Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Groſne, 10 miles N. W. of Macon, and 87 N. of Lyons. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

* CLUNN, a village in Shropſhire, ſix miles S. of Biſhops-Caſtle.

CLUSE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Savoy, and capital of the territory of Fouſſigny; ſeated on the river Ance, 22 miles S. E. of Geneva, and 50 N. E. of Chamberry. Lon. 6. 29. E. lat. 45. 57. E.

CLYDE, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Annandale, and running N. W. through

through Clydſdale, paſſes by Lanerk, Hamilton, and Glaſgow, falling into the Frith of Clyde, a few miles below Glaſgow.

* CLYNFOGFAUR, a village in Carnarvonſhire, in N. Wales, where one of the Welſh princes built a convent, which in time became a very rich foundation; but it was afterwards turned into a college of ſecular prieſts. The convent is now totally deſtroyed; but the church, a ſtately Gothic ſtructure, is ſtill ſtanding.

CLYSON, a river of Piedmont, in Italy, which runs through the valley of Peruſe.

* COBHAM, a village in Surry, eight miles S. W. of Kingſton.

COBLENTZ, an ancient, ſtrong, handſome, and pleaſant town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers, or Treves, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Rhine and Moſelle, in a fertile country, with mountains covered with vineyards. It is the uſual place of reſidence of the elector of Treves, to whom it belongs. It is 12 miles N. W. of Naſſau, and 50 N. E. of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

COBLON, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Coromandel; 12 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 30. E. lat. 12. 52. N.

COBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a famous college, a fort, and a caſtle. This town, with its principality, belongs to the houſe of Saxony, and the inhabitants are Proteſtants. It is ſeated on the river Itch, 20 miles N. of Bamburg, and 50 S. W. of Utford. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

COCA, a town of Old Caſtile, in Spain, ſeated among the mountains; and near it is a ſtrong caſtle for ſtate priſoners.

COCHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, formerly imperial; ſeated on the river Moſelle, 25 miles S. W. of Coblentz, and 33 N. E. of Treves. Lon. 7. 2. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

COCHIN, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of the ſame name, on the Malabar coaſt, with a good harbour. The Dutch have here a ſmall fort, which retains the name of Cranganore, and lies three miles up the river. There were once 80,000 families of Jews here; but, at preſent, they are reduced to 4000, and have a ſynagogue not far from the king's palace, and two miles from the town. The firſt Europeans that ſettled here were the Portugueſe, who were driven away by the Dutch. About ſix miles farther, towards the mountains, the inhabitants aſſemble to refreſh themſelves during the great heats of April and May, and both men and women divert themſelves with ſwimming. It is 90 miles S. of Callicut. Lon. 74. 30. E. lat. 9. 0. N.

COCHIN-CHINA, a maritime kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the E. by the ſea, on the N. by Tonquin, on the W. by Cambodia, and on the S. by Ciampa. It is much larger than Cambodia, and much richer; but the inhabitants are not ſo converſable nor civil to ſtrangers. It abounds in gold, raw ſilk, and drugs; their religion is much the ſame as that of China, and their cities and towns have gates at the end of each ſtreet, which are ſhut up every night. If any fire break out in a ward, all the inhabitants are deſtroyed, except the women and children. The inhabitants are of a light brown complexion, very well ſhaped, with long hair and thin beards. The women are handſome, but not very modeſt.

COCKERMOUTH, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Mondays. The ſituation is low, between the rivers Derwent and Cocker, over which there are two ſtone-bridges. It is between two hills, on one of which ſtands a handſome church, and on the other a ſtately caſtle. It is a borough-town, and ſends two members to parliament. It is well inhabited, has a good trade in coarſe broad cloths, and has ſeveral handſome buildings. The market is the beſt for corn in the county, except Penrith. It is 44 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 290 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 54. 42. N.

COCONATO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, remarkable for being the place where Columbus was born, who firſt diſcovered America. It is 20 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 9. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* COCSNON, a river of France, in Normandy, which has its ſource in the dioceſe of Mans, and falls into the ſea between Point Orſon and Mount Michael.

COD CAPE, is on the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, one of the United States of N. America, near the entrance of the harbour of Boſton. Lon. 70. 18. W. lat. 42. 0. N.

CODOGNO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Ladeſan, near the confluence of the rivers Adda and Po, 33 miles E. of Pavia. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

COESFELDT, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and in the territories of the biſhop of Munſter, where he often reſides.

It is near the river Burkel, 22 miles S. W. of Munſter. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

* COEVORDEN, one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, fortified by the famous Cohorn. It was taken by the biſhop of Munſter, 1673; and the Dutch retook it the ſame year. It is ſurrounded by a moraſs, 30 miles S. of Groningen, and 37 N. E of Deventer. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

COGNAC, a town of France, in Angoumois, with a caſtle, where Francis I. was born. It is ſeated in a very pleaſant country, abounding in wine, upon the river Charente, and remarkable for excellent brandy. It is 17 miles E. of Saintes; 17 W. of Angouleſme, and 248 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 45. 44. N.

COGNI, an ancient and ſtrong town of Turky in Aſia, and in Carmania, where a beglerbeg reſides. It is ſeated in a pleaſant country, abounding in corn, fruits, pulſe, and cattle. Here are ſheep whoſe tails weigh 30 pounds. It is 110 miles E. by N. of Satalia, and 270 S. E. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 35. 56. E. lat 37. 56. N.

COGSHALL, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Blackwater, or Pant, over which there is a bridge. It has one large church, and three meeting-houſes. The town conſiſts of about 790 mean houſes, which form ſeveral narrow ſtreets badly paved, and there is here a manufactory of baize. It is 17 miles N. E. of Chelmsford, and 44 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 47. E. lat. 51. 52. N.

COIMBRA, a handſome, large, and celebrated town of Portugal, capital of the province of Beira, with a biſhop's ſee, and a famous univerſity. The cathedral and the fountains are very magnificent. It is ſeated in a very pleaſant country, abounding in vineyards, olive-trees, and fruits. It ſtands on a mountain, by the ſide of the river Mondego, 60 miles S. E. of Porto, and 100 N. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 8. 1. W. lat. 40. 12. N.

COIRE, or, as the Germans call it, CHUR, a large and handſome town of Switzerland, and capital of the country of the Griſons, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe prelate has the right of coining money. It is divided into two parts, the leaſt of which is of the Roman Catholic religion, and the greateſt of the Proteſtant. It is governed by its own laws, and ſeated in a fertile, abounding in vineyards and game, on the river Pleſſure, half a mile from the Rhine, and 48 miles S. of Conſtance. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

COKENHAUSEN, a ſtrong town of Sweden, in Livonia, ſeated on the river Dwina, 50 miles S. E. of Riga; it did belong to Sweden, but now to Ruſſia. Lon 25. 50. E. lat. 56. 30. N.

* COL, a name given by ſome to one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland; it abounds in corn, paſture, ſalmons, eels, and cod. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 57. 0. N.

* COL-D'AGNELLE, a paſſage from France into Italy, that leads from Guillietre to Chateau Dauphin.

* COL-D'ARGENTIERE, a paſſage from France into Italy, between the marquiſate of Saluce, and the county of Nice.

* COL-DE-LIMON, a paſſage over the Alps, which leads from Soſſpello to Coni.

* COL-DE-TEND, a paſſage over the Alps, between Piedmont and the county of Nice.

COLBERG, a ſtrong handſome ſea-port town of Germany, in Pomerania, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. It is remarkable for its ſalt-works, and is ſeated at the mouth of the river Perſant, on the Baltic Sea; 60 miles N. E. of Stetin, and 30 N. E. of Camin. Lon. 15. 39. E. lat. 54 21. N.

COLCHESTER, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is a place of great antiquity, and pleaſantly and commodiouſly ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Colne, which is navigable within a mile of the town, on the declivity of a hill. It was ſurrounded with a wall which had ſix gates, and three poſterns, beſides nine watch-towers; but theſe are now, in a great meaſure, demoliſhed. It had 16 pariſh-churches, but now only 12 are uſed; theſe are not very large, and moſt of them were damaged in Cromwell's time. There are here alſo five meeting-houſes. The town conſiſts of about 3000 dwelling-houſes, moſt of them old built, with ſome few good brick ones; the ſtreets are not very broad, though they are tolerably paved. The number of inhabitants amount to about 5000. The town ſuffered greatly in the civil wars. There is a large manufactory of baize, for Spain and Portugal, and the town is famous for oyſters and eringo-roots, and imports wine, brandy, coals, deals, &c. It was lately a corporation, but has loſt its charter for ſome miſdemeanour: however, it ſtill ſends two members to parliament. Towards the E. are the ruins of an old caſtle, with a fence round it about two acres in circumference.

It

It is 28 miles E. N. E. of Chelmsford, and 51 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

COLCHIS, now called MENGRELIA, lies at the E. end of the Black Sea in Aſia.

COLDINGHAM, a ſmall place, ſtanding near the coaſt, in the county of Berwick, in Scotland, was anciently noted for a convent, built in the beginning of the 12th century by Edgar, king of Scotland. Ebba, the abbeſs, renowned for her chaſtity, gave name to the neighbouring promontory, called St. Ebb's Head.

COLDINGUEN, a town of Denmark in N. Jutland, and dioceſe of Ripen; remarkable for its bridge, over which all the oxen and cattle paſs that go from Jutland into Germany, which brings in a conſiderable revenue to the king. It is ſeated on an eminence, in a pleaſant country, abounding in game; 50 miles S. by E. of Wyberg. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 55. 35. N.

COLDSTREAM, a ſmall market-town, ſituate on the Tweed, in the county of Berwick, in Scotland. It had anciently a famous monaſtery, and it was here that general Monk raiſed the two battalions, which are now known by the name of the Coldſtream Regiment of Guards. Lon. 2. 5 W. lat. 55. 36. N.

COLERAIN, a large town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulſter; ſeated on the river Bann, 25 miles N E of Londonderry. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 55. 16. N. It ſends two members to parliament.

COLESHILL, a town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, by the river Colne, over which there is a ſtone bridge. It is 11 miles N. W. of Coventry, and 103 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

COLFORD, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is 14 miles N. of Hereford, and 123 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 48. N.

COLIMA, a ſea-port town of N. America, in Mexico, and capital of a fertile valley of the ſame name; it is ſeated at the mouth of a river, near the S. Sea, 300 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 106. 6. W. lat. 19. 10. N.

COLIOURE, a ſmall but ancient and ſtrong town of France, in Rouſſillon, ſeated at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, with a ſmall harbour, 10 miles S. E. of Perpignan, and five S. of Elne. Lon. 3. 8. E. lat. 42. 34. N.

COLLE, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in Tuſcany, 10 miles N. W. of Sienna, and 30 S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

COLLINGBURN-DUKE, a village in Wiltſhire, about 10 miles S. of Marlborough.

COLMAR, a conſiderable town of France, in Upper Alſace, of which it is the capital. It has great privileges, and the Proteſtants here have liberty of conſcience. It is ſeated near the river Ill, 10 miles W. of Briſach, and 35 S. by W. of Straſburg. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

COLMARS, a town of France, in Provence, and in the dioceſe of Sens. It is near the Alps, 20 miles N. W. of Glandeves, and 20 E. of Digne. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 44. 7. N.

COLMOGOROD, a town of the empire of Ruſſia, in an iſland formed by the river Dwina, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is 30 miles S. E. of Archangel, and 425 N. by E. of Moſcow. Lon. 39. 42. E. lat. 64. 14. N.

COLN, a river which runs through Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, and falls into the Thames at Staines. There is another of the ſame name in Eſſex, which empties itſelf into the German ocean by Colcheſter. A third of the ſame name runs through Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire, and falls into the Thames at Lechdale.

COLNBROOK, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the river Colne, which ſeparates this county from Middleſex, is a great thoroughfare on the weſtern road, and has ſeveral good inns. It is nine miles E. by S. of Maidenhead, and 17 W. from London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 51. 29. N.

COLNE, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on a ſmall hill, near the eaſtern confines of the county; 36 miles S. E. of Lancaſter, and 214 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. W. lat. 53. 50. N.

COLOCHINA, an ancient town of Turky, in Europe, and in the Morea, 50 miles S. E. of Miſſitra, and 12 N. of Corigo. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 38. N.

COLOCZA, a town of Hungary, ſeated on the Danube, and capital of the county of Bath, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Turks in 1686, and afterwards retaken by the Imperialiſts. It is 57 miles S. of Buda, and 60 S. W. of Zolnock. Lon. 18. 29. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

COLOGNA, a town of Italy, in Padua, and territory of Venice, 26 miles S. W. of Padua. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

COLOGNE, an ancient, handſome, large, rich, and celebrated town of Germany, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It has 19 pariſhes, 37 monaſteries, and 365 churches and chapels, with a vaſt number of monks and nuns. It is fortified in the ancient manner, with ſtrong walls, flanked with 83 large towers, and ſurrounded with three ditches; however, it is a place of no great ſtrength, and the inhabitants are but few for ſo large a place. It is a free imperial city, and though the elector has a palace here, he has not the liberty of ſtaying in it for many days together, nor is he admitted to come at all with a numerous attendance. It is in ſhape like a half-moon, and is ſeated on the weſtern banks of the Rhine, which renders it more ſtrong. There are always ſome thouſand of ſtudents belonging to the univerſity, who have the ſame privileges as at Paris. The town is governed by ſix burgo maſters, of whom two are regents, not unlike the conſuls at Rome; beſides whom, they have a council compoſed of 49 perſons, who are choſen out of 150, for no more are allowed to act at a time. The inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, but there are ſome Proteſtants, who are obliged to perform their devotions at Milheim, in the duchy of Berg, near three miles from the city. There are a vaſt number of reliques, but the moſt remarkable are the bodies of the three Magi, called the Three Kings; and every ſeven years there is a proceſſion of Hungarians, who come to return them thanks for procuring rain in a dry ſeaſon. It is 17 miles E. of Juliers, and 85 W. by N. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

COLOGNE, electorate of, is one of the moſt conſiderable countries of Germany, being bounded on the N. by the duchy of Cleves and Guelderland, on the E. by the duchy of Berg, on the S. by the archbiſhoprick of Treves, and on the W. by the duchy of Juliers. It is divided into the dioceſe and the domain. The dioceſe is divided into the upper and the lower; the domain comprehends the duchy of Weſtphalia, and the territory of Recklinguſen. The elector is arch-chancellor of the empire for Italy, and has a right to conſecrate the emperor for Italy, without that of Mentz. This electorate is thought to be the moſt fertile and pleaſant country in all Germany, and it abounds in grain, wine, paſtures, and all the neceſſaries of life. The revenues of Cologne are computed to amount to 130,000l. a year.

COLOMB, ST. a town in the county of Cornwall, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the top of a hill, at the bottom of which is a river, which falls into the ſea at a ſmall diſtance from thence. It has about 130 houſes, badly built, but the ſtreets are broad, and paved. It is 10 miles W. of Bodmin, and 249 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 52. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

* COLOMBO, a handſome, pleaſant, and ſtrong town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, ſeated on the eaſtern ſide of the iſland of Ceylon. It was built by the Portugueſe in 1638, and in 1658 they were driven from thence by the natives and Dutch, who are now in poſſeſſion of it. It is about a mile in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new; the ſtreets of this laſt are wide and ſpacious, and the buildings in the modern taſte, particularly the governor's houſe, is a handſome ſtructure. Lon. 80. 25. E. lat. 7. 10. N.

COLOMBOTZ, a fortified caſtle of Turky, in Europe, in Bulgaria, ſeated on a hill, under which is the ſtrong paſs of Urania.

COLOMEY, or COLOMIA, a town of Poland, in Red Ruſſia, ſeated on the river Pruth, 42 miles S. E. of Halies, and 90 S. E. of Lemberg. Lon. 25. 40. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

* COLOMMIERS, a town of France, in La Brie, ſeated on the river Morin, in a fertile country, 32 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

COLONNA, a ſmall town of Italy, in the Campagna di Romana, ſubject to the Pope, and 18 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 56. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

COLONNA-DI-RUBICONE, a town of Italy, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate; ſeated on the river Piſatella, anciently called the Rubicon.

COLORNO, a town of Italy, in the Parmazan, near the river Po, eight miles from Parma. The duke of Parma has a pleaſure-houſe here, one of the moſt delightful ſeats in all Italy, and the gardens are very fine. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 44. 54. N.

* COLOSWAR, a large and celebrated town of Tranſylvania, where the ſenates have their meetings. It is ſeated on the river Samos, 37 miles N. W. of Weiſſenburg, and 250 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 23. 15. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

COLUMBO, a ſea-port town of Aſia, ſeated on the S. W. coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon, and ſubject to the Dutch Lon. 78. 10. E. lat. 7. 5. N.

COLUMNA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the duchy of Moſcow, with an archbiſhop's ſee; 50 miles S E. of Moſcow. Lon. 38 25. E lat. 55 5 N.

COLUMPTON, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays It is ſeated on the river Culm, over which there is a bridge, and is a pretty handſome place It is 12 miles N. E of Exeter, and 164 W. by S. of London. Lon 3 30. W. lat. 50 50. N.

COLURI, an iſland of Greece, formerly called Salamis. The principal town is of the ſame name, and ſeated at the S ſide, at the bottom of the harbour, which is one of the fineſt in the world Though Ajax, who makes ſuch a figure in Homer, was king of this iſland, yet it is but a poor place, for all the riches conſiſt in wheat, barley, tar, roſin, pit coal, ſponges, and pot aſhes, which they carry to Athens. It is ſeven miles S of Athens, and is ſeparated from the continent by a ſtrait, a mile in breadth. Lon. 24. 5 E. lat 38 0 N.

COM, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Irac-agemi. It is a large populous place, but it has ſuffered greatly in the late civil wars. It is 100 miles N. of Ispahan. Lon. 51. 56. E. lat 34 5 N

COMACHIO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and in the Ferrareſe The air is bad, for which reaſon it is inhabited by few beſides fiſhermen. It is 27 miles S S. E. of Ferrara, and 20 N of Ravenna Lon 12 10 E. lat. 44. 45 N. The lake of the ſame name is between the two mouths of the river Po, and about 10 miles in circumference, but dry in ſeveral places, on one of which the above town is built.

COMANA, a ſea port town of S America in Terra Firma, ſeated on the coaſt of Curaçoa; 35 miles E of Larguaia, and ſubject to Spain. Lon. 64. 29 W. lat. 10. 10. N.

COMANAGOTTA, a town of S. America in Terra Firma, 10 miles W. of Comana, and ſubject to Spain. Lon. 64. 40. W. lat. 10. 10. N.

COMANIA, a territory of Aſia, bounded on the E. by the Caſpian Sea, on the W. by Circaſſia, on the N. by the territories of Ruſſia, and on the S. by Georgia. Here are fine meadows and arable land, but the inhabitants, though Mahometans, and very ſuperſtitious, are great thieves.

COMB-ABBEY, a village in Warwickſhire, three miles from Coventry, was famous for a rich abbey of monks, it flouriſhed in great ſplendor till the general diſſolution The church is demoliſhed, but the abbey, with ſome modern improvements, is now the ſeat of Lord Craven.

COMB-MARTIN, a town of Devonſhire, with a ſmall market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the Severn Sea, where it has an inlet which runs through the town. It is but a ſmall place, ſeven miles E. of Ilfracomb, and 184 W by S. of London. Lon. 4. 2 W lat. 51. 13 N.

* COMMERAU, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saltz, with a handſome townhouſe It was taken by ſtorm in 1421, and all the inhabitants, men, women, and children, were put to the ſword. It is ſeated on a fruitful plain, 12 miles N. W. of Saltz, and 60 N W of Prague. Lon. 13. 25 E lat. 50 30 N.

COMINES, a town of French Flanders, on the lines which the French have made to defend their country againſt the Auſtrian Netherlands, and it ſtands on the river Lis, five miles S W. of Menin. Lon. 3 4. E lat 0 42 N.

* COMMANY, a kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, about 12 miles inland and is much in breadth, where the Engliſh and Dutch have forts.

COMPIEGNE, a handſome town of France, in the duchy of Bar, with the title of a principality and a magnificent caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Meuſe, eight miles S of St Michael, and 120 E of Paris. Lon 5 44 E lat 48 40 N

COMINGES, a province of France, 45 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, bounded on the N by Gaſcon, on the S. by Catalonia, on the E. by Couſſerans, and on the W by Biggore. Its principal trade conſiſts in cattle, mules, and corn. St. Bertrand is the capital town.

COMO, a ſtrong and populous town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Comaſco, with a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1706, and is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, 30 miles W. of Bergamo, and 80 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 9 7. E lat 45. 45. N.

* COMO, the lake ſo called, is the largeſt in Italy, and is in the duchy of Milan, and in Comaſco, on the confines of Switzerland, and the Griſons. It is 88 miles in circumference, and yet it is not above ſix miles over in any one part.

COMORA DE LOBOS, a town in the Iſland of Madeira.

COMORIN

COMORIN, a promontory of Aſia, and the moſt northern point of the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and N. W. of the iſland of Ceylon.

COMORRA, a handſome and large town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is ſo well fortified, that the Turks could never take it. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Hungarians or Ruſſians, who are very rich, and are of the Greek religion. It is ſeated on the river Danube, in the iſland of Sihut, 16 miles S. of Newhauſel, and 70 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

COMPIEGNE, a handſome town of the Iſle of France, in the county of Senlis, with a palace, or caſtle, where the king often reſides. The Maid of Orleans was taken priſoner here in 1430. It is ſeated on the river Oiſe, near a large foreſt, 17 miles N. W. of Senlis, and 45 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 49. 25. N.

COMPOSTELLA, a celebrated town of Spain, and capital of Galicia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. The public ſquares, and the churches, particularly the metropolitan church, are very magnificent. It has a great number of monaſteries for both ſexes, and about 2000 houſes. It is pretended that the body of St. James was buried here, which draws a great number of pilgrims from moſt parts of Chriſtendom. They walk in proceſſion to the church, and viſit his wooden image, which ſtands on the great altar, and is illuminated with forty or fifty wax-candles. They kiſs it three times, with a very reſpectful devotion, and then put their hats on its head. In the church there are 30 ſilver lamps, always lighted, and ſix chandeliers of ſilver, five feet high. The poor pilgrims are received into an hoſpital, built for that purpoſe, which ſtands near the church, and round it are galleries of free ſtone, ſupported by large pillars. The archbiſhop is one of the richeſt prelates in Spain, having 70,000 crowns a year. From this town the military order of St. Jago, or St. James, had its original. It is ſeated in a peninſula, formed by the rivers Tambra and Ulla, in a pleaſant plain, 88 miles N. of Braganza, and 275 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 42. 52. N.

COMPOSTELLA, NEW, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and province of Xaliſco, built in 1531. It is ſeated near the S. Sea, 400 miles N. W. of Mexico. Lon. 109. 42. W. lat. 21. 20. N.

* CONCALE Bay, is on the coaſt of France, in Brittany, where the Engliſh forces landed in June 1758, in order to go to St. Maloe's, which they did, and burnt all the ſhips in that harbour, which were above 100, of all ſorts. Concale is the town which gives name to the bay, and is famous for oyſters. It is 18 miles E. of St. Maloe's, and 197 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 48. 41. N.

CONCARNEAU, a town of France, in Bretagne, with a harbour and a caſtle. It is 12 miles from Quimper. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

CONCEPTION, a town of S. America, in Chili, with a biſhop's ſee, and a very large harbour. It has been taken and ravaged ſeveral times by the native Americans, and is ſeated on the South Sea, in a fertile ſoil, abounding in corn, and excellent wine. Lon. 72. 35. W. lat. 36. 43. S.

CONCEPTION, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the Audience of Guatimala. It is ſeated near the ſea-coaſt, 100 miles W. of Porto-bello, and a ſmall river that runs into the ſea. Lon. 81. 45. W. lat. 10. 0. N.

* CONCHES, a town of Normandy, with a Benedictine abbey, which carries on a conſiderable trade. It is ſeated on the top of a mountain, in the territory of Ouche, 50 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

CONCORDIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mirandola; ſeated on the river Sechia, five miles W. of Mirandola, and 15 miles S. E. of Mantua; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 11. 13. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

CONCORDIA, a ſmall town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the territory of Venice, with a biſhop's ſee; it is now almoſt ruined, and the biſhop reſides at Porto Gruaro.

CONCRESSAUT, a town of France, in Berry, and government of Orleannois; ſeated on the river Souder, 25 miles N. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

CONDE, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, with the title of a principality, and a caſtle. It is one of the ſtrongeſt towns in this country, and ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Haiſne and Scheld, ſeven miles N. E. of Valenciennes, and 117 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

* CONDE, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the Beſſin, which carries on a conſiderable trade; ſeated on the river Nereau, 10 miles from Tinchebrai, and 115 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 27. W. lat. 48. 50. N.

CONDE-

CONDECEDO, a cape or promontory of N. America, in the province of Yucatan, 100 miles W. of Merida. Lon. 91. 27. W. lat. 20. 50. N.

CONDOM, a town of France, in Gascony, and capital of the Condomis, with a bishop's see. It is but a poor place, and the trade is very small. It is seated on the river Gelise, 22 miles N. W. of Auch, and 70 S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 44. 1. N.

* CONDOMOIS, a small territory of France, in Gascony, of which Condom is the capital town.

CONDORE, or PULO CONDORE, is the capital of a number of islands which lie in lat. 8. 40. and about 60 miles S. by E. from the mouth of the river Cambodia. The mould is blackish, and pretty deep, only on the hills it is stony; it is covered with trees, but not very thick. The mangoes grow on trees, as large as apple-trees, and the fruit is of the size of a small peach, and, when ripe, has a pleasant smell and taste. Pickled mangoes are now well known in England. The animals are, lizards, guanoes, and hogs, as also parrots, paroquets, doves, pigeons, wild-cocks and hens. The inhabitants are small in stature, well-shaped, and a dark olive complexion; their faces are long, with black straight hair, small black eyes, high noses, thin lips, white teeth, and little mouths. They are very poor, and their chief employment is getting tar out of the trees. They are very free of their women; for when any ships arrive there, they will bring them on board, and offer them to the sailors. Their religion is Paganism, but of what kind is not certainly known. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houses, which are very mean. The English E. India company had a settlement here in 1702; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven from thence in 1705. Lon. 107. 26. E. lat. 2. 40. N.

* CONDRIEU, a town of France, in Lyonois, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is seated at the foot of a hill, near the river Rhone, eight miles S. W of Vienne, and 17 S. of Lyons. Lon. 4. 53. E. lat. 45. 23. N.

* CONDROS, a district of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and in the territory of Leige. Huy is the capital town.

* CONFLANS-EN-JANESI, a town of Lorrain, on the confines of the Franche Comté, seated at the confluence of the rivers Iron and Orne. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

CONFLANS, a beautiful palace of France, which belongs to the archbishop of Paris, and is seated at the confluence of the rivers Seine and Marne.

* CONFULENS, a town of France, in La Marche, seated on the river Vienne. Lon. 0. 43. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

* CONGERBURY, a village in Somersetshire, six miles N. of Axbridge.

CONGLETON, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on the river Danae, and is a large mayor town, though it has nothing but a chapel of ease, the church being two miles distant. Its manufactory is the making of leather gloves; but the most considerable is silk, there being a large silk-mill lately erected here by some Turky merchants, which employ 700 hands. It is seven miles S. of Macclesfield, and 164 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 53 8. N.

CONGO, a large country of Africa, between the equinoctial line and 18 degrees of S. latitude, containing the counties of Loango, Angola, and Benguela. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Benin, by the inland parts of Africa on the E. by Matamon on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have a great many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country, which were first begun soon after the year 1484, at which time it was discovered. The heat is almost insupportable, especially in the summer months. They have many desert places within land, in which are many wild beasts; such as elephants, tigers, leopards, monkies, and monstrous serpents: but, near the coast, the soil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, besides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. The greatest part of the inhabitants are negroes, going almost naked, worshipping the sun, moon and stars, besides animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made a great number of converts, such as they are. Congo, properly so called, is about 150 miles in length along the coast, and 37 in breadth. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, and then the weather is always serene. The inhabitants are skilful in weaving cotton cloth, which serves them to hide their nakedness; and they trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds. This country contains vast numbers of elephants, whose teeth are prodigiously large. The river Zaire is full of crocodiles, and sea and river

river horſes. The principal town is St. Salvadore. The trade is open to all European nations.

CONI, a ſtrong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of that name, with a good citadel. The town being divided into two factions, it ſurrendered to the French in 1641; but was reſtored to the duke of Savoy ſoon after. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Greſſe and Sture, 35 miles S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 45. E lat. 44. 30. N.

CONINGSECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the ſame name; 20 miles N. of Conſtance. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

CONINGTON, a village in Huntingdonſhire, near Stilton, at the head of the river, which forms Ug-meer, Brick-meer, and Whittleſea-meer. It has the plain relicks of an old caſtle; and in a pool, juſt by this village, was found the ſkeleton of a fiſh, near 20 feet long, lying in a perfect ſtate, about ſix feet below the ſurface of the ground, and as much above the level of the fens.

CONNAUGHT, one of the four provinces of Ireland, bounded on the E. by that of Leinſter, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. and N. W. by part of the ocean and province of Ulſter, and on the S. and E. by Munſter. It is about 130 miles in length, and 84 in breadth. It has no rivers of any great note beſides the Shannon. It has ſeveral convenient bays and creeks, and is fertile in many places. It had ſeveral dangerous bogs, over-run with woods, which are now in ſome meaſure cleared away. This province produces abundance of cattle, ſheep, deer, hawks, and honey; but the inhabitants being lazy, it is the leaſt cultivated of all the four provinces. It contains one archbiſhopric, five biſhoprics, ſix counties, ſeven market towns, eight places of trade, 10 boroughs that ſend members to parliament, 47,856 houſes, 24 old caſtles, beſides fortreſſes that have been erected of late, and 330 pariſhes. The principal town is Galway.

CONNECTICUT, one of the provinces of the United States of North America, bounded on the N. E. by Maſſachuſet, on the S. by the ſea, and on the W. by New-York, and is 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth.

CONNOR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulſter, with a biſhop's ſee; ſix miles N. of Antrim. Lon 6. 6. E. lat. 54. 59. N.

CONQUET, a handſome maritime town of France, in Lower Brittany, with a good harbour and road. It is very rich, and ſeated 12 miles W. of Breſt. Lon. 4. 41. W. lat. 48. 23. N.

CONSERANS, or COUSERANS, a ſmall diſtrict of France, in Gaſcony, bounded by the counties of Foix, Comminges, and Catalonia. It lies along the river Salat, and has nothing conſiderable but St. Lizier, which is the capital town.

CONSTANCE, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a biſhop's ſee. The biſhop is a prince of the empire. It has a handſome bridge, ſeveral fine ſtructures, as well ſacred as profane. It carries on a great trade, and is well fortified; and though it pretends to be an imperial town, the Auſtrians keep a garriſon here. It is famous for a council held here in 1514, when there were three popes; but they were all depoſed, and Martin V. was elected in their room. The council cauſed Jerome of Prague to be burnt, tho' the emperor Sigiſmund had given him a ſafe conduct, in purſuance of this maxim, that no faith is to be kept with heretics. They likewiſe condemned the doctrine of Wickliffe, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. However, the inhabitants now are Proteſtants. It is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, 35 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 62 S. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

CONSTANCE, a great lake of Germany, between Suabia and Switzerland. It is 30 miles in length, and eight in breadth. It is croſſed by the river Rhine, and there are ſeveral towns on its banks.

CONSTANTINA, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is the largeſt and ſtrongeſt place in all the eaſtern parts, and is ſeated at the top of a great rock. There is no way to it but up ſteps cut out of the rock; and the uſual way of puniſhing criminals here is to throw them down the cliff. Here are a great many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch. It is 75 miles from the ſea, and 210 E. by S. of Algiers. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 36. 4. N.

* CONSTANTINA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, and capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, with a caſtle ſeated on a mountain, 40 miles N. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 35. W. lat. 37. 40. N.

CONSTANTINE, a kingdom of Barbary of that name in Africa. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the kingdom of Tunis, on the S. by Biſſulgerid, and on the W. by the river Safegmar, which ſeparates it from the kingdom

dom of Bugia. The country is the New Numidia of the ancients, and had its own king; but it is now a province to Algiers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, one of the largeſt and moſt celebrated cities in Europe, ſtanding at the eaſtern extremity of Romania, and capital of the Ottoman empire. It is ſeated on a ſmall neck of land, which advances towards Natolia, from which it is ſeparated by a channel of a mile in breadth. The ſea of Marmora waſhes its walls on the S. and a gulph of the channel of Conſtantinople does the ſame on the N. It is delightfully ſituated between the Black-Sea and the Archipelago, from whence it is ſupplied with all neceſſaries. Conſtantine the Great, being obliged to reſide in the Eaſt, choſe this place for his abode, and rebuilt it after the model of Rome. It was taken by the Turks in May 1453, who have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. The Grand Signior's palace, called the Seraglio, is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, and is ſurrounded with walls flanked with towers, and ſeparated from the city by canals. It is ſaid the harbour will eaſily hold 1200 ſhips. The number of houſes muſt needs be prodigious, ſince one fire has burnt down 30,000 in a day, without greatly changing the aſpect of the city. However, in general, they are but mean, eſpecially on the outſide, where there are few or no windows, and the ſtreets being narrow, gives them a melancholy look. They reckon that there are 3770 ſtreets, ſmall and great, but they are ſeldom or ever clean; and the people are infeſted with the plague almoſt every year. The inhabitants are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Chriſtians, and the reſt Jews. Here are a great number of ancient monuments ſtill remaining, and particularly the ſuperb temple of Sophia, which is turned into a moſque, and far ſurpaſſes all the reſt. The ſtreet called Adrianople is the longeſt and broadeſt in the city, and the Bazars, or Bezeſteins, are the markets for ſelling all ſorts of merchandize. The old and the new are pretty near each other, and are large ſquare buildings, covered with domes, and ſupported by arches and pilaſters. The new is the beſt, and contains all ſorts of goods, which are there expoſed to ſale. The market for ſlaves, of both ſexes, is not far off, and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here to be ſold. There are a great number of young girls brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Ruſſia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, for the ſervice of the Turks, who generally buy them for their ſeraglios. The great ſquare, near the moſque of Sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diverſions, where the jugglers and mountebanks play a great variety of tricks. The circumference of this city is by ſome ſaid to be 15 miles, and by Mr. Tournefort 23 miles; to which, if we add the ſuburbs, in may be 34 miles in compaſs. The ſuburb called Pera, is charmingly ſituated, and is the place where the ambaſſadors of England, France, Venice, and Holland, reſide. The city is built in the form of a triangle; and as the ground riſes gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the ſea. The public buildings, ſuch as the palaces, the moſques, bagnios, and caravanſaries, for the entertainment of ſtrangers, are many of them very magnificent. It is 112 miles S. of Adrianople, 700 S. E. of Vienna, 750 E. of Rome, 1500 S. E. of London, 1250 E. of Madrid, 1250 S. E. of Paris, and 1100 S. S. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 28. 59. E. lat. 41. 1. N.

* CONSTANTINOW, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, remarkable for two battles fought in 1648, and 1651. It is ſeated on the river Selucza, 30 miles S. E. of Bar, and 62 N. E. of Kamieck. Lon. 27. 20. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

CONTESSA, a ſea-port town of Turky, in Europe, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name in the Archipelago, 42 miles N. E. of Salonica, and 200 W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 23. 58. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

CONTI, a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a principality. It is ſeated on the river Seille, 14 miles S. W. of Amiens, and 62 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

* CONVERSANO, a conſiderable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra-di-Bari, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated 10 miles from the gulph of Venice, and 12 S. E. of Bari. Lon. 17. 6. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

CONWAY, a town of N. Wales, in Carnarvonſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Conway, and is a large walled town, with a caſtle, and the houſes are well built and well-inhabited, and yet the market is but ſmall. Near this town, corn, timber, and oak-bark, are in great plenty; and they clear out at the cuſtom-houſe here from 11 to 12,000 buſhels of grain every year. There is a large body of mancaſite up the river, with which

copperas is made; and ſome think there are veins of copper ore near it. Formerly it was famous for pearl-fiſhing; and there is ſtill plenty of pearl muſſels, but they are now neglected. It is 18 miles W. N. W. of Denbigh, and 235 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 1. W. lat. 53. 29. N.

*CONWYDD, a village in Merioneth-ſhire in N. Wales.

CONZA, a ſmall ancient town in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was ſo greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral ſtood is hardly known. It is 30 miles N. E. of Salerno, and 52 E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 35. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

*COOS, an iſland in the Archipelago, 56 miles N. W. of the iſle of Rhodes, and is ſubject to the Turks. Lon. 27. 44. E. lat. 37. 1. N.

COPENHAGEN, a large, rich, and ſtrong town, or city, of Denmark, with a famous univerſity. There was a new palace built here in 1730, which is very magnificent; beſides which, there are two others, in which the king ſometimes reſides. The citadel is a regular fort, defended by five good baſtions, a double ditch full of water, and ſeveral advanced works. The arſenal is furniſhed with naval ſtores, ſufficient to fit out a whole fleet. The exchange of the E. India company, their arſenal, the king's ſtables, the college, the houſe and proviſions, the orphan houſe, the opera-houſe, and the military-ſchool, are all ſuperb ſtructures. The royal library contains above 40,000 manuſcripts and printed books, collected from all parts. The inhabitants are reckoned at about 60,000, without counting the ſoldiers and ſailors. Before the terrible fire in 1728, there were about 6000 houſes, of which 3785 were reduced to aſhes, with a prodigious quantity of merchandizes of all ſorts. It is above five miles in circumference, and is ſeated on the eaſtern ſhore on the iſle of Zealand, upon a fine bay of the Baltic Sea, near the ſtrait called the Sound. It is 300 miles S. W. of Stockholm, 450 N. W. of Vienna, 500 N. E. of London, and 550 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 55. 41. N.

COPFORD, a village, near Colcheſter, in Eſſex. The doors of the church here are much ornamented with iron-work, in the lattice manner; underneath which is a ſort of ſkin, taken notice of about the year 1690, ſaid to be the ſkin of ſome Daniſh robbers, who were guilty of ſacrilegious robbing; but being detected, were put to death, and their ſkins nailed on the doors. At this time, part of it remains, and is thicker than parchment. The ſame kind of ſkin is to be obſerved on the door of Hadſtock, in the ſame county.

COPGRAVE, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, between Knareſborough and Boroughbridge, and is noted for an epitaph on John Wincupp, which ſays, that he was rector of the church 54 years, during which time he boarded and taught many of the gentry; that he was never plaintiff nor defendant in any cauſe, and lived 52 years with his wife, by whom he had ſix children, of whom not one died in all that time; and that he was the firſt of his family who departed this life, which happened in 1637, aged 86 years.

COPIAPO, a great river of S. America, with a town of the ſame name, in Chili, which carries on a great trade, and is ſeated in a fertile country, near the S. Sea, 500 miles N. of St. Jago, and is ſubject to Spain. Lon. 70. 30. W. lat. 27. 0. S.

COPILOWATS, a pretty large town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria. There were formerly ſeveral Albanian merchants in this place, who profeſſed the Roman Catholic religion, but they were expelled in 1700. Lon. 36. 35. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

*COPORIA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, at the mouth of a ſmall river of the ſame name, in Ingria. It was ceded to the Swedes in 1617; but it was taken from them by Peter the Great, in the beginning of the preſent century. Lon. 29. 0. E. lat. 59. 34. N.

COQUIMBO, a ſea-port town of S. America, in Chili, ſeated on a river of the ſame name. It abounds in fruits, and mines of different metals, and the fields are always green, though it ſeldom or never rains. It has a good harbour, and has been often pillaged by the Engliſh. Lon. 72. 11. W. lat. 29. 54. S.

CORBACH, a town of Germany, in Heſſe, and in the principality of Waldeck, formerly imperial, 10 miles N. W. of Waldeck, and 35 N. of Marpurg. Lon. 8. 58. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

CORBECK, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, three miles S. of Louvaine. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

CORBEIL, a town of the Iſle of France, divided into two by the river Seine, eight miles

miles from Melun, and 17 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 48. 33. N.

CORBIE, a town of France, in Picardy, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. The fortifications were demoliſhed by Lewis XIV. in 1673. It is ſeated on the river Somme, 10 miles E. of Amiens, and 75 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 38. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

CORBIERE, a ſmall territory of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for a victory that Charlemagne gained over the Saracens in 737.

CORBY, a town of Germany, on the confines of Weſtphalia, with a famous abbey, whoſe abbot is a ſovereign prince, and has a place in the diet of the empire. It is ſeated upon the river Weſer. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

* CORBY, a village in Lincolnſhire, 12 miles N. of Stamford.

* CORCANG, otherwiſe called JURCANTZ, a town ſeated on a river anciently called Oxus, which ran from the Caſpian Sea to the lake Aral; but the Tartars have found out means to dry up the channel. It was formerly of more conſequence than it is at preſent; for the greater part of the houſes are now in ruins, and thoſe remaining are mean low buildings. It is 90 miles S. of the lake Aral. Lon. 65. 5. E. lat. 40. 57. N.

CORDOUA, an epiſcopal, and one of the moſt conſiderable towns of Andaluſia, in Spain, remarkable for its antiquity, and having preſerved its ſplendor, dignity, power and riches, thro' ſo many ages, it being well known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. It is very pleaſantly ſeated on the river Guadalquivir, over which there is a magnificent ſtone-bridge. On the N. are high mountains, and on the S. a very extenſive plain. The circumference is large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent, for there are a great many orchards and gardens within the walls. There are many ſuperb ſtructures, palaces, churches, and religious houſes, particularly the cathedral, which is very magnificent; it was formerly a moſque, when the Moors poſſeſſed the town, for which reaſon it ſtill retains the name of Mezquita, which has the ſame meaning. The ſquare called the Plaza Major, is ſurrounded with very fine houſes, under which are piazzas. The trade is flouriſhing on account of the river, and conſiſts of wine, ſilk, and Cordovian leather. In the neighbourhood of this place are a vaſt number of orange and lemon trees, which render their fruits exceedingly cheap. The beſt horſes in Spain come from hence. It is 75 miles N. E. of Seville, and 135 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 4. W. lat. 37. 52. N.

* CORDUA, NEW, a conſiderable town of S. America, in the province of Tucuman, with a biſhop's ſee, 180 miles from St. Jago. Lon. 62. 5. W. lat. 32. 10. S.

CORDUAN, a famous pharos or light-houſe of France, in Guienne, at the mouth of the river Gironde. The architecture is extremely fine, and is placed there to hinder veſſels from running on the ſand-banks at the mouth of the river. It is 55 miles N. W. of Bourdeaux, and 37 S. W. of Rochelle. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat 45. 36. N.

COREA, a peninſula lying to the N. E. of China, between 99 and 109 degrees of E. longitude, and between 32 and 46 of N. latitude. It is divided into eight provinces, which contain 40 cities of the 1ſt rank, 51 of the 2d, and 70 of the 3d. The capital of the whole is Hanching, where the king reſides. The Jeſuits ſay, the people are well-made, of a ſweet and tractable diſpoſition, and fond of learning, muſic, and dancing, and in general reſemble the Chineſe. Their houſes are mean, being covered with thatch; and they have no beds, but lie on the floor. They have little ſilk, and therefore make uſe of linen-cloth in its room. Their arms are croſs-bows, and very long ſabres, or ſwords. Their trade conſiſts in white-paper, pencils, ginſeng, gold, ſilver, iron, yellow varniſh, fowls, whoſe tails are three feet long, horſes no more than three feet in height, ſable-ſkins, caſtor, and mineral ſalt. In general, it is a fertile country, though abounding in mountains. They never bury their dead till three years after their deceaſe, but keep them cloſe ſhut up in coffins for that time. It is tributary to China.

CORFE-CASTLE, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated in a peninſula called Purbeck, on a river, and in a barren ſoil between two hills, on one of which ſtands the caſtle. It has one church, and 130 houſes; governed by a mayor and aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 21 miles E. of Dorcheſter, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 4. W. lat. 50. 36. N.

CORFU, a conſiderable iſland of Europe, lying near the coaſt of Epirus, ſubject to the Venetians, and the moſt

important place they have in theſe parts, becauſe it commands the Adriatic Sea, for which reaſon they have always here about 15 gallies, and ſeveral other veſſels. The metropolitan church of the Greeks, which ſtands in the capital town, is very handſome, and adorned with ſeveral rich ſilver lamps, and one of gold. It is defended by an impregnable caſtle, called St. Ange. It formerly belonged to the kingdom of Naples; but the inhabitants ſubmitted to the Venetians about the year 1386. Here they make a great deal of ſalt; and the country abounds in vineyards, lemons, olives, and cypreſs-trees. The capital town is of the ſame name, and ſeated towards the middle of the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland, over againſt Canina. Lon. 20. 0. E. 39. 40. N.

CORIA, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and is ſeated on the river Alagon, 30 miles N. W. of Placentia, and 120 S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 40. 0. N.

CORIENTES, a cape or promontory on the W. coaſt of Mexico, in S. America, and in the S. Sea, 100 miles N. of Xalisco. Lon. 111. 20. W. lat. 20. 50. N.

CORINTH, now called CORANTHO, or GERAME, an ancient town, and formerly much celebrated, in the Morea, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It was one of the moſt important places in Greece, on account of its antiquity, its ſituation on the paſſage from Greece into the Morea, its caſtle, ſtanding on the top of an almoſt inacceſſible rock, its harbours on the gulphs of Lepanto and Egina, its riches, and its architects, ſculptors, and painters, who were the moſt ſkilful in all Greece. It belonged to the Venetians till it was taken by Mahomet II. but they retook in 1678; the Turks became maſters of it again in 1715, and have kept it ever ſince. It is now greatly decayed, for the houſes are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. The country about it abounds with corn, wine, and oil; and, from the caſtle above-mentioned, is one of the fineſt proſpects in the world, over the ſea to the E. and W. and a fertile country N. and S. The narroweſt part of the iſthmus, on which it ſtands, is above ſix miles over; and on a mount there, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Iſthmian-games. There are ſtill the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. The inhabitants are moſt of them Chriſtians, of the Greek church, who are allowed liberty of conſcience by the Turks. It is 40 miles N. W. of Athens, and 70 N. by E. of Miſitra. Lon. 23. 3. E. lat. 38. 14. N.

* CORINTH, the iſthmus of, in the Morea, is a neck of land which joins Morea to Greece, and reaches from the gulph of Lepanto to that of Egina. Julius Cæſar, Caligula, and Nero, attempted to cut a channel through it, but in vain; and they therefore afterwards built a wall acroſs it, which they called Hexamilium, becauſe it was ſix miles in length. This was demoliſhed by Amurat II. and afterwards re-built by the Venetians, but was levelled a ſecond time by Mahomet II.

CORITA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, 23 miles E. of Salamancha. Lon. 5 49. W. lat. 41. 5. N.

* CORK, a county of Ireland, 80 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Kerry and the ſea, on the N. by Limerick, and on the S. and S. E. by the Ocean. It contains 43,286 houſes, 232 pariſhes, 19 baronies, and 12 boroughs. It ſends 26 members to parliament, is fertile, rich, and populous, and has two remarkable rivers, namely, Blackwater, and Lee. The principal town is of the ſame name.

CORK, the capital town of the county of Cork, in the province of Munſter, in Ireland, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a neat, wealthy, and populous place, ſeated on the river Lee, where it has a commodious harbour. It is a place of ſome ſtrength, and encloſed with walls, in the form of an egg; and the river runs round about it, over which there are bridges. It ſurpaſſes all the towns in Ireland for trade, except Dublin. It contains 8113 houſes, and is 13 miles W. of Ballicora, and 124 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 23. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

CORLIN, a town of Germany in Farther Pomerania, belonging formerly to the biſhop of Camin, and now to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Perſant, eight miles S. E. of Colberg. Lon. 15. 47. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

* CORMENTIN, the name of a fortreſs and town, on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea. The fortreſs belongs to the Dutch, and below it is the town, which is very large and populous. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 5. 30. N.

* CORMERY,

* CORMERY, a town of France, in Tourain, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is very pleaſantly ſeated on the river Indre, eight miles from Tours. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

CORNEIGHA, one of the five places round the fortified caſtle of St. Maria della Suorte, on the bay of Spetia, in the Genoeſe dominions.

CORNET, a caſtle on the iſland of Guernſey, belonging to Great Britain. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 49. 30. N.

CORNETO, a town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Marta, three miles E. of the ſea, and 37 N. W. of Rome Lon. 11. 53. E. lat 42. 15. N.

CORNHILL, a village in the biſhoprick of Durham.

CORNWALL, an Engliſh county, ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except to the E. which joins to Devonſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the river Tamer. It is 75 miles in length, and 26 in breadth, but grows narrower gradually towards the Land's End. It contains 27,620 houſes, 165,660 inhabitants, 161 pariſhes, 27 market-towns, and ſends 44 members to parliament. It is remarkable for the ſtannaries, where they get tin, and to theſe belong particular laws, immunities, and privileges. And there are particular places which have the coinage of tin, to which all the tin muſt be carried to be ſtamped. The other commodities are, blue-ſlate, coin, fruits, cattle, and a little ſilver. Sometimes a ſort of diamonds have been found here, but not ſo hard as the true. This county was one of the places to which the ancient Britons retreated, whoſe language they retained for a conſiderable time, but is now almoſt extinct, unleſs at two or three pariſhes near the Land's End. The ſoil is generally hilly and rocky, covered with ſhallow earth, though there are many fruitful vallies, particularly near the ſea, which they manure with ſea-weeds and fat ſand. The air is pretty healthy, though ſubject to high winds and ſtorms. It has the title of a duchy, and the king's eldeſt ſon is duke of Cornwall.

* CORNWALL, a territory of France, in Bretagne, which ſtretches out into the ocean. It comprehends the diocele of Quimper.

CORO, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, ſeated at the bottom of the gulph of Venezuila, 60 miles W. of La Guaira. Lon. 70. 0. W. lat. 11. 0. N.

COROMANDEL, the coaſt ſo called, is the eaſtern coaſt of the peninſula, on this ſide the Ganges in Aſia. It is bounded on the N. by Golconda, on the E. by the bay of Bengal, on the S. by Madura, and on the W. by Biſnagar, though ſome geographers give it different bounds. The country is fertile, healthy, and pleaſant. The bulk of the people are Gentoos, and have various manufactures of cotton cloth.

CORON, a ſea-port town of Turky in Europe, in the territory of Belvidera, and in the Morea; it is ſaid to be a ſtrong place, and yet it made but little defence in 1715, when the Turks took it, and all the Morea, from the Venetians. It is ſeated on a bay, 15 miles S. E. of Modon, and 80 S. of Patras. Lon 21. 50. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

CORREGIO, a ſmall pleaſant town of Italy, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the duchy of Modena, with a handſome caſtle. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706. It is nine miles N. E. of Reggio, and 12 N. W. of Modena. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 44. 46 N.

CORSHAM, or COSHAM, a village in Wiltſhire. It is a pleaſant and very healthy place, being on a dry, ſtrong ſoil, and therefore not very fertile. The Saxon king, Ethelred, had a palace here; and it was the ſeat of ſome of the earls of Cornwall, one of whom, earl Edmund, in the reign of Edward I. obtained a charter for its market, and the inhabitants ſtill enjoy ſeveral privileges granted them by Richard, his predeceſſor. The chief ſupport of Corſham is the woollen manufacture, here being ſome conſiderable clothiers. The fields hereabouts are generally, inſtead of hedges, incloſed with walls of ſtone, piled one upon another without any mortar. The pariſh, which is extenſive, is ſprinkled here and there with many pretty ſeats. It is four miles S. W. of Chippenham, and 11 N. E. of Bath.

CORSICA, a large iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, about 88 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The air is very unwholeſome, and the land hilly, full of ſtones, and cultivated very poorly; however, the vallies produce wheat, and the hills fruits, viz. olives, figs, grapes, almonds, and cheſnuts. They have horſes alſo, of a very fiery nature. Beſides, there are mines of iron, and a great deal of fiſh and coral on the coaſt. In the middle there is the mountain Gradaccio, where there are two lakes, near each other, from whence proceed the two prin-

cipal rivers. There is a ridge of mountains, which divide the iſland into two parts, the N. and S. The capital is Baſtia. It belonged to the Genoeſe, but the natives having for many years taken up arms againſt them, that ſtate ſurrendered its right to the king of France, under whoſe dominion it now remains.

CORTATE, a town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, a little to the N. of Cape Comorin. Lon. 78. 0. E. lat. 8. 6. N.

CORTE, a town of Italy, in the iſland of Corſica, with a ſtrong caſtle in the middle of the iſland. It is 25 miles S. E. of Calvi, and 27 S. W. of Baſtia. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 42. 6. N.

CORTIS, a town of Germany, in Liege, 10 miles N. E. of Ramillies. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

CORTONA, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the Florentine, with a biſhop's ſee, and a famous academy. It is 32 miles E. of Sienna, and 20 N. W. of Perugia. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

* CORUNNA, abſurdly called by the Engliſh ſailors the Groyn, is a ſea-port town of Galicia in Spain. Lon. 8. 19. W. lat. 43. 18. N.

* CORVO, the leaſt of the Azores, or weſtern iſlands, having only about 600 inhabitants, who cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon. 31. 5. W. lat. 39. 42. N. See AZORES.

* CORWEN, a village of Merionethſhire, in N. Wales, 10 miles N. E. of Bala.

CORZOLA, an iſland in the gulph of Venice, divided from Dalmatia by a narrow channel. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

COSENZA, a conſiderable town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples and capital of Hither Calabria, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, on the river Crate, 12 miles from the ſea, and 205 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

COSLIN, a town of Germany, in Brandenburgh Pomerania, 10 miles E. of Colberg. Lon. 15. 56. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

COSMOPOLI. See PORTO FERRARO.

* COSNEY, a town of France, in the dioceſe of Auxerre, ſeated on the river Loire, at the place where the river Noyon falls into it; 88 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 47. 23. N.

COSSACKS, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Ruſſia, Tartary, and Turky. They are divided into ſeveral branches, the Koſakki-ſa-Parovi, the Koſakki-Donſki, and the Koſakki-Jaick. Theſe are the wildeſt of them all, though they dwell in large villages, along the banks of the river Yaik, near its fall into the Caſpian Sea. They live on huſbandry, fiſhing, and their cattle; but rob their neighbours as often as they have opportunity. In the winter they keep at home; but in ſummer they rove in boats, on the Caſpian Sea, with an intent to attack the veſſels ſailing thereon. Their religion is a mixture of Paganiſm, Mahometaniſm, and Chriſtianity. Their only town is Yaikſkoy. The banks of the rivers are exceedingly fertile, and produce all the neceſſaries of life. Theſe people are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aquiline noſes; the women are handſome, well ſhaped, and very complaiſant to ſtrangers. The country which they now inhabit, is called Ukrain, and is one continued and exceedingly fertile plain, which produces corn, pulſe, tobacco, and honey. The paſtures are ſo good, that their cattle are the largeſt in Europe. Their towns are all built of wood, after the manner of the Ruſſians. Koſakki-Donſki dwell on both ſides the river Don, and are much the ſame for ſize and ſhape, as the former; theſe are under the protection of Ruſſia, and profeſs the ſame religion.

COSSANO. See CASSANO.

* COSSOVA, a large plain of Turky in Europe, and in the eaſtern part of Boſnia, on the confines of Servia, about the river Sitniza. It is of great extent, and very fertile, and contains the cities of Priſtina and Ucitergna; but is chiefly known on account of the victory gained by Amurath I. a Turkiſh ſultan, over Lazarus, the deſpot of Servia, in which this laſt was taken priſoner, and the ſultan himſelf was either killed during the battle, or after the victory.

COSTA RICCA, a province of N. America, in New Spain, and in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the N. E. by the northern ocean, on the S. W. by the S. Sea, on the N. W. by Nicaragua, and on the S. E. by Veragua. The ſoil is not very fertile, though there is plenty of cattle. Carthage is the capital town.

* COTATI. See CORTATE.

* COTATIS, a town of Aſia, in Georgia, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Faſſo, and in the kingdom of Imeretta, of which it was formerly the capital.

capital. It is divided into three parts, the town, which is without walls, and contains about 200 houſes; the palace where the king reſides, and the houſes of the great men, and the citadel, which is on the other ſide the Faſſo, on a high mountain, where the Turks keep a garriſon. Lon 43. 55. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

COTBUS, a town of Germany, in Lower Luſace; it is a ſtrong important place, and has been ſubject to the king of Pruſſia ever ſince the year 1645. It is ſeated on the river Spree, 60 miles S. by E. of Berlin, and 55 S. E. of Wirtemberg. Here are a great number of French Proteſtants, who have introduced manufactures; and this place is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and the cultivation of flax. Lon. 14. 12. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

* COTENTIN, a territory of France, in Lower Normandy, on the ſide of the Engliſh channel. It abounds in paſtures, cattle, and excellent horſes. Coutances is the capital town.

* COTIGNIAC, a town of France, in Provence, and in the dioceſe of Frejus, with the title of a barony. It is ſeated on the river Argens, and is famous for its ſweet meats.

COTRONE. See CROTONA.

* COUCO, a territory of Africa, in Barbary, between Algiers and Bugia. The inhabitants are independent, and dwell in the mountains, which are very fertile.

COUCY, a town of France, in the Laonois, between Laon and Oyſe. It is divided into the Upper and Lower towns. Lon. 3. 13. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

COVENTRY, a town of Warwickſhire, which, with Litchfield, is a biſhop's ſee. Its market is on Friday. It is a city and county, containing 19 villages and hamlets, and governed by a mayor, 2 bailiffs, ſheriffs, 10 aldermen, and other officers. It holds pleas for all actions, has a gaol for felons, as well as debtors, and ſends two members to parliament. It comprehends 10 wards, 3 pariſh-churches, 2 of which have very lofty ſpires, and was ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, which were demoliſhed by the order of king Charles II. in 1662. It has a grammar-ſchool, with three maſters, and exhibitions for both Univerſities, and another free-ſchool for poor boys, beſides ſeveral hoſpitals; as, one for 10 old men, another for 20 blue-coat boys, a third for eight married couples, and a fourth in Weſt-Orchard-ſtreet. In the market-place ſtood the ſtateliеſt croſs in England, it being 66 feet high, and adorned with the ſtatues of ſeveral kings, but it has been lately taken down. This town is of great extent, but the houſes being moſtly very old, and chiefly built with wood and plaiſter, with ſtories projecting over each other, make but an indifferent appearance. It has a conſiderable manufacture in ſtuffs, particularly tammies, as alſo ribbands, and has the title of an earldom. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Northampton, and 91 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

COVERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, near the confines of Weſtphalia, and the fortreſs in the marſhes is ſtrong both by nature and art. It is 35 miles N. E. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 35 E. lat. 52. 46. N.

COULAN, or QUILLON, a kingdom of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the Malabar coaſt. The inhabitants are generally Gentoos, mixed with Chriſtians of St. Thomas. The capital town is of the ſame name, where the Dutch have a ſettlement. Lon. 75. 30. E. lat. 8. 30. N.

* COULANGE-LA-VINEUSE, a ſmall town of France, in Burgundy, ſeated on the river Yonne. There is alſo another town of the ſame name, and on the ſame river, at the diſtance of five miles.

COULANS, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Mans, with the title of a barony, and a caſtle.

COULONGES, a town of France, in Poitou, and election of Fonten.

* COUPAR, the county town of the ſhire of Fife, in Scotland. It is ſmall, but pleaſantly ſituated, near the center of the county. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat 56. 20. N.

COUPEZE, one of the principal rivers of France, in Limoſin, which riſes beyond Manach, and falls into the Vizere.

COURLAND, a territory of Livonia, with the title of a duchy, whoſe dukes are independent, and under the protection of Poland. It is bounded by the river Dwina on the N. which ſeparates it from Livonia, on the E. by Lithuania, on the S. by Samogitia, and on the W. by the Baltick Sea, being about 130 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Mittau is the capital town, whoſe inhabitants are Proteſtants.

* COURMONTRAEL, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Montpelier.

* COURPIERE, a town of France, in

Auvergne, and in the dioceſe of Clermont.

COURTENAI, a town of Gatenois, in the Iſle of France, 15 miles S. W. of Sennes, 15 N. E. of Montarges, and 60 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 2. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

COURTRAY, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, whoſe fortifications were demoliſhed in 1683. It is ſeated on the river Lys, 12 miles E. of Ypres, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

COUTANCES, a ſea-port town of France, in Lower Normandy, and capital of Cotentin, with a biſhop's ſee. The churches, and particularly the cathedral, are very magnificent. It is 22 miles N. of Avranches, and 37 N. E. of St. Malo's. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

*COUTHORPE, a village in Lincolnſhire, about the middle of the eaſtern part, near the ſea-coaſt, and two miles S. of Louth.

COUTRAS, a town of France, in Perigord, remarkable for the victory gained here by Henry IV. in 1587. It is ſeated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux, and 290 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 3. W. lat. 40. 4. N.

*COWBRIDGE, a town of Glamorganſhire, in South Wales, with a market on Tueſdays. It is called by the Welch Pont-Van, from the ſtone-bridge over the river, which ſoon after falls into the ſea. It is ſeated in a low bottom, and in a fertile ſoil. The ſtreets are broad and paved; and it is governed by two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, and 12 common-council. The market is well ſupplied with corn, cattle, ſheep, and proviſions. It is 12 miles W. of Cardiff, and 176 W. from London. Lon. 3. 33. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

*COWES, a ſea port town of Hampſhire, on the N. E. coaſt of the iſle of Wight, chiefly noted for having a ſafe-harbour for ſhips. It is 8 miles S. W. of Portſmouth. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 50. 46. N.

*COWLING, a village in Suffolk, ſix miles S. E. of Newmarket.

COXWOLD, a town in the North-Riding of Yorkſhire, which has no market. It is 18 miles N. of York, and 214 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 54. 16. N.

COZUMEL, a conſiderable iſland of America, on the W. coaſt of Yucatan, where Cortez landed, and refreſhed his troops, before he attempted the conqueſt of Mexico. It is very fertile, and abounds in fruits, pulſe, cattle, and fowls. The original natives ſtill poſſeſs this iſland, though it is in ſome ſenſe ſubject to Spain.

*CRACATOA, the ſouthernmoſt of a cluſter of iſlands lying in the entrance of the ſtraits of Sunda. It conſiſts of elevated land, gradually riſing on all ſides from the ſea, and is entirely covered with trees, except a few ſpots, which have been cleared by the natives for the purpoſe of forming rice fields. The population of the iſland is very inconſiderable; and its chief is dependent on the king of Bantam, to whom the chiefs of all the other iſlands in the ſtraits are alſo ſubject. Its coral reefs afford ſmall turtles in abundance; but other refreſhments are exceedingly ſcarce, and are ſold at a very exorbitant price. The iſland is conſidered as very healthy, in compariſon of the neighbouring countries. Lon. 105. 36. E. lat. 8. 6. S.

CRACOW, the capital town or city of Poland, and the moſt important place therein. The ſtreets are broad and ſtraight, but very naſty; and the houſes are about five ſtories high, built with ſtone, and covered with ſhingles. The royal place, or caſtle, was a magnificent ſtructure, and ſeated on a rock, and there was as fine a view from it as from any place in Europe. The kings of Poland reſided here before they removed to Warſaw. It was burnt to the ground in 1702 by the Swedes, and is not likely to be rebuilt very ſoon. The city has two large ſuburbs, and is ſurrounded with deep ditches and thick walls, fortified with towers; and yet it never held out any long ſiege. Here are ſeveral churches, but the principal is that dedicated to S. Staniſlaus, which is immenſely rich. The Jeſuits have alſo a handſome church as well as the Dominicans; and there is a famous univerſity, conſiſting of 11 colleges. During the civil wars of Poland, this city ſuffered greatly. War, famine, the plague, and a fire, made great havock of the inhabitants all at the ſame time, inſomuch that half of them were deſtroyed. The regalia are kept here, this being the place where the kings of Poland are crowned; and likewiſe the ſupreme courts are held here. It is ſeated in an extenſive plain on the rivers Viſtula, Weiſſel, or Weiſſer, 130 miles S. S. W. of Warſaw. Lon. 19. 55. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

*CRACOW, the palatinate of, is one of the three provinces of Leſſer Poland. It is bounded on the E. by the palatinate of Sandomir, on the N. by that of Sired, which

which is part of Great Poland, on the W. by Silesia, and on the S. by Hungary. Here are mines of lead which contain a little silver, at Slenkow, and elsewhere; of copper, at Sandeck; of vitriol, at Biecz; and of salt, at Wielicz and Bochnia. It is tolerably fertile, and watered with several rivers, of which the Vistula, or Weisser, is the chief. Cracow is the capital town.

CRAIL, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, seated at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, 7 miles S.E. of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 56. 15. N.

* CRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in Carniola, seated on the river Saave, 20 miles N. W. of Laubach. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 46. 36. N.

* CRANBORN, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is well watered with streams, and is finely seated for pleasure, there being a chace which extends almost as far as Salisbury. It is 38 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 94 W. of London.

* CRANBROOK, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays. It is a large and well-frequented place, and the market is the best in these parts. It is 13 miles S. of Maidstone, and 52 S.E. of London. Lon. 0. 39. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

CRANBURN-LODGE, one mile from Windsor in Berkshire, is a fine house, in the middle of the forest, built by the late earl of Ranelagh, and is now (1790) in the possession of the duke of Gloucester. It has an extensive prospect over a fine plain that affords a most beautiful landscape. The lodge is large and well built; and in a spacious room are painted, and regularly ranged, in large panels, the military dresses of the different corps of the European armies.

CRANGANOR, a town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and on the Malabar coast, where the Dutch have a factory. It is the capital of a small kingdom or territory, and depends on the Samorin. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1662. Lon. 74. 25. E. lat. 10. 15. N.

CRANSAC, a small town of France, in Guienne, noted for its sulphureous waters and coal-pits.

* CRAONNE, a town of France, in the generality of Soissons, and in the diocese of Laon.

* CRAPAC, or CARPAC, a long chain of mountains that surround Hungary and Transilvania, on the north and west side; they have different names, according to the places they run through.

CRATO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, seven miles E. of Portalegra. It has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction, besides the capital priory belonging to the order of Malta. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 39. 6. N.

* CRAVAN, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Auxerre. It is seated in a country abounding in excellent wine, near the confluence of the rivers Cure and Yonne. It is 40 miles E. of Auxerre, and 12 N. W. of Avillon. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

CRAVEN, a division of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, which lies on the river Aire.

* CRAWLEY, a village in Sussex, six miles E. by N. of Horsham. Also the name of a river in Derbyshire.

* CRECI-EN-PONTHIEU, an ancient royal house of France, in Picardy, remarkable for a battle fought here in 1346, between the English and French. It is 20 miles S. W. of Laon, eight N. W. of Soissons, and 55 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

* CRECY, a town of France, in Brie, and in the diocese of Meaux, with a convent of Benedictine Monks.

CREDITON, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated in a rich soil, between two hills, and is a pretty large place, one being called the East-town, and the other the West. The church is a handsome structure, built in the form of a cathedral, to which belongs a free-school, with 12 governors, incorporated by Q. Elizabeth. It was unhappily almost destroyed by fire in 1743, and the loss was computed at upwards of 50,000l. It is 12 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 181 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 50. 49. N.

* CREIL, a town of the Isle of France, seated on the river Oise, five miles from Senlis, and 30 from Paris. Lon. 2. 43. E. lat. 49. 13. N.

CREMA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and capital of Cremasco, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Serio, 20 miles N. of Placentia, 20 N. W. of Cremona, 25 S. W. of Brescia, and 22 S.E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

* CREMASCO, a territory of Italy, in the state of Venice, round about the town of Crema, which is the capital.

CREMIU, a small town of France, in Dauphiny, and in Viennois. It is seated

ed at the foot of a mountain, about a mile from the river Rhone. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 45. 44. N.

CREMNITZ, the principal mine-town of Upper Hungary, ſeated in a deep valley between two hills. It has ſuffered greatly from inteſtine broils. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria; and is 70 miles N. E. of Preſburg. Lon. 19. 6. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

CREMONA, an ancient, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Cremoneſe, with a ſtrong caſtle, a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. The ſtreets are broad and ſtraight, the houſes well built, the churches handſome, and the ſquares large. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken; but laſt of all by prince Eugene, in 1707. It is ſeated in a delightful plain on the river Po, 30 miles N. W. of Parma, 15 E. of Placentia, 23 S. of Breſcia, 37 W. of Mantua, and 40 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 9. 58. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

* CREMONESE, a territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, bounded on the E. by the duchy of Mantua, on the N. by Breſciano, on the W. by Cremaſco, and Lodez-Lodezan, and on the S. by the duchy of Parma. It is extremely fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. Cremona is the capital town.

* CREMPEN, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holſtein, five miles from Hamburg. It is ſubject to the king of Denmark.

CRESCENTINO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, ſeated on the river Po. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1706. It is 20 miles N. E. of Turin, 17 S. W. of Caſal, and 35 N. of Veru. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

CRESPY, a town of the Iſle of France, and capital of the Valois. It is 15 miles N. of Meaux, 17 S. of Compeigne, and 32 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

CRESSY, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the dioceſe of Meaux. It was here that Edward III. king of England, beat the French in 1346. It is 44 miles S. of Calais, and 13 N. of Abbeville. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

CREST, a town of France in Dauphiny, ſeated on the river Drome. It is 48 miles S. of Vienna, 15 S. E. of Valence, 57 N. E. of Orange, and 36 S. by W. of Grenoble. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 44. 40. N. It is capital of the Valentinois.

CREVANT. See CRAVAN.

CREVECOEUR, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Cambray, or Cambreſis. It is ſeated on the river Scheld, five miles S. of Cambray. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

CREUTZNACH, a town of Germany, in the palatine of the Rhine, with a caſtle ſeated on an eminence. It was taken by the French in 1688; and is 20 miles S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 49. 44. N.

* CRICCIETH, a village of Carnarvonſhire in N. Wales.

* CRICKHOWELL, a town of Brecknockſhire, in S. Wales, that has a very ſmall market, though it is a very pretty place. It is ſeated on the river Uſk, over which there is a bridge. It is 10 miles E. by S. of Brecknock. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat. 51. 49. N.

CRICKLADE, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated upon the Iſis, which almoſt ſurrounds it, and here begins to be navigable. It ſends two members to parliament; and is 25 miles S. W. of Oxford, and 83 W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

CRIM-TARTERS are a people of Aſia, ſo called, becauſe they originally came from Crimea, who rove from place to place in ſearch of paſtures, their houſes being drawn on carts. There are a great number of them about Aſtracan, to which place they flock in the winter-time; but they are not permitted to enter the city; for this reaſon they erect huts up and down in the open fields, which are made either of bull-ruſhes or reeds, being about 12 feet in diameter, of a round form, and with a hole at the top to let out the ſmoke. Their fuel is turf, or cow-dung, and, when the weather is very cold, they cover the hut with a coarſe cloth, and ſometimes they paſs ſeveral days without ſtirring out. They are generally of ſmall ſtature, with large faces, little eyes, and of an olive-complexion. The men are generally ſo wrinkled in their faces, that they look like old women. Their common food is fiſh dried in the ſun, which ſerves them inſtead of bread, and they eat the fleſh of horſes, as well as camels. Their drink is water and milk, eſpecially mares-milk, which they carry about in naſty leathern bags. Their garments are of coarſe grey cloth, with a looſe mantle, made of a black ſheep's ſkin, with a cap

of

of the ſame. The women are clothed in white linen, with which likewiſe they dreſs their heads, hanging a great many Muſcovian pence about them, and there is likewiſe a hole left to ſtick feathers in. As for their religion, they are a ſort of Mahometans, but do not coop up their women like the Turks.

CRIM-TARTARY, or CRIMEA, is the ancient Taurica Cherſoneſus, and is a peninſula, lying on the Black Sea, by which it is bounded on the W. and S. on the E. by Circaſſia, and on the N. by the Palus Meotis. It is between 44 and 46 degrees of lat. and 40 and 44 of lon. The towns are Baſcha-Sara, which is ſeated about the middle, and is the uſual reſidence of the Khan. It contains about 3000 houſes, and is inhabited only by Tartars and Jews. The town of Crim is ſeated in a very pleaſant and fertile plain, and was formerly capital of the country, but it is now gone to ruin, and does not contain above 600 thatched huts. Perekop is on the E. ſide of the iſthmus, which joins Crimea to the continent; it is the key of this country, and yet is a pitiful place, having only 600 houſes with a half ruined caſtle, and ſome ill-contrived fortifications. Kaffa is the principal town, was a long while in the hands of the Genoeſe, and was then a trading-place; at preſent they only deal in ſlaves, which they ſteal from their neighbours and ſell to the Turks. It contains about 5000 houſes, which are nothing like what they were in the time of the Genoeſe, and is inhabited by Jews, Mingrelians, Turks, and Chriſtians, of different perſuaſions. The Turks are at preſent maſters of the town, who keep a ſtrong garriſon here. Balaclawa, is on the ſouthern coaſt, and has a good harbour. The Tartars are ſhort and ſquat, with ſwarthy complexions, pigs eyes, ſquare and flat faces; their hair is black, and as ſtrong as horſe-hair, with very little beards. Their ſhirts and drawers are cotton-cloth, and over them they have cloaks of felt, or ſheep's ſkins. The women are too much like their huſbands to be handſome; however, the men uſually make uſe of the ſlaves they ſteal from their neighbours, and are continually roving from one place to another. The beſt ſort have tents, but the others are contented with their cloaks. When their horſes tire, they kill them, and eat their fleſh. When they return from robbing, the Khan has the tithe of all the booty, who is ſo much under the diſpoſal of the Turks, that they depoſe him at pleaſure, and ſet up another, and they generally oblige him to furniſh 90,000 men when they take the field. The Ruſſians ravaged this country in 1738, and 1739, but they did not think it worth while to keep it. In exchange for the ſlaves they have rice, coffee, raiſins, dates, and clothing. The country is naturally fruitful, and the produce would be very great in any other hands; but the Tartars make no other uſe of it than to feed their cattle.

*CRISSINGHAM MAGNA, a village in Norfolk, 5 miles S. of Swaffham.

CROATIA, a province of the kingdom of Hungary, bounded on the N. by Sclavonia, on the E. by Boſnia, on the S. by Dalmatia and the gulph of Venice, and on the W. by Carniola. The greateſt part belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and the inhabitants are good ſoldiers. Carlſtad is the capital town.

*CROIA, a town of Albania, in Turky in Europe, with a biſhop's ſee. The Turks have demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated near the gulph of Venice, 13 miles N. E. of Durazzo, and 90 S. of Scutari. Lon. 19. 27. E. lat. 42. 6. N.

CROISETTE, a town of France, in Champagne, near Chalons, where 8000 Engliſh were defeated by its inhabitants, under Charles of Anjou, king of Naples.

CROISIL, or CORSIC, a town of France, in Bretagne, five miles S. of Cancande, ſeated between the mouths of the rivers Loire and Vilaine. It was bombarded by Sir Edward Hawke in December 1759. It is 35 miles W. of Nantes, and 255 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 47. 14. N.

CROMARTY, a capital town of the ſhire of Cromarty, in Scotland, ſeated on the German Ocean, at the mouth of the frith of the ſame name, ſixteen miles N. of Inverneſs. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 57. 44. N.

CROMER, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated near the ſea-ſide, and was formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent; for it had two churches, one of which, with ſeveral houſes, were ſwallowed up by the ſea. The inhabitants are now chiefly fiſhermen. It had formerly a good harbour, but is now little uſed. The part of a church, which ſtill remains, was built in the time of the Saxons, of curious flint, and the tower was raiſed to a great height; this indeed is all that ſtands, and the other part of the ſtructure being decayed, divine ſervice is performed once a fortnight in the ſteeple. The town has been walled round, ſome remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen; but

but it at preſent conſiſts of only about 200 houſes ſtraggling here and there, without form or order. It is 22 miles N. of Norwich, and 127 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 58. 0. N.

CRONACH, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhoprick of Bamberg, with a ſtrong citadel. It is ſubject to that biſhop, and is 12 miles E. of Coberg, and 25 N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 35. E lat. 50. 27. N.

CRONENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of a high mountain, in a fertile ſoil, and is ſurrounded with a double wall. It is 10 miles N. of Francfort on the Maine. Lon. 8 40. E. lat. 49. 55 N.

CRONENBURG, a ſtrong fortreſs of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, at the entrance of the Sound, where the Danes take toll for ſuch ſhips as are bound for the Baltick. It was very richly furniſhed, but was pillaged by the Swedes in 1658, who took away the furniture, among which were ſtatues of maſſy ſilver. It is built upon piles. Lon. 12. 54. E lat. 56 0. N.

CRONSLOT, a town and fortreſs of Ruſſia, in a little iſland of the ſame name, ſeated at the mouth of the river Neva, near the entrance of the gulph of Finland, with a good harbour, which is the ſtation of the Ruſſian fleet, and where the great magazines of naval ſtores, as well as docks and yards for building ſhips, are. It is 12 miles W. of Peterſburg. Lon. 29. 56. E. lat. 59. 56. N.

CRONSTAT, a town of Tranſilvania, near the frontiers of Moldavia. It is 60 miles N. E of Hermanſtat, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 26. 0 E lat. 46. 30. N.

* CROOKHORN, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Parret, on the confines of Dorſetſhire, and the market is good for corn, ſheep, and proviſions. It is 50 miles W. by S. of Saliſbury, 86 E. by N. of Exeter, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 50 50. N.

CROSSEN, a handſome town of Sileſia, in Germany, and capital of a principality of the ſame name. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Bobar and Oder, in a fertile country, abounding in wine and fruits. The bridge over the Oder is fortified, and is 27 miles S. E. of Francfort on the Oder, and 35 N. W. of Glogaw. Lon. 15. 49. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

CROTONA, a maritime town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Calabria, ſeated on the gulph of Taranto, with a biſhop's ſee, and a citadel. It is 15 miles S. E. of St. Severina Lon. 17. 27. E. lat. 39. 9. N.

CROTOY, a town of France, in Picardy, and in Ponthieu. The fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Somme, 12 miles N. W. of Abbeville. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

* CROUY, a town of France, in Brie, 20 miles from Meaux, near Ferte-Milon.

* CROWCOMB, a village in Somerſetſhire, eight miles N. of Taunton.

CROWLAND, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated in the Fens, in a dirty ſoil, and had formerly an abbey of very great note. There is no coming at it but by narrow cauſeways, which will not admit a cart. It has three ſtreets, ſeparated from each other by water courſes, whoſe banks are ſupported by piles, and ſet with willow-trees. Their chief trade is in fiſh and fowl, which are here in great plenty; that is, in the adjacent pools and marſhes. It is 11 miles N. of Peterborough, 36 S. of Boſton, and 93 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 52. 41. N.

* CROWLE, a village of Lincolnſhire, in the iſle of Axholm, ſix miles S. W. of Burton.

CROYDON, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturdays. Its ſituation is low, near the ſpring-head of the river Wandel, and is, in a manner, ſurrounded with hills It is pretty large, and is chiefly noted for being the ſeat of the archbiſhop of Canterbury It has a large handſome church, an hoſpital, and a free-ſchool. It is nine miles S. of London. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 51. 20 N.

* CROZET, a town of France, in Forez, on the confines of the Bourbonnois.

* CRUSEY, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Pons.

* CRUZY, a town of France, in the Semonois, and election of Tonnerre.

CUBA, or AICUBA, a town of Portugal, in Alantejo, 36 miles from Evora. Lon. 11. 25. E. lat 38. 20. N.

CUBA, an iſland of N. America, at the entrance of the gulph of Mexico, about 700 miles in length, and 87 in breadth. It was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in 1494. The Spaniards are entirely maſters of it, they having rooted out the ancient inhabitants. The ſoil is not extremely fertile, but there are paſtures ſufficient to feed a great number of beeves, ſheep,

ſheep, and hogs, which were originally brought thither. There are ſeveral ſorts of mines in the mountains, and foreſts full of game. The produce is ſugar-canes, ginger, caſſia, wild cinnamon, and very good tobacco, called by the Spaniards Cigarros. The hills run through the middle of the iſland from E. to W. but, near the coaſt, the land is generally plain. Here are a great many rivulets, which run down from the hills to the N. and S. but they have a very ſhort courſe. The air is pretty temperate and wholeſome, and here are cedar-trees ſo large, that canoes made of them will hold 50 men Havannah is the capital town, and is ſeated on the weſtern ſide of the iſle, next Florida. The Engliſh landed on the S. W. ſide of the iſland in 1741, but the rainy ſeaſon coming on, it prevented their doing any thing. The galleons that return annually to Spain rendezvous at Havannah. This iſland is about 120 miles S. of Florida, 70 W. of Hiſpaniola, and 75 N. of Jamaica.

CUBAGUA, an iſland of America, ſeated between that of Margaretta and Terra Firma, ſubject to Spain. Lon. 54. 30. W. lat. 10 15. N.

CUBLEY, a village in Derbyſhire, ſix miles S. of Aſhburn.

CUCKFIELD, a town of Suſſex, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated in a dirty part of the country, and the market is but ſmall. It is 13 miles N. W. of Lewes, and 40 S. by W. of London. Lon. 0 12. W. lat. 51. 4 N.

CUENZA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, and in the territory of the Sierra, with a biſhop's ſee It was taken by lord Peterborough in 1706, but retaken by the duke of Berwick It is ſeated on the river Xucar, 74 miles E by S of Madrid, and 80 E. by N. of Toledo. Lon. 1. 55 W. lat 40. 7. N

* CUJAVIA, a province of Poland, lying along the river Viſtula, on the confines of Pruſſia. It contains two palatinates, named after the towns of Inolocz and Breſtia. The capital is Uladiſlaw.

CULEMBACH, or CULLEMBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of the margravate of the ſame name, with a citadel, which is well fortified, and is called Baſſemburg. It is ſeated on the river Mame, 22 miles S. W. of Cobeig, and 2, N. E of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 33. E. lat. 50 11. N.

* CULEYI, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. It ſtands upon a high mountain, difficult of acceſs, and was built in the year 1520.

* CULIACAN, a town of America, in Mexico, and capital of a province of the ſame name. It is oppoſite to the S. end of California, and is ſubject to Spain. Lon. 108 5 W. lat. 24. 0 W.

* CULLEFORD, or COLLIFORD, a village in Devonſhire, two miles S. of Culliton.

CULLEMBURG, or CULLENBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, ſubject to the Dutch. It is ſeated on the river Letch, 10 miles N. of Bommel, and 12 S. E. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 12 E lat. 51. 58. N.

CULLEN, a parliament town of Scotland, ſeated on the ſea-coaſt of the county of Banff, 40 miles N. W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 57. 40. N.

CULLENBACH, the marquiſate of, in Germany, and in the circle of Francouia. It is bounded on the W. by the biſhoprick of Bamberg, on the S. by the territory of Nuremberg, on the E. by the palatinate of Bavaria, and by Bohemia, and on the N● by Voitland, part of the circle of Upper Saxony. It is full of foreſts and high mountains, and is the ſource of four large rivers. The principal town is Cullenbach.

* CULLUMPTON, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on a river, not far from the ſea, and is a pretty good town, but the market is inconſiderable. It is 10 miles N. of Exeter, and 150 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 29 W. lat. 50. 54. N.

CULLODEN-HOUSE, is three miles E of Inverneſs, in Scotland, near which the king's forces, commanded by his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, gained a complete victory over the rebels, on April 16, 1746, and ſo put an end to the rebellion.

CULM, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, in Poliſh Pruſſia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the river Viſtula, 60 miles S. of Dantzick, and 34 N. W. of Uladiſlaw. Lon. 18. 30. E. lat. 53. 24 N.

CULMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, in the province of Ulſter, ſeated on the coaſt of Loughſoyle, five miles N. of Londonderry. Lon 7. 3. W. lat. 55. 8. N.

* CULMSEE, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, and five miles from that town; the biſhop generally reſides here; it is alſo 10 miles from Thorn.

CULROS, a parliament town of Scotland,

land, ſeated on the Frith of Forth, in the county of Kinroſs. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 56. 4. N.

* CUMANA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and capital of a province of the ſame name. Lon. 63. 35. W. lat. 9. 46. N.

CUMBERLAND, a county of England, 75 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by Scotland and part of Northumberland, on the W. by the Iriſh ſea, on the S. by Lancaſhire, and on the E. by Weſtmorland, Durham and Northumberland. It contains 14,820 houſes, 88,920 inhabitants, one city, 14 market-towns, 58 pariſhes, and ſends ſix members to parliament. The air is ſharp and cold, and the land for the moſt part hilly. It yields plenty of fiſh, fleſh, and fowls, with abundance of large ſalmons. The principal mountains are Skiddow, which are very high, from whence run a ridge of mountains, called the Fells, to the moſt northern part of the county; it is watered by ſeveral rivers, beſides lakes and meres, and part of the Picts wall runs through this county. In this county, near Keſwick, are mines of black lead, which though not the only ones in the world, are certainly the beſt. Beſides which, there are mines of coal, copper, and lapis calaminaris. Carliſle is the principal town.

CUNINGHAM, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the ſhire of Air.

CUR. See KUR.

CURAÇAO, an iſland of America, to the N. of Terra Firma, and ſubject to the Dutch, which is the only conſiderable iſland they have in the W. Indies. It is about 25 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and its principal trade conſiſts in ſugar and ſkins. The principal town is of the ſame name, with a good harbour and a fort.

CURDISTAN, a country of Aſia, ſeated between the Turkiſh empire and Perſia, lying along the eaſtern coaſt of the river Tigris, and comprehends great part of the ancient Aſſyria. Some of the inhabitants live in towns and villages, and others rove from place to place, having tents like the wild Arabs, and are alſo robbers like them. Their religion is partly Chriſtian, and partly Mahometaniſm, but they are very looſe in regard to either.

* CURIA-MARIA, an iſland of Aſia, on the coaſt of Arabia the Happy, over-againſt the mouth of the river Prim. Lon. 55. 25. E. lat. 17. 0. N.

* CURREY-RIVAL, a village in Somerſetſhire, a mile W. of Langport.

* CURSOLTERS, a ſmall iſland of Greece, in the gulph of Patras, formerly called Echenades; there are but few inhabitants.

* CURZOLA, an iſland in the gulph of Venice, lying on the coaſt of Dalmatia: it is about 20 miles long, and has a ſmall town of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It belongs to the Venetians. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

CUSCO, a large and handſome town of S. America, in Peru, formerly the reſidence of the Incas. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, and is built in a ſquare form, in the middle of which there is the beſt market in all America: four large ſtreets terminate in the ſquare, which are all as ſtraight as a line, and regard the four quarters of the world. It contains eight large pariſhes, and five religious houſes, the beſt of which belongs to the Jeſuits, and the number of the inhabitants may be about 50,000, of which three-fourths are the original natives, Americans. From this town there is a very long road, which runs along the Cordeleim; and, at certain diſtances, there are ſmall houſes, for reſting-places, ſome parts of which are ſo artificially wrought, that it is ſurpriſing how a people, who had no iron tools, could perform ſuch workmanſhip. There are ſtreams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in ſo hot a country, where it never rains. It is 325 miles E. of Lima. Lon. 73. 47. W. lat. 12. 0. S.

* CUSSET, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and dioceſe of Clermont, with a celebrated nunnery near the town. It is 17 miles N. of Roan. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 46. 17. N.

CUSTRIN, a handſome and ſtrong town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the New Marche of Brandenburg, with a handſome caſtle. It is capital of the province, and is ſeated in a moraſs, ſurrounded by two branches of the river Oder. It is 17 miles N. of Franckfort, and 46 E. by N. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

CUYO, a part of Chili, in S. America, and in the government of Santa Cruz, in the Sierra. The principal commodities are honey and wax.

CYCLADES, a name anciently given to ſome of thoſe iſlands of the Archipelago, which lie near Negropont. They are diſpoſed in the form of a circle, as their names import.

CYPRUS, an iſland of Aſia, in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coaſt of Syria and Natolia. It was taken by the Turks

from

from the Venetians in 1570. It is divided into four provinces, namely, Paphia to the E. Salaminia to the W. Amathuſia to the S. and Lapithia to the N. Nicoſia is the capital, which is ſeated almoſt in the center of the iſland, and is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. It is well peopled, and has ſome fortifications. Famagauſta is ſeated near the ſea, and has a good harbour, which carries on almoſt all the buſineſs of the iſland. Baffa, formerly called Paphos, is a large place, and a trading town, but has no fortifications. It is famous for a temple built to the honour of Venus. The ſoil is an excellent fertile clay; and, if the natives were induſtrious, they might make it a perfect paradiſe; for, though there are no rivers, the defect is ſupplied with plenty of ſprings. They are much infeſted with locuſts, and the inhabitants are obliged to tack bells to their boots to frighten away the aſps, the tarantulas, and other venomous reptiles. There is one kind of ſerpent, about two yards long, and of a blackiſh colour, with a ſort of coronet on its head, which it carries majeſtically about a foot high, as it waves along. This iſland brings in the Turks 120l. annually, though the governor is changed every year. The judges are ſo corrupt, that they always favour him who bids higheſt. There is one archbiſhop and three biſhops, who join with the Turks to fleece the people. The prieſts are extremely ignorant, and they ſubmit to the moſt ſervile employment to get money. The exports of the iſland are ſilks, wool, umber, and wine; the imports are French and Venetian broad cloths, and ſometimes a few bales of Engliſh manufactory, cutlery wares, toys, ſugar, tin, lead, and all ſorts of ſilks. But the people are ſo miſerably poor, that there is no great conſumption of any of theſe things.

CZACKTHURN, a ſtrong place of Germany, in Auſtria, and on the frontiers of Hungary. It is ſeated between the rivers Drave and Muhir, 40 miles S. E. of Gratz, and 100 S. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 10. E. lat. 46. 44. N.

CZASLAU, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name. Here is the higheſt tower in all Bohemia, and it was near this place that the king of Pruſſia gained a battle over the Auſtrians in May 1742. It is ſeated on the river Crudenka, 40 miles S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 38. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

CZANSTOKOW, a town of Poland in the palatinate of Cracovia, with a fort, in which they keep a rich treaſure, called the treaſure of the Virgin Mary. The pilgrims flock hither very much, for the ſake of a convent near it, called the Loretto of Poland. It is ſeated on the river Warta, 50 miles N. by W. of Cracow, and 95 S. E. of Breſlaw. Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

CZERCASSI, a town of Poland, in the Ukrain, and in the palatinate of Kiow, with a caſtle. It is ſeated near the river Nieper, 85 miles S. E. of Kiow. Lon. 32. 5. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

CZERNIC, a town of Carniola, in the circle of Auſtria. It is remarkable for its lake, which is 15 miles in length, and five in breadth, and produces fiſh, game, and corn every year; for, when the waters fall from the mountains, it becomes full, and abounds with fiſh, and, after ſome time, it ſinks into the earth, and then it is cultivated, and produces graſs and corn. It is probable there is ſome gulph to which the fiſh retire with the waters. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

CZERNIKOU, a conſiderable town of Muſcovy, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Dezna, 70 miles N. by E. of Kiow. Lon. 31. 53. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

* CZERSKO, a town of Poland, in Mazovia, ſeated on the river Viſtula, 20 miles N. W. of Warſaw. Lon. 21. 31. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

CZONGRODT, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, at the confluence of the rivers Teiſſe and Keres, and 13 miles N. of Segedin. Lon. 20. 54. E. lat. 46. 36. N.

D.

DABUL, a town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, on the coaſt of Malabar, and to the S. of the gulph of Cambaye, on a navigable river. It is not ſo flouriſhing now as it was formerly, its principal trade conſiſting in pepper and ſalt. It either did, or does belong to the Portugueſe, and is 160 miles N. of Goa. Lon. 72. 50. E lat. 17. 32. N.

DACA, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Bengal, and ſeated on the river Ganges. It is the largeſt in Bengal, and its manufacture of cotton and ſilk is the beſt and cheapeſt. Proviſions of all ſorts are exceedingly cheap and plenty, and the inhabitants very numerous, but ſo cowardly, that five or ſix armed men will drive away a thou-

a thouſand. Lon. 89. 10. E. lat. 23. 50. N.

DACHAW, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, which is pretty large, well-built, and ſeated on a mountain. The elector has a palace here, with fine gardens, in a ſweet air. It is ſeated on the river Amber, 10 miles N. W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 30 E. lat. 48. 20. N.

* DACHSTEIN, a town of Lower Alſace, in the biſhoprick of Straſburg, with a palace belonging to the biſhop of Straſburg. It was taken by the Swedes in 1633. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* DADIVAN, a plain of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Farſiſtan, about 12 miles in circumference. It is covered with orange, citron, and pomegranate-trees. It is between the towns of Shiras and Lar, and ſometimes the Europeans from Gombroon come to take their pleaſure here, in the hot ſeaſon of the year.

* DAFAR, or DOFAR, a town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, on the S. coaſt. Lon. 53. 25. E. lat. 16. 30. N.

* DAGHESTAN, a province of Aſia, bounded on the E. by the Caſpian ſea, on the W. by the mountains of Caucaſus, on the N. by Circaſſia, and on the S. by Shirvan. It is inhabited by Tartars, who are of a ſwarthy complexion, with hard features, and black hair as coarſe as a horſe's tail. Their horſes are ſmall, but exceedingly ſwift, and expert in climbing mountains. They have great herds of cattle, which they leave to the care of the women and ſlaves. They rob all ſtrangers that fall in their way, and ſteal women and children from the neighbouring countries. They dwell in towns and villages, and have hitherto kept themſelves independent. With regard to religion, they are a ſort of Mahometans. Sometimes they put themſelves under the protection of one power, and ſometimes under another. When Kouli Khan attacked them, he loſt a great part of his army in the mountains. The towns of Tarku and Derbent are in this country, which ſometimes are in poſſeſſion of the Ruſſians, and ſometimes of the Perſians.

DAGNO, a town of Turky in Europe, in Albania, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the capital of the diſtrict of Ducagini, and it is ſeated on the rivers Drino and Nero, near their confluence. It is 13 miles S. E. of Scutari, and 18 N. E. of Aleſſio. Lon. 19. 39. E. lat, 42. 30. N.

DAGO, or DAGHO, an iſland in the Baltick Sea, on the coaſt of Livonia, between the gulph of Finland and Riga. It is of a triangular figure, and may be about 20 miles in circumference. It has nothing conſiderable but two caſtles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 22. 56. E. lat. 58. 44. N.

DAHOME, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, to the N. of Whidaw, or Fida. The king of this country conquered Whidaw, and very much diſturbed the ſlave trade of the Europeans.

* DALACA, an iſland of the Red Sea, over-againſt the coaſt of Abex, about 72 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is very fertile, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fiſhery. The inhabitants are negroes, and great enemies to the Mahometans. There is a town of the ſame name ſeated over-againſt Abaſſia.

DALEBURG, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Dalia, ſeated on the weſtern bank of the lake Wener, 50 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 11. 59. E. lat. 58. 32. N.

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden, ſo called from a river of the ſame name, on which it lies, near Norway. It is divided into three parts, which they call vallies, and is about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is full of mountains, which abound in mines of copper and iron, ſome of which are of a prodigious depth. The towns are very ſmall, and Idra is the capital. The inhabitants are rough, robuſt, and warlike, and all the great revolutions in Sweden had their riſe in this province. The river riſes in the Dofrine Mountains, and running S. E. through the province, falls into the gulph of Bothnia.

DALEM, a town of the United Provinces, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications; and is ſeated on the river Bervine, ſix miles N. E. of Liege. Lon. 5. 44. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

DALIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia, on the E. by Wermeland and the lake Wener, on the S. by Gothland, and on the N. by Norway and the ſea.

DALKEITH, a town of Scotland, in Mid-Lothian, ſix miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 55. 54. N.

* DALWOOD, a village of Dorſetſhire, to the W. of Dorcheſter.

DALMATIA, a province of Europe; bounded on the N. by Boſnia, on the S. by the gulph of Venice, on the E. by Servia, and on the W. by Morlachia.

Spalatro

Spalatro is the capital of that part belonging to the Venetians; and Raguſa, of a republic of that name; the Turks have a third, whoſe capital is Herzegovina. The air is wholeſome, and the ſoil fruitful; and it abounds in wine, corn, and oil.

* DALTON, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturdays It is ſeated on the ſpring-head of a river, in a champaign country, not far from the ſea; and the ancient caſtle is made uſe of to keep the records, and priſoners for debt in the liberty of Furnes. It is 16 miles N. W. of Lancaſter, and 273 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat 54. 14. N.

DAM, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, ſeated on the river Damſter, three miles from the ſea, and 15 S. W. of Embden. Lon 6. 48 E. lat. 53. 22. N.

DAM, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, with ſome fortifications, and ſubject to Pruſſia, ſeated on the river Oder, 10 miles from Stetin. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 53. 31. N.

DAMAN, a maritime town of the Eaſt-Indies, at the entrance into the S. of the gulph of Cambaya; divided by the river Daman into two parts, called the Old and the New. The air is very good, and there is a harbour between the two towns, defended by a fort. It is ſubject to the Portugueſe, and the Great Mogul has attempted to take it ſeveral times, but in vain. It is 50 miles S. of Surat, and 200 N. of Goa. Lon. 72. 35. E. lat. 20. 20. N.

* DAMAR, a famous and conſiderable town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 16. 0. N.

DAMASCUS, now called SHAM, a town of Syria, in Aſiatic Turky; a very ancient place, and had once three walls, which are almoſt entirely ruined; and of the ſeveral ſuburbs which it formerly had, there remains only one, which extends three miles in length from N. to W. The form of this town is an exact ſquare, each ſide being a mile and a half long. The extraordinary beauty of this place is owing to ſeveral ſtreams, which run acroſs the plain of Damaſcus, and water all the gardens, ſupply the public fountains, and run into every houſe. The moſt remarkable things are the caravanſaries, which conſiſt of long galleries, ſupported by marble pillars, and ſurrounding a large ſquare court. There is a moſque belonging to one, which is very handſome, and adorned on the inſide with columns of curious marble. The caſtle is like a little town, having its own ſtreets and houſes, and the famous Damaſcus ſteel was kept here in a magazine. The houſes of this place are built of wood, with their fronts backward, and within is a court. In the ſtreets there is nothing to be ſeen but walls without windows, and yet the inſides are richly adorned The moſques are the handſomeſt buildings, of which there are about 200, whereof the moſt ſtately was a Chriſtian church. The only thing beſides this, worth notice, is the ſtraight ſtreet which runs acroſs the city and ſuburbs in a direct line; on each ſide there are ſhops, where all ſorts of rich merchandizes are ſold. The gardens are always extremely handſome; and they have ſeveral manufactures, among which that of ſabres and knives has been moſt famous. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and contains great numbers of Chriſtians and Jews. It ſtands on the river Barida, in a very fertile plain, 112 miles S. of Antioch, and 112 N. of Jeruſalem. Lon. 37. 0. E. lat. 33. 45. N.

DAMBEA, a province of Africa, in Abyſſinia, near a great lake of the ſame name, not far from the river Nile. It is fertile, and watered by ſeveral rivers. Some pretend the capital town is called Dambea; but this is uncertain.

DAMGARTIN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, with a caſtle. It belongs to the Swedes, and is ſeated on the river Reckmils, 18 miles W. of Stralſund. Lon. 12. 57 E. lat. 54. 16. N

DAMIETTA, an ancient and celebrated town of Africa, in Egypt, ſeated at one of the eaſtern mouths of the river Nile, with a good harbour, and a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is one of the richeſt places in Egypt, and ſome take it to be the ancient Peluſium, but others will not allow it. It is 100 miles N. of Cairo, 125 N. E of Alexandria, and 78 E. of Roſetta. Lon. 31. 23. E. lat 31. 43. N.

* DAMIANO, St. a town of Italy, in Montferrat, famous for a ſiege it ſuſtained of three months in 1553. The fortifications are now demoliſhed; and it is 18 miles W. by N. of Vercelli. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 45. 33 N.

DAMME, a ſtrong town of the Netherlands, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria; ſeated near the ſea, three miles N. E. from Bruges, and five S. of Sluys. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

DAMVILLIERS, a town of France, in the duchy of Luxemburg, diſmantled in 1673. It is ſeated on a mount in a marſhy country, 15 miles N. E. of Verdun, and 30 S. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

DANGALA, or DONGOLA, a town of Africa, in Nubia, ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the river Nile, on the declivity of a dry ſandy hill. The houſes are ill-built, and the ſtreets half deſerted, being filled with heaps of ſand brought down by the waters from the mountain. The caſtle is large and ſpacious, but not very ſtrong. It is 150 miles N. of Sennar. Lon. 30. 35. E. lat. 20. 6 N.

DANNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It belongs to the Elector of Hanover, and is ſeated on the river Tetze, near the Elbe; 40 miles S. E. of Lunenburg, and 75 N. by E. of Brunſwick. Lon. 11. 29. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

DANTZICK, one of the largeſt, richeſt, and ſtrongeſt towns of Europe, capital of Regal Pruſſia, and of Pomerania in Poland; with a famous harbour, a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is encompaſſed with a wall and fortifications of great extent. The houſes are well built of ſtone or brick, ſix or ſeven ſtories high; and the granaries, containing vaſt quantities of corn and naval ſtores, are ſtill higher, to which the ſhips lie cloſe, and take in their lading. The arſenal is well provided, and the exchange is a handſome ſtructure. It is reckoned to contain 200,000 inhabitants, though there died of the plague, in 1709, above 30,000 perſons. The college is provided with very learned profeſſors. It is ſaid to be under the protection of Poland; but in 1706, the Engliſh, Dutch and Pruſſians, entered into an alliance for its protection. In 1734 it was beſieged and bombarded by the Ruſſians, becauſe they would not acknowledge Auguſtus III. for their king. King Staniſlaus was then in the town, who finding means to make his eſcape, it ſurrendered by capitulation in 1734. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, timber, and naval ſtores, which are chiefly purchaſed by the Dutch. It is ſaid, that in one year they export 700,000 tons of corn. It is a free hanſeatic town, governed by its own laws and magiſtrates, and all extraordinary affairs are decided by the council, but if any thing very important happens, it is carried before the grand chancellor of Poland, or the Diet. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Lutheran; but there are Papiſts, Calviniſts, and Anabaptiſts, who are all tolerated. The magiſtrates conſiſt of 30 ſenators, four of whom are burgo-maſters: beſides theſe, there are 13 conſuls, who elect the burgo-maſters out of their own body, and they likewiſe appoint all other officers; 100 burghers are elected to repreſent the peoples grievances, to defend their privileges, and to inſpect the adminiſtration of the government. They coin money, with the king's head on one ſide, and the city-arms on the other. The juriſdiction of this town extends about 50 miles round it; and they maintain a garriſon at their own expence. It is ſeated on the weſtern banks of the river Weiſſel, or Viſtula, near the Gulph of Angil, in the Baltick Sea; 30 miles S. E. of Marienburg, and 160 N. W. by N. of Warſaw. Lon. 18. 39. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

DANUBE, the largeſt and moſt conſiderable river in Europe, riſing in the Black Foreſt near Zunberg; and running N. E. through Suabia, by Ulm, the capital of that country; then running E. through Baſſaria and Auſtria, paſſes by Ratiſbon, Paſſau, Enns, and Vienna. It then enters Hungary, and runs S. E. from Preſburg to Buda, and ſo on to Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Molachia and Moldavia, diſcharging itſelf by ſeveral channels into the Black Sea, in the province of Beſſarabia. Towards the mouth, it was called the Iſter by the ancients; and it is now ſaid, that four of the mouths are choked up with ſand, and that there are only two remaining. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and receives ſeveral large rivers as it paſſes along. It is ſo deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Chriſtians have had men of war upon it; and yet it is not navigable to the Black Sea, on account of the cataracts.

DARDA, a town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1686, and taken by the Imperialiſts the next year, in whoſe hands it remains. It is ſeated on the river Draw, 10 miles from its confluence with the Danube, and at the end of the bridge of Eſſeck, eight miles S. of Baramwar, and 80 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 19. 56. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

DARDANELLES, two ancient and ſtrong caſtles of Turky, one of which is in Romania, and the other in Natolia, on each ſide the canal, formerly called the Helleſpont. This keeps up a communication with the Archipelago, and the Propontis or ſea of Marmora. The mouth of the canal is four miles and a half over; and the caſtles were built in 1659, to ſecure the Turkiſh fleet from the inſults of the Venetians. The ſhips that come from Conſtantinople are ſearched at the caſtle on the ſide of Natolia, to ſee what they have on board.

* DARBL-HAMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, built by the Romans. Its trade conſiſts in oil and corn; and it is ſeated on a mountain. Lon. 6 35. W. lat. 34. 20. N.

* DARHA, or DRASS, a large province of Africa, lying on a river of the ſame name, in the dominions of the king of Morocco. It abounds in honey and excellent dates.

DARIEN, a narrow iſthmus, or neck of land, which joins N. and S. America, having the N. Sea on one ſide, and the S. Sea on the other. It is alſo the name of a province in Terra Firma, which is not the richeſt, but of the greateſt importance of any in the poſſeſſion of the Spaniards; for all the wealth of Peru is brought hither, and thence imported into Europe. There are many high mountains; and the low grounds are often overflowed with the great rains. Here the men go naked, and they have a ſilver plate faſtened to their noſes, which hangs over their mouths, in the ſhape of a half-moon. The women have a ring hanging down in the ſame manner, which paſſes through the bridle of the noſe. They have alſo ſeveral necklaces, or chains of teeth, ſhells, beads, and the like, hanging down from the neck to the pit of the ſtomach. Their houſes are moſtly thin and ſcattered, and always by a river ſide, with plantations lying about them. They are built with ſmall poſts ſet upright, about ſeven feet high, which are hurdled with ſticks, and daubed over with earth. The men clear the plantations, and the women cultivate them. The girls are employed in picking and ſpinning cotton, which the women weave, and the cloths are chiefly uſed for hammocks. It is the buſineſs of the men to make baſkets, which they do very neatly with canes, reeds, or palmeto-leaves dyed of ſeveral colours. Each man has ſeveral wives, who live together in great harmony. They are greatly addicted to dancing to the ſound of a pipe and drum, and play a great many antic tricks, like our tumblers. When they go out a hunting, the women carry in their baſkets plantains, bananoes, yams, potatoes, and caſſava-roots ready roaſted. When they travel, they guide themſelves by the ſun; and, when it does not ſhine, by the wind. When they come to rivers, the women and children, as well as men, ſwim over them. They have no diſtinction of days or weeks, but reckon their time by the courſe of the moon. The animals, as well beaſts as birds, are the ſame as in other countries of the ſame climate.

DARKING, a town of Surry, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Mole, not far from Box or White-Hill, where the river falls into the ground. On this hill there is great plenty of box-trees. The market is noted for corn and proviſions, and more particularly for fowls. It is 12 miles E. of Guildford, and 23 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 51. 17. N.

DARLINGTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on a flat on the river Skerne, which falls into the Tees. It is a pretty large place, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets, and has a ſpacious market-place The market is well ſupplied with corn, live cattle, and proviſions. It is 19 miles S. of Durham, and 239 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 54. 32. N.

DARLASTON, a village near Stone, in Staffordſhire, where there are the remains of an ancient caſtle on a hill; but it is not known by whom it was built. It was here that Wulpere murdered his two ſons.

DARMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of the landgraviate of Heſſe Darmſtadt, with a handſome caſtle, where its own prince generally reſides. There has been lately built ſeveral handſome houſes and ſuburbs; and there is likewiſe a good college. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 15 miles S of Francfort, and 30 N. W. of Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

DART, a river in Devonſhire, which riſes at the foot of Dartmore hills, is ſituated in a barren part of the country called Dartmoor, not far from Gidleigh; and, after a courſe of about 14 miles, is joined by two conſiderable ſtreams. From hence it continues its courſe about five miles to Totneſs, where it is navigable for ſmall veſſels. About three miles below Totneſs it is joined by the Hareborn, and, ſeven miles further, falls into the ſea at Dartmouth-haven.

DARTFORD, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Darent, not far from its influx into the Thames, on the road to Rocheſter, and is accommodated with good inns. It is ſeven miles W. of Gravelend, and 16 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 16. E. lat. 51 25. N.

DARTMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Devonſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, by the river Dart, near its fall into the ſea, and

has a commodious harbour. It is a well-frequented and inhabited place, having a conſiderable trade by ſea. It is a mayor-town, taken out of ſeveral pariſhes, and is large and well built, containing three churches; but the ſtreets are narrow and bad, though they are all paved. It has the title of an earldom, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 30 miles S. S. W. of Exeter, and 204 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 15 W. lat 50. 22. N.

DARWENT. See DERWENT.

* DASSEN-EYLAND, or THE ISLE OF DEER, is one of the three ſmall iſlands to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope; ſo called, on account of the great number of deer which were firſt carried thither in 1601. There are alſo ſheep there, whoſe tails weigh 19 pounds. Lon 18. 7. E. lat. 33 25. S.

DAVENTRY, or DAINTRY, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and is a pretty handſome town on the great road to Cheſter and Carliſle; and the market is well ſupplied with horſes, cattle, ſheep, corn, and proviſions. It is 10 miles W. of Northampton, and 72 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

DAVID'S, ST. an epiſcopal town of Pembrokeſhire, in S. Wales; it has a market on Wedneſdays, and is ſeated in a barren ſoil on the river Ilen, not a mile from the ſea ſhore. It was once a conſiderable place, and had walls, which are now demoliſhed; but it is ſmall at preſent, and thinly inhabited; however, the cathedral is a pretty good ſtructure. From the cape, near this place, there is a proſpect into Ireland It is 24 miles N. W. of Pembroke, and 255 W by N of London. Lon. 5. 15. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

DAVID'S, ST. a town and fort of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Coromandel. It is an Engliſh factory, and one of the ſtrongeſt places they have in the Eaſt-Indies. The fort ſtands cloſe to the river, and the territory belonging to it is eight miles on the ſea-ſhore, and four within land. It produces good long cloths, chints, callicoes, and muſlins. Each houſe has a garden, and there are plenty of black cattle, but ſmall. The rivers and ſea abound with good fiſh. It is 80 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 79 45. E. lat. 11. 44. N.

DAVIS'S STRAITS, an arm of the ſea between Greenland and North-America, diſcovered by Davis in 1585, when he attempted to find a north-weſt paſſage to China.

* DAUMA, a town and kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, whoſe inhabitants are ſaid to be very rich. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 8. 0. N.

* DAUN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, ſeated on the river Lezer, at the foot of a mountain, on which a caſtle is built that commands it. It is 12 miles N. of Montroyal.

DAUPHIN, an iſland ſo called. See MADAGASCAR.

DAUPHIN-FORT, belonging to the French, and built by them on the E. coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar, in Africa. Lon. 45. 10. E. lat. 24. 55. S.

DAUPHINY, a province of France, bounded on the W. by the river Rhone, on the N. by the Rhone and Savoy, on the S. by Provence, and on the E. by the Alps. Hence the preſumptive heir of France is called the Dauphin. In ſome places it is very fertile, and produces corn, wine, olives, woad, copperas, ſilk, cryſtal, iron and copper. But two thirds of this province is barren, and the inhabitants are obliged to go into other countries for ſubſiſtence. The mountains abound in ſimples, and game of all ſorts, and here are fir trees proper for maſts. The principal rivers are, the Rhone, the Durance, the Iſer, and the Drone. There are a great number of mineral ſprings, and Grenoble is the capital town.

DAX, or ACQS, an ancient town of France, in Gaſcony, and capital of Landes, with a biſhop's ſee and remarkable baths. It is ſeated on the river Adour, 24 miles N. E. of Bayonne, and 75 S. by W. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 43. 42. N.

DEAD MAN'S-HEAD, a cape, or point of land near Tregony, in Cornwall, between St. Maw's and Fowey.

DEAD SEA, a lake of Aſia, in Paleſtine, into which the river Jordan runs. It is about 70 miles long, and 20 broad, being incloſed on the E. and W. by high mountains. It abounds in bitumen, which has a reſemblance of pitch.

DEAL, a ſea-port town in Kent, which, though pretty large, has neither market nor fair. It is ſeated near the ſea, and is a member of Sandwich, governed by a mayor and jurats. It has a church, a chapel, and about 1000 houſes, which are moſtly low, and built with bricks; theſe form three long but narrow ſtreets. The inhabitants amount to about 4500; but as

no manufacture is carried on here, the trades-people chiefly depend on the ſeafaring men who reſort hither. This place is defended by a caſtle built by Henry VIII and near it are two others. Between this place and Goodwin's Sands are the Downs, where the ſhips uſually ride at going out or coming home. It is ſeven miles S by E. of Sandwich, and 72 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 29. E lat. 51. 13. N.

* DEAN, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Mondays. It had its name from the foreſt of Dean, in which it is ſeated; 11 miles W. of Glouceſter, and 112 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 31. E. lat. 51. 50. N. It is called Mitchell Dean, to diſtinguiſh it from a ſmaller town of the ſame name. The foreſt of Dean comprehends that part of Glouceſterſhire which lies between the Severn and Monmouthſhire, and contains 23 pariſhes and four market towns, with many mines of iron and coal, beſides ſtone quarries.

DEBENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated near the head of the river Deben, on the ſide of a hill, 24 miles E. of St. Edmund's-bury, and 84 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 7. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

DEBRECEN, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name. It was taken by the Turks in 1684, and the Imperialiſts retook it the ſame year. It is 45 miles S. E of Tokay, 45 N. of Great Waradin, and 107 E. of Buda. Lon. 22. 11. E. lat. 47. 32. N.

DECAN, a kingdom of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Biſnagar, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by Mogoliſtan, and on the E by the mountains of Balagate, which ſeparate it from the kingdom of Golconda. The chief inland town is Aurangabad, on the coaſt of Bombay. The principal trade conſiſts in cottons and ſilks.

DECISE, an ancient town of France, in the Orleannois, and in the diſtrict of Nivernois, ſeated on the river Loire, 16 miles S. E. of Nivers, and 125 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 31. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

DECKENDORF, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, 37 miles S. E. of Ratiſbon. It was taken by the Swedes in 1641, and is ſeated near the river Danube. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 48. 42. N.

DEDDINGTON, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, in a fertile ſoil, 16 miles N. of Oxford, and 70 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 52. 2. N.

* DEDHAM, a town of Eſſex, which has a market on Tueſdays It has one old large church, which has a remarkable fine ſteeple, of the Gothic order, and a great deal of carved work about it, but much injured by time; here is alſo a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, and three very good ſchools. The town conſiſts of about 400 lofty houſes, and the ſtreets, though not paved, are very clean, occaſioned by their lying pretty high. It is ſix miles N. of Colcheſter, and 58 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

DEE, a river which riſes in Merioneth-ſhire, in N. Wales, and runs E. to the borders of Denbighſhire, when, turning N. it waſhes the walls of Cheſter, and then, with a broad channel, falls into the Iriſh Sea, alſo a river of Scotland that falls into the ſea of Aberdeen.

DEEPING, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the river Welland, in a fenny ground, is ſix miles E. of Stamford, and 90 N. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 52. 42 N.

DEERHURST, a village three miles S. of Tewkeſbury, in Glouceſterſhire. It is a pariſh of eight miles in compaſs, ſubject, by its low ſituation, to frequent inundations from the Severn, which runs two miles together on the weſt ſide of it. In 1770, the flood roſe to the top of the firſt floors, and continued ſo for many days. The common, about four miles long, has been frequently overflowed. It has a bridge over it, oppoſite to Alderney iſland, called Gildable-bridge, from certain tolls and cuſtoms that were anciently paid at it: Here was a palace built, and afterwards converted to a monaſtery in 715, which the Danes deſtroyed; but it was afterwards rebuilt and made an alien priory, and then a denizen priory, under the patronage of the abbot of Tewkeſbury. Its being rebuilt in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, and its conſecration by the then biſhop of Worceſter, is denoted by a Latin inſcription on a ſtone, which, in 1675, was dug up in the orchard. There are ſome ancient monuments in the church, and likewiſe ſome painted glaſs in the windows.

* DEHEUDD, a village of Cardiganſhire, in S. Wales.

* DEINSE, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the river Lis, eight miles S. W. of Ghent, and 12 N. E. of Courtray. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

* DELAWARE, before the breaking

out of the late American war, was under the direction of the governor of Pennſylvania, though it was, in a great meaſure, a diſtinct government, and had an aſſembly of its own. In the late treaty of peace, however, it was conſidered as a diſtinct ſtate, and forms one of the Thirteen United and independent States of N. America It contains only three counties, Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, which are all ſituated on the banks of the river Delaware, from which the ſtate takes its title. As it would lead into repetitions to ſeparate this province from Pennſylvania, its ſituation, extent, produce, manufactures, boundaries, &c. may be found under the article PENNSYLVANIA.

* DELBRUG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhopric of Paderborn, near the ſource of the river Ens.

DELFT, a town of the United Provinces, and capital of Delfland, in the province of Holland. It is a pretty large place, very clean and well-built, with canals in the ſtreets, planted on each ſide with trees. The public buildings, eſpecially the townhouſe, are very magnificent. Here are two churches, in one of which is the tomb of the prince of Orange, who was aſſaſſinated, and in the other that of admiral Tromp. It has a fine arſenal, well furniſhed, is about two miles in circumference, and is defended againſt inundations by three dams, or dykes. Here a prodigious quantity of fine earthen ware is made, known by the name of Delft ware, but it has no other trade It is pleaſantly ſeated among the meadows on the river Schie, eight miles N. W. of Rotterdam, and 30 S. W. of Amſterdam. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* DELFZY, a fortreſs of the United Provinces, in Groningen, ſeated on the river Fivel, 10 miles W. of Embden, and 13 N. E. of Groningen. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

DELLY, a town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of the ſame name. It is a large and populous place, being about 10 miles in circumference, and was the reſidence of the Great Mogul when Kouli Khan invaded India, took him and his court priſoners, and releaſed him upon very hard conditions. He ſeized upon the greateſt part of his treaſure, and obliged him to transfer ſome of the provinces which lie next to Perſia. It is ſurrounded with a brick wall, and defended by a fortreſs. It is ſeated on the river Gemma, 100 miles N. of Agra, and 212 E. of Lahor. Lon. 78. 15. E lat. 28. 20. N.

DELLY, a province of Aſia, bounded by Bencab and Jamba on the N. Becar on the E. Agra on the S. and Indoſtan on the W.

DELMENHORST, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Oldenburg, belonging to Denmark; ſeated on the river Delm, near the Weſer, eight miles S. W. of Bremen, and 17 S. E of Oldenburg. Lon. 8. 38. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

DELOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, now called Dili, near Sdili, as ſome have erroneouſly thought. There are abundance of very fine ruins, ſuppoſed to be of the temples of Diana and Apollo, whoſe birth-place it is thought to be. It is about ſix miles in circumference, but it is now quite deſtitute of inhabitants. Lon. 25 59. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

DELPHOS, a town of Turky in Aſia, in the province formerly called Achaia, now Lidadia; formerly famous for the oracle of Apollo, which they came from all parts to conſult.

DELSPERG, a town of Switzerland, in the biſhopric of Baſle, 10 miles N. W. of Soleure, and 20 S. W. of Baſle. Lon. 7. 23. E. lat. 47. 17 N.

DELTA is a part of Lower Egypt, which takes up a conſiderable ſpace of ground between the branches of the Nile and the Mediterranean Sea; the ancients called it the iſle of Delta, becauſe it is in the ſhape of a triangle, like the Greek letter of that name. It is about 130 miles along the coaſt from Damietta to Alexandria, and 70 on the ſides, from the place where the Nile begins to diveſt itſelf. It is the moſt plentiful country of all Egypt, and it rains more here than in other parts; but the fertility is chiefly owing to the inundations of the river Nile. The principal towns on the coaſt are, Damietta, Roſetta, and Alexandria; but, within land, Menouſia and Maala, or Elmala.

* DEMERARY and ISSEQUIBO, two ſettlements ſituated in the province of Surinam. This province is ſituated between five and ſeven degrees of North latitude, extending 100 miles along the coaſt. Demerary and Iſſequibo are to the weſtward of Surinam about three leagues, contiguous to each other, and the principal dependencies of the capital. The former is rather a new colony; but the latter has been eſtabliſhed many years. This colony is in a moſt flouriſhing ſituation, on account of the extenſive trade it carries on.

Rock

Both theſe places belong to the Dutch, from whom they were taken by the Engliſh in the courſe of the laſt American war; but the Engliſh did not long keep them.

* DEMETRIOWITZ, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the duchy of Smolenſkau, ſeated on the river Ugra. Lon. 36. 5. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

* DEMMIN, an ancient town of Germany, in the duchy of Stetin, ſubject to Sweden, and ſeated on the river Peen. Lon. 13. 22. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

DEMMER, or DEMER, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which has its ſource near Bilſen, to the W. of Maeſtricht, in the territory of Liege, where it waſhes Haſſelt, and then entering Brabant, paſſes to Dieſt, Sichen, Arſthot, and Mechlin, after which it takes the name of Ruppel, and falls into the Schelde over-againſt Rupplemond.

DEMONA, or the VAL-DI-DEMONA, a large fruitful valley of Sicily, 100 miles in length, and 62 in breadth; Meſſina is the principal town.

* DEMONA, a fort of Italy, in Piedmont, ſeated on the river Sture, 10 miles S. W. of Coni. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 44. 18. N.

* DENAIN, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, ſeated on the river Schelde, remarkable for an abbey of canoneſſes, and for a victory gained by the duke of Villers, in 1712.

DENBIGH, the capital town of Denbighſhire in N. Wales, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the ſide of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Cluyd, and was formerly a place of great ſtrength, with an impregnable caſtle, now demoliſhed. It is pretty large, well built, inhabited by tanners and glovers, and has the title of an earldom. It ſends one member to parliament, and the market is good for corn, cattle, and proviſions. It is 27 miles W. of Cheſter, and 208 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 53. 11. N.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 39 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Flintſhire and Shropſhire, on the W. by Carnarvonſhire, on the S. by Merionethſhire, and on the N. by the Iriſh Sea. It contains 6400 houſes, 38,400 inhabitants, 57 pariſhes, and four market towns. It has ſome good paſtures, and feeds a great number of horned cattle, ſheep, and goats. The air is good, but ſharp, and the ſoil hilly, interſpersed with fruitful vallies. Among the hills are ſtones called Druid ſtones, and ſmall pillars, with inſcriptions, which no one hitherto has been able to read.

* DENBURY, a village in Devonſhire, to the S. of Newton-buſhel.

DENDERMOND, a handſome and ſtrong town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, with a ſtrong citadel. It was taken by the Allies, in 1706, and by the French, in 1745. It is ſurrounded by marſhes and fine meadows, which the inhabitants can lay under water when they pleaſe. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Dender and Schelde, 15 miles S. W. of Antwerp, and 16 W. of Mechlin. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 51 3 N.

DENGY, a town in Eſſex, between St. Oſith iſland and the ſea. It is the chief town of the hundred of its own name, one of the three hundreds which include the marſhy part of the county. The graſs of this hundred, which lies between Crouch and Blackwater Bays, is excellent for cattle, with which it is well ſtocked; but the air is not the healthieſt The principal trade here is in cheeſe, being of that ſort which is bought up for huſbandmen and labourers, both here and in foreign parts.

DENIA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with a commodious harbour. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the ſea, 45 miles S. E. of Valencia, and 52 N. by E. of Alicant. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 38 44. N.

DENMARK, a kingdom of Europe, bounded on the E. by the Baltick Sea, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the ſoil a barren ſand. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the ſeas and lakes, of which it is full. Denmark, properly ſo called, conſiſts of Jutland and the iſlands of Zealand and Funen, with the little iſles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain the kingdom of Norway, the duchies of Holſtein, Oldenburg, and Delmonhorſt. There is no conſiderable river, and the winter continues ſeven or eight months. In the ſummer the heat is very conſiderable, and the days are long. The commodities are corn, pulſe, but chiefly horſes, and large beeves. The kingdom of Denmark was formerly elective, but ſince 1660 it was rendered hereditary, even to the daughters, partly by conſent, and partly by force; at which time the nobility loſt moſt of their privileges. They have very few laws, and thoſe are ſo plain that they have little need of lawyers, for cauſes are ſoon tried. They allow but of one apothecary in a town,

except at Copenhagen, where there are two. Their ſhops are viſited by the phyſicians once a week, and all the periſhed drugs are deſtroyed. The inhabitants are proteſtants ſince the year 1522, when they embraced the confeſſion of Augſburg The forces which the king of Denmark has uſually on foot are near 40,000, but moſt of them are in the pay of other princes. The revenues are computed at 500,000l. a year, which ariſe from the crown lands and duties. The produce of Norway conſiſts in pitch, tar, fiſh, oil, and deal boards. Copenhagen is the capital town.

DENYS, ST. a famous town in the iſland of France, with a Benedictine abbey, wherein are the tombs of the kings of France, and a conſiderable treaſure. It is ſeated on the ſmall river Crould, five miles N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 26. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

* DENYS, ST. a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the diocele of Carcaſſonne.

* DENYS D'ANJOU, a town of France, in Anjou, three miles from the river Sarte, and in the election of Chateau Gontier.

* DENYS DE CANDI, a town of France, in Anjou, in the election of Angers.

* DENYS LE GAST, ST. a town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Coutances.

DEPTFORD, a town of Kent, conſiderable for its fine docks for building ſhips, and for the king's-yard, and ſtore houſes for the uſe of the navy. It had a victualling houſe built in 1745, which in 1749 was burnt down, with great quantities of proviſions and other ſtores. It is four miles E. of London. Lon. 0. 4. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

* DERAS, a large town of Aſia, in Perſia. Lon. 61. 55. E. lat. 31. 30. N.

DERBENT, a ſtrong town of Aſia, in Perſia, ſaid to be founded by Alexander the Great. The walls are built with ſtones as hard as marble, and near it there are the remains of a wall which reached from the Caſpian to the Black Sea. During the late troubles it was taken by the Czar Peter the Great. It is ſeated near the Caſpian Sea, at the foot of Mount Caucaſus. Lon. 50 0. E. lat. 42 8. N.

DERBY, the county-town of Derbyſhire, with three markets, on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Derwent, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge, and a ſmall brook runs thro' the town, under ſeveral bridges It is a large, populous, and well frequented place, containing five pariſh churches, of which All Saints is the chief, whoſe ſteeple is as high as moſt in the kingdom. The ſhire-hall is a ſtone building, where the aſſizes are kept. It has the title of an earldom, and ſends two members to parliament. In 1734 there was a machine erected here by Sir Thomas Lombe, for the manufacturing of ſilk, the model of which he brought from Italy. The town is governed by a mayor, nine aldermen, and other officers, but it is a place of no great trade, except in corn. The rebels came as far as this town in 1745, and then returned back into Scotland. It is 36 miles N. of Coventry, and 126 N. W. by N. of London. The town is well paved, and adorned with many handſome buildings. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat 52 58. N.

* DERBYSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 54 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, bounded on the E by Nottinghamſhire, on the S. by Leiceſterſhire, on the W. by Staffordſhire, and on the N by Yorkſhire. It contains 21,140 houſes, 126,900 inhabitants, 106 pariſhes, and 21 market-towns. The air in general is good and temperate, except among the mountains of the Peak, where it is ſharp and cold. The N and W. parts are hilly and ſtony, but in the S there is ſome very rich land. The produce is lead, iron, coals, and mill-ſtones, beſides what is common to other counties. The Peak country is noted for ſeveral caves, commonly called the Wonders of the Peak, of which notice will be taken in their proper place. The principal rivers are the Trent, the Dove, and the Derwent. In ſome parts they have a manufactory of knit-ſtockings

DERHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays. It is pretty large, and the market is noted for woollen yarn. It is 14 miles W of Norwich, and 100 N. N E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52 42. N.

* DERIOTL, or DEIROUTE, a town of Africa, in Egypt, and in the iſle formed by the canal which runs from Cairo to Roſetta, where there is a magnificent temple. Lon. 31. 45. E lat. 30. 40. N.

* DERP, a town of Livonia, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is ſubject to the Ruſſians, and lies near the river Ambec, 50 miles N. W. of Pleſco. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 58. 30. N.

DERWENT, a river that riſes in Derbyſhire, runs by Derby, and falls into the Trent near Nottingham. There is another river of the ſame name, which riſes in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, and running S. falls into the Ouſe. By the late

lar inland navigation, it has communicated with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Dervent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſter, Stafford, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c. There is another river of this name in Kent, which riſes near Weſtram, and after running in another direction about five miles, is joined near Otford, by another ſtream, riſing at the foot of Idle-hill. Thus augmented, it continues its courſe towards the N paſſes by Dartford, and falling into the Thames about two miles below the town, after being joined near its mouth by another ſtream, which riſes near Arpington, and paſſes by St. Mary's Cray.

DERWENT-WATER, a river in Cumberland, which runs from the S W. to the N. W. and forming ſeveral lakes in its paſſage, falls into the Iriſh Sea, below Cockermouth.

DESEADA, one of the Caribbee Iſlands in America. It is 10 miles long, and five broad, and belongs to the French. It is generally the firſt land that is made in ſailing to the Weſt Indies. Lon. 61. 20. W. lat. 16. 40 N.

DESEADA, or CAPE DESIRE, the ſouthern point of the Straits of Magellan, in America, at the entrance of the South Sea. Lon. 74. 18. W. lat 53 4. S.

DESSAW, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Anhalt. It belongs to its own prince, and is ſeated on the river Elbe, 37 miles N. of Leipſick, and 60 N. W. of Dreſden. Lon. 12. 22. E lat. 51. 53. N

DETHMOLD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſeated on the river Wehera, 15 miles N of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 52 0 N.

DETTINGEN, a village of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territory of Hanau. Here the Auſtrians and the Engliſh, in June 1743, were attacked by the French, who met with a repulſe; but as the allies were inferior in number, they did not make the advantage of it they might have done, but continued their march to Hanau. It is 4 miles E. of Hanau, and 4 W. of Aſchaffenburg. Lon 9. 5. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

DEVA, a ſea-port town of Spain, on the Bay of Biſcay, and province of Guipuſcoa, 15 miles S. E. of Bilboa, and 12 N. of Placentia. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 43. 24. N.

DEVELTO, a town of Bulgaria, in European Turky, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Paniza, 65 miles N. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 37. 33. E. lat. 42. 33 N.

DEVENTER, a large, ſtrong, trading, and populous town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, with an univerſity. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, flanked with ſeveral towers, and with ditches full of water. It is ſeated on the river Iſſel, 50 miles E. of Amſterdam, and 42 W. of Benthem. Lon. 5. 56. E. lat. 52. 18 N.

DEVISES, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on a hill, and formerly was a place of great note; is at preſent pretty large, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles N. W. of Saliſbury, and 89 W. of London Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 51. 20 N.

* DEVONSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 73 miles in length, and 58 in breadth, bounded by the Iriſh Sea on the N. Somerſetſhire and Dorſetſhire on the E. the Engliſh channel on the S. and Cornwall on the W. It contains 56,310 houſes, 337,860 inhabitants, 394 pariſhes, and 38 market-towns. The air is pretty temperate in the vallies, but ſharp and cold on the hills. It has mines of tin, copper, and other metals. The ſea-coaſts abound in herrings, pilchards, and other ſalt-water fiſh. The hills are barren, but the lower grounds are fruitful, when manured. Beſides the common productions, it is noted for cyder and perry. The chief rivers are, the Ex, Tourridge, Tame, and Taw.

DEUX PONTS, a handſome town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Erbach, 49 miles N. by W. of Straſburg, and 50 S. W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 26. E. lat. 49. 10. N. The duchy is bounded by Lorrain on the W. by Alſace on the S. and on the E. and N. by the Palatinate and county of Sarbruck.

* DEWSBURY, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, 12 miles S. W. of Leeds.

DEYNSE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, ſeated on the river Lis, nine miles S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 44. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

DIARBECK, or DIARBEKAR, a province of Turky, in Aſia, lying between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. It is bounded on the N. by Turkomania, on the E by Perſia, on the S. by Irac-Arabi, and on the W. by Syria. It was known to the ancients by the name of Meſopotamia.

DIARBEKAR, a large and ancient town

of Turky, in Aſia, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a very fertile plain on the river Tigris, and the Turks are more affable here than in other places, with regard to the Chriſtians, who are above 20,000 in number. They carry on a great trade in red Turky leather, and cotton cloth of the ſame colour. It is 150 miles N. W. of Aleppo, and 130 N. W. of Moſul. Lon. 39. 40. E. lat. 37. 28. N.

DIE, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Diois, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Drome, 24 miles S. E. of Valence, and 30 S. W. of Grenoble. Lon. 5. 23. E. lat. 44. 42. N.

* DIE, St. a town of Lorrain, with a celebrated chapter, whoſe canons muſt prove their nobility. It is ſeated on the river Meurte, 30 miles S. E. of Luneville. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

DIEGEM, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, three miles N. of Bruſſels. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 50. 54. N.

* DIEMEN'S LAND, a tract of land in the South Sea, diſcovered by Abel Janſen Taſman in 1642. The S. W. extremity of it lies in the 43. 38. S. lat. and the 146. E. lon. It is now certain that it is a part of New Holland. The Southern coaſt conſiſts of large broken maſſes of barren and blackiſh rocks, reſembling the extreme points of the African and American continents; round Adventure Bay, where Captain Furneaux lay ſome time in the year 1773, the land roſe in ſandy hills, of which the innermoſt were covered with various ſorts of trees, rather remote from each other, and without any bruſh-wood. They perceived no inhabitants during their ſtay, but thought they obſerved ſome ſmoke at a great diſtance in the country. Standing along ſhore to the northward, they found it conſiſted of hills of a moderate height, but ſaw at the ſame time ſome much higher in the interior country. At different parts of that coaſt, they met with ſeveral iſlands, particularly thoſe which Taſman named Schouten's and Vander Lyn's Iſlands.

DIEPHOLT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſubject to the elector of Hanover. It is ſeated at the N. end of Dummer-lake, 30 miles N. W. of Minden, and 30 S. of Bremen. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

DIEPPE, a handſome ſea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, in the territory of Caux, with a good harbour, an old caſtle, and two handſome moles. The pariſh-church of St. James is a very fine ſtructure, and there is a tower from which, in fine weather, the coaſt of England may be ſeen. The principal trade conſiſts in herrings, whitings, mackarel, ivory, toys and laces. It was bombarded by the Engliſh in 1694, and is not now ſo conſiderable as it was formerly. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Arques, 30 miles N. of Rouen, and 25 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 9. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

* DIESSENHOFEN, a large, rich, and handſome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schaffhauſen. It has the ſame privileges as the other towns of this canton, and embraced the reformation in 1529. It is five miles S. of Schaffhauſen. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

DIEST, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, not ſo conſiderable as formerly. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1705, but the French retook it, and demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Demer, 15 miles N. E. of Louvain, and 10 N. E. of Tillemont. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

DIETZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Wetteravia, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſubject to the prince of Naſſau-Dillemberg, and is ſeated on the river Loan, 16 miles E. of Coblentz, and 20 N. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

* DIEU, an iſland of France, on the coaſt of Poitou.

* DIEUSE, a town of France, in Lorrain, remarkable for its ſalt-pits, where they make a great deal of ſalt. It is ſeated on the river Seille, five miles E. of Marſal, and 22 N. E. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

* DIGNAN, a handſome town of Italy, in Iſtria, three miles from the ſea, and ſubject to the Venetians. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

DIGNE, a town of France, in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee. It is famous for the baths that are near it, and is ſeated on the river Marderic, 30 miles S. by W. of Embrun, and 17 S. E. of Siſteron. Lon. 6. 12. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

DIJON, an ancient, handſome, rich, and very conſiderable town of France, capital of Burgundy, and of the Digonois, with a parliament, a biſhop's ſee, a mint, an univerſity, an academy of ſciences, an abbey, and a citadel: moſt part of the churches and public ſtructures are very beautiful, and in one of the ſquares there

is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XIV. It is ſeated in a very pleaſant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two ſmall rivers, 48 miles N. E. of Autun, and 100 N. of Lyons. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

DILIEMBURG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſubject to a prince of the houſe of Naſſau, and is 22 miles N. W. of Marpurg, and 50 E. of Bonn. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

DILLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with an univerſity, and where the biſhop of Augſburg reſides. It is ſeated near the Danube, 25 miles N. E. of Burgaw, and 17 N. E. of Augſburg. Lon. 10. 20. E lat. 48. 30. N

* DILTON-MARSH, a town in Wiltſhire, three miles N. of Warminſter

* DIMOTUC, a town of Romania, in European Turky, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, ſurrounded by the river Meriza, 12 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 25 N. of Traganople. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 41. 35 N.

DINAN, a ſtrong and conſiderable town in Brittany, ſeated on the river Rance, 20 miles S. of St. Maloe's, and 30 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 1. 58. W. lat. 48. 20. N.

DINANT, a rich and ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in the biſhoprick of Liege, with a caſtle. It is ſeated near the river Meuſe, 12 miles S. of Namur, and 40 S. W. of Liege. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 50. 17. N.

DINASMONDY, a town of Merioneth-ſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Fridays. It is 18 miles S. of Bala, eight S. E. of Doelgelly, and 196 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 40 W. lat. 52. 37. N.

DINCHURCH, a village in Romney Marſh, in Kent, adjoining to the ſea. In a place called New Hall, built above 100 years ago, are kept the records of Romney-Marſh; and a court, called the Lathe, is held by the lords of the Marſh and the members of the corporation, who are appointed, by a ſtatute 33 of Edward III. to meet here, or at ſome other place, a fortnight after Michaelmas, to regulate all differences, to make new laws for the better management of the Marſh lands and walls, and to take care that the old ones be ſtrictly obſerved. It is three miles and a half E. of Romney.

* DINCKELSPIL, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, ſeated on the river Wernitz. It has a great and a little council; the former is a mixture of Papiſts and Lutherans, but the little one are all Papiſts. It carries on a conſiderable trade in cloth and reaping-hooks, and is 40 miles N. W of Newburg, and 37 S. W. of Nuremburg. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 49. N.

DINGELFING, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, ſeated on the river Iſer, 20 miles N. E. of Landſhut. Lon. 12. 36. E. lat 48. 40. N.

DINGLE, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Derry, and province of Munſter, ſeated on Dingle bay, about four miles W. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 40. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

DINGWAL, a parliament town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Roſs, ſeated on the Frith of Cromarty, 18 miles W. of the town of Cromarty. Lon. 4. 23. W. lat. 57. 45. N.

* DIOIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, between Geſivaudan, Capenzois, and Valentinois. Die is the capital town.

* DIRGHAW, a town of Germany in Pruſſia, and in the palatinate of Culm, ſeated on the river Viſtula, 10 miles from Marienburg, and 20 from Dantzick. Lon. 19 0. E lat. 54. 9. N.

DIS, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on the river Wavenay, on the ſide of a hill, and the market is ſupplied with cloth, yarn, and proviſions. It is a neat, flouriſhing town, with one large church, a Preſbyterian and a Quakers meeting. It has about 600 good houſes, the ſtreets are well paved, pretty wide, and always clean At the W. end of the town is a large meer, or lake, but ſo muddy, that the inhabitants can make no other uſe of it but in catching of eels. In the town is carried on manufactories of ſail-cloth, hoſe, and the making of ſtays. It is 19 miles S. of Norwich, and 92 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 9. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

* DITCHLEY, a village in Suſſex, formerly a market-town, ſix miles N. W. of Lewes.

DITHMARSEN, a territory in the duchy of Holſtein, partly in Denmark, and partly belonging to the duchy of Holſtein-Gottorp.

DIU, a ſtrong town of Aſia, in India, and in the kingdom of Guzarat, ſeated in an iſland of the ſame name. It is pretty large, and fortified by a high ſtone-wall, with baſtions at convenient diſtances, and well furniſhed with cannon. The harbour is ſecured by two caſtles, one of which is made uſe of for powder and other warlike ſtores. It was one of the beſt places in theſe parts, the ſtructures being built of free

free ſtone and marble. It contains five or ſix fine churches, well embelliſhed within, with images and painting, built by the Portugueſe; but it is much decayed from what it was, not one fourth part of it being inhabited. In 1670 it was taken by the Arabs, who plundered all the churches and other places of their riches, but were driven away with the loſs of 1000 men. If this town was in good hands, it would be the beſt place for trade on all the coaſt. Lon. 69. 25. E lat 21. 35 N.

* DIVANDUROU, the name of five iſlands in Aſia, near the Maldives. They belong to the king of Cananor, and carry on a conſiderable trade.

* DIVE, a river of France, in Normandy, which riſes below Gaſſi, and falls into the ſea, after a courſe of 30 miles.

* DIVE, a river of France, in Poitou, that falls into the Vienne.

DIUL, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the province of Tatta, or Sinda, 50 miles W. of the city of Tatta. It was ceded to Kouli Khan by the Great Mogul, when he was taken priſoner at Delli. Lon. 68. 13. E. lat. 25. 11. N.

DIXMUDE, a fortified town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, ſeated in a pleaſant country, on the river Iperlee, 10 miles N. W. of Ipres, and 19 E. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 57 E. lat. 51. 2. N.

DIZIEU, St. a conſiderable town of France, in Champagne, ſeated on the river Marne, where it begins to be navigable for boats, 15 miles S. E. of Vitri. The road between theſe two towns is the fineſt in Europe. It is 14 miles S. W. of Bar-le-duc. Lon 4. 54. E lat. 48. 35 N.

DOBELN, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland, 20 miles S. W. of Mittau. Lon. 23. 35. E. lat 56. 28. N.

DOBRZIN, a territory of Poland, in Mazovia, which lies between Pruſſia, Cujavia, and the palatinate of Plockzo; it is divided into three parts, that take their names from three towns, namely, Dobrzin, Rippina, and Libnia.

DOBRZIN, a town of Poland, in Mazovia, capital of a territory of the ſame name, ſeated on a rock near the river Viſtula, or Weiſſel, 14 miles N. W. of Plocſow, and 11 E. of Vaniſſau. Lon 19. 5. E. lat. 52. 54. N.

DOCKUM, a conſiderable town of the United Netherlands, in Frieſland, ſeated in a fertile ſoil at the mouth of the river Avers, 10 miles N. E. of Lewarden, and 22 N. W. of Groningen. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 53. 18. E.

DOE, a town of France, in Anjou, remarkable for its ancient palace, of which the ruins are ſtill to be ſeen, for its fairs, and for its handſome fountains. It is 10 miles from the river Loire. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 47. 12. N.

DOEI, a town of Dutch Brabant, on the W. ſide of the Schelde, oppoſite to Lillo, nine miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 15 E. lat. 51. 17. N.

DOESBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Zutphen, ſeated on the river Iſſel, 10 miles S. of Zutphen. Lon. 5 56. E. lat 42. 2. N.

DOFRINE-MOUNTAINS, or DOFRIFIELD, are thoſe which divide Sweden from Norway.

DOGADO, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E. by the Gulph of Venice, on the S. by Poleſino, on the W. by Paduano, and on the N. by Treviſana. It lies only on the ſea-coaſt, and comprehends a great number of ſmall iſlands near it, called THE LAGUNES OF VENICE.

DOI, a town of France, in Upper Brittany, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated 5 miles from the ſea, in a ſoil abounding in hemp, corn, and apples, of which they make cyder, 1 mile S. E. of St. Maloe's, and 30 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 1. 41. W. lat. 48. 33. N.

* DOICE-AQUA, a town of Piedmont, capital of a marquiſate of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Nervia, in a country producing good wine and oil, five miles N. of Vintimiglia. Lon. 7. 42. E lat. 43. 58. N.

DOICIGNO, a ſtrong town of Turky in Europe, and in Upper Albania, with a biſhop's ſee, a good harbour, and a ſtrong citadel; ſeated on the river Drin, 10 miles S. E. of Antivari, and 22 S. of Scutari. Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 42. 12. N.

DOLE, a town of France in the Franche Comte, ſeated on the river Doux, in a pleaſant and fertile country, 25 miles S. W. of Beſançon, and 70 N. W. of Geneva. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 47. 6. N.

DOLEGELLY, a town of Merionethſhire, N. Wales, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Avon, in a vale ſo called, and at the foot of the great rock Cader-Idris, which is extremely high. It has a good manufacture of Welch cotton, is 31 miles N. W. of Montgomery, and 205 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

DOLLART-BAY, a large gulph, which ſeparates Eaſt-Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, and one of the United Provinces.

DOLTABAD, a town of Aſia, in India, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, with a fort. Lon. 76. 55. E. lat. 18. 40. N.

* DOLTON, a village in Devonſhire, 6 miles S. by E. of Torrington.

* DOMAZLIZE, a town of Bohemia, ſeated on the rivulet of Cadburz, in the circle of Pilſen, 17 miles S. of Pilſen, and is remarkable for a battle fought between the Cruſades and the Huſſites in 1466, to the great diſadvantage of the former. It was taken by the Swedes in 1541.

DOMBS, a territory of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, with the title of a principality. It is about 22 miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by Breſſe, on the N. by Macanois, on the W. by Beaugolois, and on the S. by Lionnois. It is a fertile pleaſant country; and Trevaux is the capital town.

DOMEA, a great river of Tonquin, in Aſia, ſometimes called CHAUIE, upon which the capital town Cachao ſtands. It riſes in China, in the province of Yunan, and running S. through the kingdom of Tonquin, diſcharges itſelf into Cochin-China, in lon. 113. 35. E. and lat. 21. 9. N.

* DOMFRONT, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a county, ſeated on a mountain, 25 miles N. W. of Alenzon, and 140 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 43. W. lat 48. 38. N.

* DOMINGO, ST. an iſland of America, and one of the richeſt of the Caribbees, being about 400 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus in 1592, and is almoſt ſurrounded with craggy rocks and dangerous ſhoals. The heat to the N. and S. E. would be inſupportable for ſix months of the year, if not qualified with the eaſterly winds, and frequent rains; but the latter ſoon ſpoil the fleſh, bread, and fruits. It has a great many rivers, and mines of gold, talc, and cryſtal. The Spaniſh name of it is Hiſpaniola, and is inhabited partly by the French, and partly by the Spaniards.

DOMINGO, ST. a handſome town of America, and capital of Hiſpaniola, or St. Domingo, with an archbiſhop's ſee, whoſe cathedral is a ſuperb ſtructure. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is ſeated on a large navigable river, and very difficult of acceſs. It is the ſeat of the governor of the iſland, and has an excellent harbour. Lon. 70. 10. W. lat. 18. 20. N.

DOMINICA, an iſland in the Weſt-Indies, one of thoſe formerly called The Neutral Iſlands, but ceded to Great-Britain by the peace of Paris in 1763. It lies in 15. 18. N. lat. and 61. 23. W. lon. about half-way between Guadaloupe and Martinico, and is near 28 miles in length, and 13 in breadth. The ſoil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than ſugar; but the ſides of the hills bear the fineſt trees in the Weſt-Indies, and the iſland is well ſupplied with rivulets of water.

DOMINICA, one of the iſlands in the South-Sea, called The Marqueſas. Lon. 139. 2. W. lat. 9. 41. S. See MARQUESAS.

DOMITZ, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburgh, with a ſtrong fort. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Elve, 25 miles S. of Swerin, and 12 N. E. of Dannenburg. Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 53. 15. N.

* DOMME, a town of France, in Perigord, ſeated on a mountain near the river Dordogne. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat 45 58. N.

* DOMO-D'OSCELA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the county of Anghiera, to the S. of the lake Maggiore. It is ſeated on the ſmall river Toſa, at the foot of the Alps, and has a caſtle.

* DOMPAIRE, an ancient town of Lorraine, where the kings of Auſtraſia, and the dukes of Lorraine, had their reſidence. It is now reduced almoſt to a village.

* DOMREMY, ſurnamed LA PUCELLE, a village of France, in Barrois, remarkable for the birth of the famous Joan of Arc, known by the name of the MAID OF ORLEANS. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, or Meuſe, five miles from Neuf-Chateau, and eight from Veau-Coleurs.

DON, one of the principal rivers in Europe, which ſeparates it from Aſia. It riſes in the province of Rezan, in Muſcovy, and paſſing by a great number of towns, falls into the Palus Meotis. In that part which is near the river Wolga, Peter the Great attempted to cut a canal between the two rivers, but did not finiſh it: it would have been of great uſe, had he continued maſter of Azoph, for then he might have ſent veſſels into the Black Sea, not only down that river, but by the Wolga.

DONAT, ST. a fortreſs in Dutch Flanders, a little to the W. of Sluys, which it commands.

DONAWERT, a ſtrong town of Germany,

many, on the frontiers of Swabia, and ſubject to the duke of Bavaria. It is ſeated on the N. ſide of the Danube, over which there was a bridge that was burnt by the French in 1743. It is 25 miles N. of Augſburg and 37 N E of Ulm. Lon. 11. 5. E lat. 48 52 N.

DONCASTER, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays It had its name from the river Don, on which it is ſeated, and a caſtle, now in ruins. It is a large, well-built corporation town, and has good manufactures in ſtockings, knit-waiſtcoats, and gloves; and the market is good for cattle, corn, and proviſions. It is 37 miles S. of York, and 160 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

* DONEGAL, a county of Ireland, which is 68 miles in length, and 44 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Londonderry and Tirone, on the W. and N. by the ocean, and on the S. by Fermanagh, and the bay of Donegal. It contains 10,789 houſes, 40 pariſhes, 5 baronies, 5 boroughs, and ſends 12 members to parliament. It is, in general, a champain country, and abounds with harbours, the principal town is of the ſame name.

* DONCHERRY, a handſome town of France, in Champagne, ſeated on the river Meuſe, three miles from Sedan. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

* DONGO, a kingdom of Africa, in Abyſſinia, towards Angola, which is little known to Europeans.

DONZY, a town of France, in Orleannois, and in the territory of Nivernois. It is 22 miles N. of Nevers. Lon. 3. 14. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

DORAT, a town of France, in Orleannois, and in the Marche, ſeated on the river Save, 25 miles N. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 24. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

DORCHESTER, the capital town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is a town of great antiquity, and was much larger than it is at preſent, the ruins of the walls being ſtill to be ſeen in ſome places. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Frome, on a Roman road. The houſes are well-built, and it has three handſome ſtreets. It ſends two members to parliament, is the place where the aſſizes are held, and gives title to a marquis. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common-councilmen. It has 3 churches, and about 600 houſes. The ſtreets are broad and paved, and a fine terrace-walk, [illegible] with trees, almoſt ſurrounds the town. This place was formerly a city. At about half a mile's diſtance ſtands Maiden-caſtle, with intrenchments 40 feet deep, thrown up round it in the time of the Romans. It is eight miles N. of Weymouth, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

* DORCHESTER, a town in Oxfordſhire, whoſe market is now diſuſed. It was formerly of much greater account than it is at preſent; however, being on the great road to Glouceſter, it is provided with ſome very good inns, and the church is a large handſome ſtructure. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee. It is 10 miles S E. of Oxford, and 49 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 51. 39. N.

DORDOGNE, a river of France, which riſes in the mountains of Auvergne, and running W. through Guienne, falls into the Garonne, near Bour-du-mer, at the Bec of Ambes.

DORMANS, a town of France, in Champagne, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Marne. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

DORN, a village, in the pariſh of Blockley, in Worceſterſhire, on the borders of Glouceſterſhire, from which the Roman foſs-way runs through it. The people have a tradition that it was once a city, at leaſt, here are plain tokens of its antiquity, and of its having been a Roman colony, abundance of coin, both Roman and Britiſh, having been found here by the huſbandmen.

DORPT, or DORPAT, a town of Livonia, ſeated on the river Ember, between the lakes Woſero and Pepas, 60 miles S. of Narva, ſubject to Ruſſia. Lon. 27. 52. E lat. 58. 18. N.

DORSETSHIRE, a county of England, 52 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire, on the S. by the Engliſh channel, on the W. by Devonſhire, and on the E. by Hampſhire. It contains 21,940 houſes, 131,640 inhabitants, 248 pariſhes, and 22 market-towns, nine of which ſend two members to parliament. It produces all the commodities common to other counties; beſides which, it has both linen and woollen manufactures. The air is good, but ſharp on the hills, and on the ſea-coaſt is mild and pleaſant. The ſoil is ſandy, except in ſome rich meadows, plains, and vallies. There are many hills, which feed great numbers of ſheep; and on the ſea coaſts there is plenty of fiſh. The principal rivers are the Stour, the Frome, and the Piddle.

* DORSTANT, a town of Germany,

in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, belonging to the elector of Cologne, ſeated on the river Lippe, 20 miles N. E. of Duyſburg, and 37 S. W. of Munſter. Lon. 7. 8. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

* DORSTONE, a village of Herefordſhire, ten miles W. of Hereford.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, a handſome, ſtrong and rich town of the United Provinces in Holland, famous for a ſynod held here in 1618, and for its ſalmon-fiſhery. It is ſeated in an iſland, at the place where the river Merwe falls into the Maeſe, or Meuſe, 10 miles S. E. of Rotterdam, and 37 W. of Amſterdam. Lon. 4. 48. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

DORIMUND, a ſmall, but ſtrong, rich, populous, and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, ſeated on the river Emſter, 35 miles N. E. of Cologne, and 35 S. W. of Munſter. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

DOUAY, or DOWAY, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, with a famous Univerſity. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and retaken by the French in 1712, after the ſuſpenſion of arms between Great-Britain and France. It is ſeated on the river Scarp, from whence there is a canal to Deule, 15 miles N. W. of Cambray, and 32 S. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

DOVE, a river which divides Derbyſhire from Staffordſhire, and falls into the Trent near Burton.

DOVER, a ſea-port town in the county of Kent, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is ſtrong both by nature and art, being ſituated between high cliffs, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle, built on a high hill E. from the town; it was repaired in 1756, and there are barracks for 3000 men. The town was once walled round, and had ten gates; but there only now remains three, and thoſe much out of repair. It is one of the cinque ports, and a corporation, conſiſting of a mayor and 12 jurats. It ſends two members to parliament, and is the ſtation of the packet-boats that, in time of peace, paſs between Dover and Calais, from which it is diſtant only 21 miles. It was once of much larger extent, and had ſeven churches, which are now reduced to two in the town, and one in the caſtle. It conſiſts of four long narrow ſtreets, and ſeveral croſs-ſtreets, or alleys. The houſes, which are about 500, are low, ſome built with brick, and others with flint ſtone. The inhabitants, who amount to about 5600, are chiefly ſupported by the ſhipping, and by ſhip-building, rope-making, and a ſmall manufactory of ſacking. From hence, in fine weather, there is a proſpect of the coaſt of France. It is 15 miles S. E. of Canterbury, and 72 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

DOUERO, or DOURO, a river of Spain, which riſes in Old Caſtile, in the Sierra of Urbion. It runs from E. to W. paſſing by ſeveral towns, and croſſing Portugal, then falls into the ocean near St. John de Foz.

DOUGLAS, a ſea-port town on the coaſt of the Iſle of Man, nearly at the ſame diſtance from the Engliſh, Scots, and Iriſh ſhores, being the beſt harbour in the iſland. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 54. 12. North.

* DOURAK, a town of Perſia, ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and remarkable for the reed of which they make their pens. Lon. 56. 57. E. lat. 32. 15. N.

* DOURDAN, a town of the Iſle of France, with a manufactory of ſilk and worſted ſtockings. It is ſeated on the rivers Orge, 22 miles N. E. of Chartres, and 25 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* DOURLACH, a ſmall handſome town of Germany, in Swabia, and capital of Baden-Dourlach. It was burnt by the French in 1689, and the inhabitants are of the Proteſtant religion; it is ſeated on the river Gieſſen, 12 miles S. of Philipſburg. Lon. 9. 28. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

DOURLENS, or DOURIANS, a town of France, in Picardy, ſeated on the river Anthie, 15 miles N. of Amiens, and 17 W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 23. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

DOWN, the capital town of the county of Down, in Ireland, and in the province of Ulſter. It is a borough and market-town, and is ſeated on the river Newry, ſeven miles W. of Strangford-bay. Lon. 5. 42. W. lat. 54. 29. N.

* DOWN, a county of Ireland, 42 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel, on the W. by Armagh, on the N. or rather N. W. by Antrim, and on the S. by Carlinford-bay and the ocean. It contains 22,914 houſes, 72 pariſhes, 9 baronies, 6 boroughs, and ſends 14 members to parliament. It is a fertile country, though in ſome places incumbered with bogs; and the principal place is Down Patrick.

* DOWN, a ſmall place in Scotland, in the ſhire of Perth, and diſtrict of Monteith,

teith, that gives title to the earl of Murray's eldeſt ſon.

DOWNS, a road on the coaſt of Kent, thro' which ſhips generally paſs, in going out and returning home; here alſo ſquadrons of men of war frequently rendezvous.

DOWNETON, or DUNKTON, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on the river Avon, and is an ancient corporation, ſending two members to parliament. It is ſix miles S. E of Saliſbury, and 84 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

DOWNHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, over which there is a bridge, and is noted for the prodigious quantity of butter that is brought hither, and ſent to Cambridge up the Ouſe, from whence it is conveyed in the Cambridge waggons to London, and generally known there by the name of Cambridge butter. It is 35 miles N. E of Cambridge, and 86 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

* DRAGUIGNAN, a town of France, in Provence, ſeated on the river Pis, in a fertile pleaſant country, 10 miles N. W. of Frejus, and 37 N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 43. 31. N.

DRAVE, a conſiderable river of Germany, which riſes in the Tirol, on the confines of the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg. It runs acroſs Carinthia, paſſes by ſeveral towns, and then entering Styria, it continues its courſe to Marpurg; then it runs along the confines of Sclavonia and Lower Hungary, paſſing by Eſſeck, and a little after falls into the Danube.

DRAYTON, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the river Torn, which here ſeparates this county from Staffordſhire. It has a good market for horſes and cattle, is 17 miles N. E. of Shrewſbury, and 154 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 52. 54. N.

DRESDEN, a town of Germany, and capital of Saxony, where the elector generally reſides. It is divided by the Elbe into the Old and New Towns, which are joined together by a bridge ſupported by 19 piers, and is 685 paces long. In 1730, baluſtrades were erected on each ſide, which are extremely well done; one ſide is for the foot-paſſengers that enter into the town, and the other for thoſe that go out. Both towns are ſurrounded with ſtrong fortifications: however, it was taken by the king of Pruſſia in 1745, but ſoon rendered back in conſequence of a peace between him and the then elector, who was alſo king of Poland. All the houſes are built of ſquare free-ſtone, and are almoſt all of the ſame height. They have lately built a very magnificent church for the Roman Catholics, which ſtands between the Elbe, the bridge, and the caſtle; and there have been ſo many palaces erected of late, that it is become one of the handſomeſt cities in Germany. Before the place where they keep guard in the New Town, there is an equeſtrian ſtatue of Auguſtus II. looking towards Poland. Travellers take much notice of the elector's ſtables, of the cabinet of curioſities, the arſenal, the court of the hunters, the garden, the palaces of Japan and of Holland, the mint, the green magazine, the elector's library, the great garden without the walls, and other things, which cannot be ſeen without admiration. With regard to ecleſiaſtic affairs, there is a ſuperior conſiſtory, on which the two univerſities depend, as well as the two conſiſtories of Wittemburg and Leipſick. The principal church is that of the Holy Croſs, which is a ſuperb ſtructure; and the ſteeple is ſo ſtrong, that cannon may be planted thereon. The ſituation of this city is but low, and yet there is a fine proſpect all round it. The palaces of Holland and Japan are full of curioſities from that country and China, with a great variety of Dreſden porcelain. This city was taken by the king of Pruſſia in 1756, after he had diſcovered the deſigns of the king of Poland and the empreſs Queen; but retaken in 1759. It is 10 miles S. E. of Meiſſen, and 75 N. W. of Prague. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

DRUX, a celebrated town in the iſle of France, which has a conſiderable manufacture in cloth to clothe the army. It is ſeated on the river Blaiſe, at the foot of a mountain, 17 miles N. W. of Chartres, and 48 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 48. 44. N.

* DRIESSEN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburg, with a ſtrong fort. It is ſeated on the river Wart, 20 miles E. of Landſberg. Lon. 15. 43. E. lat. 52. 53. N.

* DRIFFIELD, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſix miles S. W. of Kilham.

* DRINAWARD, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Servia, on the confines of Boſnia. It ſtands upon a ſmall iſland formed by the Drino, 20 miles E. of Sarino.

* DRINO, a river of Turky in Europe, which

which has its ſource on the frontiers of Albania, and falls into a gulph of the ſame name.

DRINO, a ſea-port town of Turky in Europe, ſeated on a bay of the ſame name on the gulph of Venice, 50 miles S. E. of Raguſa, and 55 N. of Durazzo. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 42. 48. N.

DROGHEDA, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Lowth, and province of Leinſter. It is a very ſtrong place, and well-inhabited, having an excellent harbour. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the river Boyne, five miles W. of the Iriſh Channel, and 23 N. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 1. W. lat 53. 53. N.

DROITWICH, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on the river Salwarp, and is of great note for its ſalt-pits, from which they make fine white ſalt. It is ſix miles E. N. E. of Worceſter, and 118 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 48. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

* DRONERO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquiſate of Saluces; ſeated at the foot of the Alps, on the river Maera, over which there is a bridge of a prodigious height.

* DRONFIELD, a pretty market-town in Derbyſhire, ſeated in a bottom, with a market on Thurſdays, and a free-ſchool. It is ſituated among the mountains, at the edge of the Peak, in ſo wholeſome an air, that the inhabitants commonly live to a very great age, and it is therefore ſo reſorted to, that it abounds with gentry and fine buildings. It is 20 miles N. of Derby, and 155 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 53 18. N.

DRONTHEIM, a conſiderable town of Norway, and capital of a government of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. It belongs to Denmark; it carries on a great trade: is almoſt ſurrounded on every ſide by the ſea and the river Pidder; is 270 miles N. W. of Stockholm, and 238 N. E. of Bergen. Lon. 11. 9. E. lat. 63. 26. N.

* DRONTHEIM HUS, a province of Norway, lying along the ſea-coaſt. It is bounded on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by the government of Wardhus, on the S. by that of Bergen, and on the E. by Sweden, from which it is ſeparated by high mountains. It is but thin of people; the capital town is of the ſame name.

DRUMBOTE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulſter, eight miles W. of Dundalk. Lon. 6. 31. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

DRUMLANERK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Nithſdale; remarkable for a wood of oak ſix miles in length, and a noble palace, with ſtately avenues and terrace-walks, belonging to the duke of Queenſberry. It is ſeated on the river Nith, 13 miles N. of Dumfries. Lon. 3. 31. W. lat 55. 25. N.

DRUSENHEIM, a ſmall fortified town of Alſace, ſeated on the river Moter, near the Rhine, five miles S. E. of Hagenhau. Lon. 7. 58. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

* DRUSES, a people of Syria, near the Holy Land, on the mountains Libanus and Antilibanus. They pretend they are deſcended from the French that went to conquer Jeruſalem. They call themſelves Chriſtians; but they may as well be ſaid to be Mahometans. However, they are warlike, inured to labour, are great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name, and province of Leinſter. It is a rich, handſome, and populous city, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a parliament, and an univerſity; and is the ſame for Ireland, as London is for England: and the buildings are daily increaſing in the ſame manner, it being the reſidence of the viceroy or lord lieutenant. The compaſs of the walls is not great; but it has four large ſuburbs, the principal of which is Oxmanton and Oxmanby, to the N. of the river Liffy, and joined to the city by a bridge. The number of houſes in 1753, was 12,857. The cathedral-church, called St. Patrick's, lies in the S. ſuburb, and is very ancient and handſome; beſides which there are about twelve more. The college, or univerſity, is in the E. ſuburbs was founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1591, and contains about 600 ſtudents. Dublin is ſeated in view of the ſea on one ſide, and a fine country on the other, and would have had a commodious and ſecure harbour, if the mouth had not been ſo choked up, that veſſels of burthen cannot come to the town. It is ſeated on the river Liffy, 60 miles W. of Holyhead, in Wales, and 330 N. W. of London. Lon. 6. 2. W. lat. 53. 21. N.

* DUBLIN, a county of Ireland, 27 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the Iriſh-Sea, on the W. and N. W. by Kildare and Eaſt-Meath, and on the S. by Wicklow. It contains 21,304 houſes, ſeven baronies, 87 pariſhes, four market-towns, and ſends 10 members to parliament. It is but a ſmall county, but the ſoil is very rich and

fertile in corn and graſs, and the chief place is the city of Dublin.

DUDDESTONE, a village near Edinburgh.

* DUDLEY, a town in Worceſterſhire, with a conſiderable market on Saturdays for proviſions. The inhabitants have a great manufacture for nails and other iron-wares, and there are two churches, placed at each end of the longeſt ſtreet. It is 10 miles N. W. of Birmingham, and 120 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 33. N.

DUERSTADE, a town of Utrecht, in the United Provinces, ſeated on the river Leck, 14 miles S. E. of the city of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 25. E. lat. 51. 59. N.

* DUFFRIN, a village of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales.

DUISBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Cleves, with an univerſity, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. The fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the river Roer, near the Rhine, 12 miles N. of Duſſeldorp, and 45 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 51. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

* DULAS, a village on the N. E. ſide of the iſle of Angleſey, in N. Wales, is a place much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade; and upon all the coaſt they make fern-aſhes, which are ſold to ſoap-boilers, glaſs-houſes, melting-houſes, and refiners. Near it is a red ochrey earth, fit for painting, and veins of lead-ore, lately diſcovered.

DULDERSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunſwick, ſubject to the elector of Mentz, ſeated on the river Whipper, 15 miles E. of Gottingen, and 130 N. E. of Mentz. Lon. 10. 14. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

* DULMEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Munſter; 18 miles S. W. of the city of that name.

* DULVERTON, a town of Somerſetſhire with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Ex, and contains about 150 houſes, and ſeveral inns. It is 24 miles E. of Barnſtaple, and 164 W. b. S. of London. Lon. 3. 30 W. lat. 51. 3. N.

DUMBARTON, the capital town of a ſhire of the ſame name in Scotland, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Leven and Clyde, 15 miles N W. of Glaſgow. It was once conſiderable for its trade, which is now much decayed, but is ſtill remarkable for its caſtle, which is thought to be one of the ſtrongeſt in Europe. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 56. 0. N. See LENOX.

DUMBLAIN, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Monteith, remarkable for a battle, commonly called the battle of Sheriff-moor, between the duke of Argyle and the rebels, commanded by the earl of Mar, in 1715, and in which the latter were defeated. It is five miles N. of Sterling, and 30 N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat. 56. 11. N.

DUMFERMLING, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the county of Fife. It was remarkable for its magnificent abbey, and a royal palace in which king Charles I. was born. The ruins of the abbey are yet to be ſeen. It is 15 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 27. W. lat. 56. 5. N.

* DUMFRIES, the ſhire of, contains Nithſdale and Annandale, which ſee. It ſends one member to parliament, and one for the burghs of Sanquhar, &c.

DUMFRIES, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in Scotland, ſeated between two hills, on the river Nith, over which there is a handſome ſtone-bridge, of nine arches. It is a place of pretty good trade, eight miles N. of Solway-frith, and 30 W. N. W. of Carliſle. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 55. 12. N.

DUNALD-MILL-HOLE, ſituated five miles from Lancaſter, in Lancaſhire, is a very great natural curioſity, being a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs, after it has driven a mill near the entrance. It continues its courſe about two miles under ground, and then appears at Carnford, a ſmall village in the road to Kendal. The entrance is a rugged paſſage from the mill, that deſcends about ten yards perpendicular, through chinks in the rocks and clumps of trees. Some of the vaults are ſo high that they reſemble the roof of a church, and in other parts ſo low, that you muſt creep on your hands and feet to paſs by. The water dropping from the rocks has an awful and pleaſing ſound.

DUNBAR, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Eaſt-Lothian, ſeated near the German-ſea, where there is a good harbour, which was formerly defended by a caſtle built on a rock, whoſe ruins are ſtill remaining. It is remarkable for a victory gained here by Cromwell over the Scots in 1650. It is 25 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

DUNCANNON, a fortreſs, and town of Ireland, in the county of Exford, and province of Leinſter, ſeated on the river

Roſs.

Roſs, ſix miles E. of Waterford. Lon. 6. 46. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

DUNDALK, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Lowth, and province of Leinſter, ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, 20 miles N. N. W. of Drogheda. Lon. 6. 17. W. lat. 54. 12. N.

DUNDEE, a parliament-town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Angus. It is an handſome town, with two churches, one of which has a very high ſteeple; and a good harbour for ſhips of burthen. It is ſeated on the N. ſide of the Frith of Tay, 14 miles N. W. of St. Andrew's. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 56. 30. N.

* DUNDERY, a village in Somerſetſhire, five miles S. W. of Briſtol.

DUNEBURG, a town of Poliſh Livonia, ſeated on the river Dwina, 90 miles S. E. of Riga, and ſubject to Ruſſia. Lon. 27. 0. E. lat. 56. 8. N.

DUNGANNON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tirone, and province of Ulſter, 11 miles N. N. W. of Armagh. Lon. 6. 39. W. lat. 54. 38. N.

DUNGARVON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, a province of Munſter, ſeated on Dungarvon Bay, 22 miles S. W. of Waterford. Lon. 7. 29. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

DUNGENESS, a cape or point of land on the coaſt of Kent, eight miles S. by W. of Romney. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

* DUNHOLM, a village in Nottinghamſhire, ſix miles E. of Tuxford.

DUNKELD, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Perth; formerly a biſhop's ſee, but the cathedral is now half ruined. It is ſeated on the river Tay, at the foot of mount Grampus, 12 miles N. of Perth. Lon. 3. 36. W. lat. 56 35. N.

DUNKIRK, a conſiderable town of Flanders belonging to France: it was taken by the Engliſh and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the Engliſh, but ſold to the French by king Charles II. in 1662. After this it was fortified by Vauban, in a very extraordinary manner, the doing of which coſt the king of France immenſe ſums. But it being a place where the French privateers were ſtationed in the time of war, the fortifications were demoliſhed, in conſequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French afterwards attempted to rebuild the works; but they were ordered to be demoliſhed by the peace of 1763; but, by the peace of 1783, they were again permitted to repair them. It is 15 miles N. E. of Gravelines, 22 S. W. of Oſtend, and 445 of Ghent. Lon. 2. 28. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

DUN-LE-ROI, a ſmall town of France, in Upper Berri, ſeated on the confines of Bourbonnois, 20 miles S. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

DUNMOW, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays. It is a pretty large town, pleaſantly and commodiouſly ſeated on an eaſy aſcent, and the market is good for corn and proviſions. It is 13 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 40 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 24. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

* DUNOON, a ſmall place in the diſtrict of Cowal, and ſhire of Argyle, formerly the ſeat of the biſhop of Argyle, and now of a preſbytery.

DUNNEGAL, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in the province of Ulſter; ſeated on the bay of Dunnegal, 10 miles N. of Balliſhannon. Lon. 7. 47. W. lat. 54. 42. N.

DUNNINGTON, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated in a flat, watry ſoil, but the market is well ſupplied with hemp and proviſions. It is 27 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 111 N. of London. Lon. 0. 7. W. lat. 52. 55. N.

DUNNOSE, a cape or point of land, on the S. coaſt of the iſle of Wight. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 50. 33. N.

* DUNOIS, a ſmall territory of France, in Beauce, with the title of a county. It lies between Proper-Beauce, Pearche, Vendomois, Blaſois, and Orleannois. Chateau-Dun is the capital.

DUNOTER, a magnificent caſtle of Scotland, in the county of Mearns, ſeated on a high rock, which advances into the ſea. It is ſtrong both by nature and art, and defended by thick walls and towers. Here have been ſome Roman inſcriptions dug up, which have been ſince placed in the caſtle or palace by the earl marſhal, the then proprietor. It is 12 miles S. of Aberdeen. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 56. 55. N.

DUNROBIN, a caſtle of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland, ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, and is the ſeat of the earl of Sutherland. It is 15 miles N. of Cromartie. Lon. 3. 51. W. lat. 57. 59 N.

DUNS, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Mers, of which it is the capital. It is a ſmall place, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, and is remarkable for being the birth-place of Duns Scotus, called the ſubtile doctor. It is 12 miles W. of Berwick upon Tweed. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 55. 46. N.

DUNSTABLE, a town of Bedfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on a hill, on a dry chalky ground.

It has four ſtreets, which regard the four cardinal points, and is full of good inns, ſtanding on the road from London to Cheſter. The church is the remainder of a priory, and oppoſite to it is a farm-houſe, which was once a royal palace. It is 17 miles S. of Bedford, and 34 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

* DUNSTAFFNAGE, a ſmall place in the ſhire of Argyle, and diſtrict of Lorn, where was formerly a royal palace or caſtle, and where ſeveral of the Scotch kings were buried.

* DUNSTER, a caſtle ſeated on a high rock, on the ſea-coaſt, in the county of Kincardin, in Scotland. It ſtands 12 miles S. of Aberdeen, belonged to the family of Keith, earls marſhal of Scotland; was very large, ſtrong, and magnificent, but is now in a decayed, ruinous condition.

DUNSTER, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is 20 miles N. W. of Taunton, and 138 W. of London. Lon. 3. 41. W. lat. 51 13. N.

DUNWICH, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated at the top of a looſe cliff, and was formerly of good account, having been a biſhop's ſee, but is now only the remains of a town, all but two pariſhes being ſwallowed up by the ſea. However, it is a corporation, and ſends two members to parliament Their only buſineſs is fiſhing for herrings, mackarel, ſoles ſprats, and other ſea-fiſh. It is 94 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 99 N of London. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 52. 21. N.

* DUQUELA, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, about 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It abounds in corn and ſheep; Azamor is the capital.

DURANCE, a river of France, which riſes in the Alps, and croſſing a part of Upper Dauphiny, by Brianzon, afterwards enters Provence, and falls into the Rhone three miles below Avignon. Sometimes it overflows its banks, and does much damage to the country through which it paſſes.

DURANGO, a pretty populous town of Spain, in the Bay of Biſcay, 14 miles S. E of Bilboa. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat 43. 18. N.

* DURANGO, a town of N. America, in New Biſcay, with a biſhop's ſee, and very good ſalt-works, and ſeated in a fertile country. Lon. 105. 0. W. lat. 24. 50. N.

* DURAS, a town of France, in Guienne, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 0. 18 E. lat. 44. 40. N.

* DURAVEL, a town of France, in Quercy, ſeated on the river Lot, on the confines of Agenois. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 45 40. N.

DURAZZO, a town of Turky in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is now but a village, with a ruined fortreſs, but has a good harbour on the Gulph of Venice. It is 18 miles S. W. of Croia, and 50 N. of Valona. Lon. 19. 19. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

DURBUY, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It was ceded to France in 1698, and is ſeated on the river Outre, 20 miles S. of Liege, and 22 S. E. of Namur. Lon. 5. 28. E lat. 58. 18. N.

* DURCKHEIM, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, 12 miles N. E. of Newſtat, Lon 8. 21. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

DURIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers, ſeated on the river Roer, 12 miles S. of Juliers, and 25 S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 50. 44. N.

* DURETAL, a town of France, in Anjou, with a handſome caſtle; ſeated on the river Loire, in a country abounding with corn and wine.

DURHAM, the capital of the biſhoprick of Durham, with a market on Saturdays. It is a biſhop's ſee, and pleaſantly and commodiouſly ſeated on an eaſy aſcent, and almoſt ſurrounded by the river Weare, over which there are two large ſtone-bridges. It is ſurrounded by a wall, and has a caſtle, now the biſhop's palace, ſeated on the higheſt part of the hill. It is a handſome and compact place, containing ſix pariſh churches, beſides its cathedral, but the ſuburbs are ſtraggling. It is well inhabited, ſupplied with commodities of all ſorts, and beautified with handſome buildings, both public and private, particularly the cathedral, which is ſomewhat like Weſtminſter-abbey. Adjoining to this are the houſes of the dean and prebends. It ſends two members to parliament; is 14 miles S. of Newcaſtle, and 257 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

* DURHAM, a county in England, commonly called the biſhoprick of Durham, 35 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by the river Teeſe, which divides it from Yorkſhire, on the W. by Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, and on the N. by Northumberland. It contains 15,980 houſes, 96,980 inhabitants, 113 pariſhes,

and nine market-towns. The air is good, but cold upon the hills on the N. and W. ſides, which are very thinly inhabited, being generally barren. The eaſtern part is a good country, and pretty fruitful. The particular commodities are coal, iron, and lead; and the principal rivers are the Teeſe, the Weare, the Tame, and the Tyne. It ſends but two members to parliament, beſides thoſe for Durham

DURSLEY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated near a branch of the river Severn, and formerly had a caſtle, now in ruins, is a pretty good place, and inhabited by clothiers; 13 miles S W. of Glouceſter, and 107 W. of London. Lon. 2 23. W. lat. 51. 40 N.

DUSSELDORP, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of the duchy of Berg, belonging to the elector Palatine, whoſe palace is very handſome, and adorned with fine pictures. It was taken by the Hanoverian forces in 1758, who were then in purſuit of the French; is ſeated on the river Duſſel, near the Rhine, 22 miles N. W. of Cologne, and 62 S. W. of Munſter. Lon. 6 52. E lat. 51. 12. N.

* DUTLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, with a bridge over the river Danube, and a caſtle without the town, ſeated on a mountain. It belongs to the duke of Wirtemburg, and is 30 miles N. E. of Schauffhauſen, and 33 N. W. of Conſtance. Lon. 9. 2. E lat. 48. 10. N.

DUYVELAND, or DIVELAND, one of the iſlands of Zeeland, in the United Provinces, E of the iſle of Schonen, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel.

DWINA, a province of Ruſſia, bounded on the E. by that of Condinſki, on the S. by Uſtiog, on the W. by Kargapol, and on the N by the White Sea. Archangel is the capital town.

DWINA, a river which riſes in Lithuania, in Poland, and running N. W. divides Livonia from Courland, and falls into the Baltic Sea at Dunamundar-fort, a little below Riga.

DWINA, a river of the Ruſſian empire, which runs from S. to N. and falls into the White Sea a little below Archangel.

DYLE, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which riſes in Brabant, runs N. by Louvain, and having received the Demer, runs W. by Mechlin, and falls into the Schelde at Rupplemond.

DYSART, a parliament town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, ſeated on the N. coaſt of the Forth, 11 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 56. 9. N.

E.

* EARITH, a town of Huntingdonſhire, three furlongs in length, and furniſhed with two or three pretty good inns.

* EARIS-COINE, a village in Eſſex, four miles S. E. of Halſtead.

EARNE, a great lake, or lough, of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulſter, filling up one-third part of the county, being 30 miles in length. It is very narrow in the middle, and in this part is an iſland on which ſtands Iniſkilling, which greatly diſtinguiſhed itſelf on the ſide of king William, at the time of the Revolution.

EASINGWOLD, a town in the N Riding of Yorkſhire, whoſe market is diſuſed. It is 12 miles N. of York, and 210 N. of London. Lon 1. 4. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

* EASTBORN, a town of Suſſex, whoſe market is diſcontinued. It is ſeated near the ſea, and is chiefly noted for the plenty of birds hereabout, called Wheat-ears. It is 15 miles E S. E. of Lewes, and 65 S S. E. of London. Lon. 0 22. E. lat. 50 49 N.

* EAST BRENT, a village in Somerſetſhire four miles N. of Huntſpil.

* EAST DEAN, a village in Suſſex, five miles N. of Chicheſter.

* EASTER ISLAND lies in the South Sea, and is of a triangular ſhape; it is about 10 or 12 leagues in circuit, has a hilly and ſtony ſurface, and an iron-bound ſhore. The hills are of ſuch a height, as to be ſeen 15 or 16 leagues. No nation need contend for the honour of this diſcovery; for it affords neither ſafe anchorage, freſh water, nor wood for fuel. It is, however, the ſame that was ſeen by Davis in 1686, it was next viſited by Roggewein in 1722, and again by Capt Cook in 1774. The country is naturally barren, and without wood; what little it yields muſt be raiſed by cultivation Rats are the only quadrupeds, and birds there are but few. The ears of theſe people are long beyond proportion, and their bodies are ſcarcely any thing of the human figure. Lon. 109. 46. W. lat. 27. 5. S.

EASTGRINSTEAD, a town in Suſſex, with

with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on a hill, near the borders of Surry, not far from Aſhdown foreſt; is a borough, has a handſome church, and ſends two members to parliament. The aſſizes for the county are ſometimes held here. It is 18 miles N. of Lewes, and 29 S. of London. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

EAST-HOLM, a village in Dorſetſhire, ſituated on a riſing ground, on the S. ſide of the river Frome, two miles from Wareham. Here was an ancient priory, of which there are no remains. About a mile E. of it is a little hill, called Holme Mount, on which is an imperfect fortification.

*EAST-ISLEY, a town in Berkſhire, ſeated between two hills, among fruitful corn-fields, and excellent downs for feeding ſheep. This place is not contemptible; has a market every Wedneſday in the ſummer, chiefly for ſheep; is 17 miles S. of Oxford, and 51 W. of London. Lon. 1. 10 W. lat. 51. 31. N.

EASTLOW, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated pretty commodiouſly on a creek of the ſea, over which there is a large ſtone bridge, ſupported by many arches, which leads to Weſtlow, ſtanding between two hills. They are both corporations, and ſend members to parliament. The chief benefit which the inhabitants have is in their fiſhery. It is 16 miles W. of Plymouth, and 222 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 36 W. lat. 50. 23. N.

*EASIMEON, a village in Hampſhire, five miles S. E. of Petersfield.

EASTONNESS, the moſt eaſterly point or cape on the coaſt of Suffolk, and the N. point of Southwold-Bay.

EATON, a town of Buckinghamſhire, lying near Windſor. It is ſeated on the banks of the Thames, over which there is a handſome bridge, between it and Windſor, and is famous for a ſchool and college founded by Henry VI. King's college in Cambridge admits no other ſtudents for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 20 miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

EAUSE, an ancient town of France, in Gaſcony, and in Armagnac, 17 miles S. W. of Condom, and 25 N. W. of Auch. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

*EBERBACH, a town in Germany, in the palatine of the Rhine, ſeated on the river Necker, a mile and a half from Maſbach, and remarkable for its wine.

EBERBERG, a caſtle of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It was taken by the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel in 1692; ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Naw and Alſen, eight miles S. W. of Creuſnach, and 17 N. W. of Bingen. Lon. 7. 52. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

EBERSDORF, a houſe of pleaſure, belonging to the court of Vienna, in Lower Auſtria, ſeated on the Danube, 9 miles E. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 34. E. lat. 4848. N.

EBERSTEIN, a diſtrict of Germany, in Suabia, which gives title to a count, and ſubject to the margrave of Baden. The caſtle of Eberſtein is the chief place, and is ſix miles S. E. of Baden. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

EBERSTEIN, a town in Germany, in Alſace, eight miles S. W. of Straſburg. Lon. 7. 46. E. lat. 48. 29. N.

*EBREVIL, a town of France, in Auvergne, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Scioule, eight miles from Riom, and 12 from Clermont. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

EBRO, a celebrated river of Spain, which riſes on the confines of Old Caſtile, in the mountains of Santillane, and paſſing through Arragon and Catalonia, falls into the Mediterranean Sea, above Tortoſa. In its paſſage it receives a great number of ſmaller ſtreams.

ECBATANA, an ancient town of Aſia, in Perſia, by ſome ſuppoſed to be the ſame which is now called Tauris.

ECCLESHAL, a town of Staffordſhire, with a very ſmall market on Fridays. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Sow, and the biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry has a caſtle here, where he reſides. It is but a ſmall place, ſix miles N. W. of Staffford, and 143 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 9. W. lat. 53. 2. N.

ECCLESTON, a town of Lancaſhire, whoſe market and fairs are diſcontinued. It is 24 miles S. of Lancaſter, and 206 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

*ECHAUFOUR, a town of France, in Normandy, ſeated on a rivulet that falls into the Rille, between Aigle and Seez.

ECKEREN, a village in the Netherlands, in the marquiſate of Antwerp, famous for a battle between the Allies and France, wherein the French were repulſed, though the Dutch general had left the army, and informed the ſtates of Holland that the battle was loſt. It is five miles N. of Antwerp, and 22 S. W. of Breda. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

ECKTERNAC, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, ſeated on the river Sute, in a val-

ley furrounded with mountains, 18 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 33. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

ECLUSE. See SLUYS.

ECYA, or EZIJA, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, ſeated on the river Zenil, 28 miles S. W. of Cordova, and 44 E. of Seville. Lon. 4. 27. W. lat. 37. 39. N.

EDAM, a town of Holland, famous for its cheeſes; ſeated on the Zuider Zee, ſix miles from Horne, and 10 N. E. from Amſterdam. Lon. 4. 58 E. lat. 52. 32. North.

EDEN, a river which riſes in Weſtmoreland, on the confines of Yorkſhire, and running N. by Appleby and Carliſle, falls into the Solway-firth, ſeven miles W. of that city.

EDGHILL, near Keynton, in Warwickſhire, is the place where the firſt battle was fought between the forces of king Charles I. and thoſe of the parliament in Oct. 1642. It is 14 miles S. of Warwick, and 12 N. W. of Banbury. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

EDGWORTH, or EDGWARE, a town in Middleſex, with a market on Thurſdays. Near to this ſtood the fine ſeat of the duke of Chandos, called Canons, now demoliſhed, and the materials ſold. It is 8 miles N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

EDINBURGH, the capital city of Scotland, where, for ſome ages before the Union, the kings of Scotland had their uſual reſidence, at Holy-rood-houſe. It conſiſts principally of one ſtreet with lanes, or wynds running from it; the ground riſing gradually from Holy rood houſe to the Canongate head, which is the ſuburb, and from thence to the caſtle, which is the higheſt part of the city. The principal ſtreet, beſides this, is called the Cowgate, and is on the S. ſide of the other; from this ſeveral lanes run up the hill towards the univerſity and Herriot's-hoſpital. From the caſtle to the palace is uſually reckoned a Scotch mile in length, but in breadth the city is no where above half a mile. The houſes are built of ſtone, and are, in the high ſtreet, 6 or 7 ſtories high, each ſtory being a diſtinct houſe; and near the Parliament cloſe they are 14 ſtories high, or upwards; but then they are built on the ſide of a hill, and on the other ſide they are of the common height. It has a lake on the N. ſide, and every where elſe is ſurrounded by an old wall. The caſtle is very ſtrong, both by art and nature, and was kept by the king's forces in the laſt rebellion, though the city itſelf was taken. The harbour of this city is at Leith, a pretty large town, to which there is a fine walk from Edinburgh. It is ſeated in the moſt plentiful part of this kingdom, and water is conveyed to it by leaden pipes from excellent ſprings. The other remarkable buildings are, the parliament-houſe, with a large court called the Parliament-cloſe, in the middle of which is the equeſtrian ſtatue of king Charles II. On the W. ſide of it is the council-houſe, and to the S. the ſeſſions-houſe, where the ſupreme courts of judicature are held. The high-church, which was the cathedral, is divided into four, which, with the reſt, and the chapel in the caſtle, make 12 in all. Herriot's-hoſpital is a ſtately ſtructure, deſigned for the education of 140 boys. The college is on the S. ſide, which has large precincts, encloſed with high walls, and divided into three courts; the public ſchools are large and commodious, and here are houſes for the profeſſors. It was built by king James VI. and has a very good library. The common burying-place of the city is Grey-Friars church yard, where there are abundance of fine monuments. The caſtle is ſeated at the W. end, and is inacceſſible, except on the ſide next the city. The palace, called Holy-rood-houſe, was formerly an abbey, and is a handſome, convenient ſtructure. The city is governed by a lord-provoſt, four bailiffs, and a common-council. It is not ſo flouriſhing as it was before the Union, becauſe the great men are uſually at London. It was the ſeat of a biſhop before epiſcopacy was aboliſhed in 1688. It is two miles S. of Leith, 54 W. N. W. of Berwick upon Tweed, and 393 N. N. W. of London. It ſends two members to parliament, one for the city, and another for the ſhire. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat. 55. 58 N.

EDISTONE-ROCK, a rock ſo called, in the Engliſh Channel, 14 miles S. of Plymouth, in Devonſhire, on which a light-houſe is erected, for the direction of ſhips going in and out of the Channel. Lon. 4. 19. W. lat. 50. 8. N.

EDDINGHALL, or EDDINGALL, a village in Staffordſhire, on the N. E. ſide of Litchfield. There is a raiſed way here, pointing towards Lullington, which is thought to be one of the Roman *viæ vicinales*, or by-roads; for ſuch they had, beſides their great roads, between the towns. Here is one of thoſe barrows, which was uſually raiſed over the bodies of eminent captains.

EDMOND'S-BURY, ST. See BURY.

*EDWINSTONE, a village in Not-

tinghamſhire, ſix miles N. E. of Mansfield.

EFFERDING, a town of Germany, in Upper Auſtria, eight miles W. of Lintz; defended by two caſtles, one within, and the other without the town. Lon. 13. 52. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

* EGLISOW, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, ſeated on the Rhine. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 47. 33 N.

EGRA, a handſome and ſtrong town of Bohemia, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It was taken by the French in 1712, but they were forced to render it back the next year. It contains a number of ingenious artiſts, and its mineral waters are very famous. It is ſeated on the river Eger, 90 miles W. of Prague, and 205 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 50. 9. N.

EGREMONT, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated not far from the ſea, on the banks of a river, over which there are two bridges, and on the top of a peeked hill a ſtrong caſtle. It ſent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I. but never ſince. It is 14 miles S. W. by S. of Cockermouth, and 299 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 54. 32. N.

* EGTON, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, not far from Giſborough.

EGYPT, a celebrated and conſiderable country of Africa, about 550 miles in length, and 125 in breadth, where broadeſt It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by Nubia, on the E. by the Red Sea and the iſthmus of Suez, and on the W. by the kingdom and deſert of Barca. The broadeſt part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and from thence it gradually grows narrower and narrower, till it approaches Nubia, where it is incloſed between two chains of mountains, having the Nile and a plain between them, not above half a day's journey over. Theſe mountains run on each ſide of the Nile very far to the N. inſomuch that, on the ſide of the deſert, they are continued to the Mediterranean Sea, but on the E. ſide they do not reach it as far as Cairo. Theſe mountains, from the cataracts of the Nile to Saidi are not above 12 or 15 miles diſtant from the banks of that river, but there they begin to be more open, leaving large and beautiful plains, which are refreſhed by the waters of the Nile; then they begin to come nearer each other, as far as the pyramids of Cairo. Hence it appears, that this kingdom, ſo famous in hiſtory for its power and the number of its people, has not an extent proportionable to the deſcription the ancients have given of it: for who can believe that it contained 20,000 towns, or cities, that the number of the inhabitants amounted to ſeveral millions, that the kings have kept armies on foot of 300,000 men, and that they have executed ſuch prodigious works, whoſe magnificent ruins are ſtill remaining: but when we conſider the fertility of the country, that not a foot of ground remained uncultivated, that there were a great number of canals, which are now filled up, their accounts do not ſeem at all improbable. Egypt is divided into the Upper, the Middle, and the Lower; which laſt comprehends the Delta, which reaches from Alexandria to Damietta, and as far as Cairo; the Middle runs no farther S. than Benefouf; and the Upper, called formerly Thebaid, aſcends as far as Nubia, and the kingdom of Sennar. The ancients divided Egypt into the Upper and Lower, the former of which contained the Delta, and the ſecond the Thebaid. Since Egypt has been under the dominion of the Turks, it has been governed by a baſhaw, who reſides at Cairo. Under him there are inferior governors, in the ſeveral parts of this country; thoſe in Upper Egypt are generally Arabs, who pay tribute to the Grand Seignior, and make preſents to the baſhaw, living like little tyrants, and are frequently at war with each other. Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral ſheiks, who preſide over particular places, and are maſters of a few villages. Though the air of Egypt is naturally hot, and not very wholeſome, it enjoys ſo many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. Their ancient kings governed Egypt till the reign of Cambyſis, who became maſter of it 525 years before the birth of Chriſt; and in their time all thoſe wonderful ſtructures were raiſed, which we cannot even now behold without aſtoniſhment; theſe are, the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immenſe grottos of the Thebaid, the obeliſks, the temples, and the pompous palaces, whoſe plans and deſigns are given by travellers, not to mention the lake Moris, and the vaſt canals which ſerved both for trade, and to render the land fruitful. After the above conqueſt, Egypt began to change its face, and Cambyſis began to ſhew his diſpoſition in demoliſhing the temples, and perſecuting the prieſts. After his death, this country continued under the Perſian yoke till the time of Alexander the Great, who, having got poſſeſſion

of

of the Perſian dominions, built the famous city of Alexandria. He was ſucceeded by Ptolemy, the ſon of Lagus, 324 years before the birth of Chriſt. Ten of theſe ſucceeded each other, till Cleopatra, the ſiſter of the laſt Ptolemy aſcended the throne, in whoſe reign Egypt became a Roman province, and continued ſo till the reign of Omar, the ſecond calif of the ſucceſſors of Mahomet, who drove away the Romans, after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the califs began to decline, Saladine ſet up in Egypt the empire of the Mammelukes, which became ſo powerful in time, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Laſt of all, Selim, a Turkiſh emperor, killed the ſultan, and conquered Egypt, and the Turks have had poſſeſſion of it ever ſince. The inhabitants are of four ſorts, Turks, Moors, Arabs, and Chriſtians, Cophts, and Cophtis, beſides Greeks, Jews, and other foreigners, the religion of moſt of them is well known; and as for the Arabs, they are the ſame as in other places, that is, cheats and robbers, chuſing either to live in the moſt inacceſſible places, or to rove about the deſerts in ſearch of paſtures, and to way-lay the caravans. As for the Cophts, who are pretty numerous in Upper Egypt, they live in extreme ignorance and poverty. Egypt has always been noted for its plenty of corn, and they had vineyards planted on the banks of the Nile; but ſince the Turks came in, they are neglected. There was a conſiderable trade carried on here in E. Indian commodities, till the Portugueſe found the way round the Cape of Good Hope, which brought it to nothing. However, the merchants of Europe viſit the harbours in the Mediterranean Sea, and import and export ſeveral merchandizes; and from other parts the natives get elephants teeth, ebony, gold duſt, muſk, civet, ambergreaſe, and coffee. The gold-duſt is firſt brought from Negroland to Fez and Morocco, and from thence to Cairo, over immenſe deſerts. The principal things which the European merchants purchaſe here, are, coffee, ſena, caſſia, rhubarb, benjamin, lack, ſal ammoniack, myrrh, ſaffron, frankincenſe in tears, ſalt petre, ſtorax, aloes, opium, indigo, ſugar, ſandal wood, dates, and ſome ſorts of cotton cloth. With regard to the complexion of the Egyptians, it is tawney, and the farther S. the more dark; inſomuch, that thoſe on the confines of Nubia, are almoſt black. They are moſt of them very indolent and cowardly, and the richer ſort do nothing all day but drink coffee, ſmoke tobacco, and ſleep; beſides this, they are extremely ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculouſly vain. Egypt lies between 29 and 38 degrees of longitude, and between 21 and 31 of latitude. With regard to the weather in Egypt, the ſummer is moſt incommodious on account of the exceſſive heats, which bring on various diſtempers; but then the winter, autumn, and ſpring, are bleſt with ſo good an air, that Egypt, during thoſe ſeaſons, is a delightful country. It rains very ſeldom in Egypt, but that want is happily ſupplied by the regular inundation of the Nile, as is now known to almoſt every one. When the waters retire, all the ground is covered with mud, and then they only harrow their corn into it, without further trouble, and in the following March they have uſually a plentiful harveſt. Their rice-fields are ſupplied with water from their canals and reſervoirs, becauſe rice never thrives unleſs in watry grounds. There is no place in the world better furniſhed with corn, fleſh, fiſh, ſugar, fruits, and all ſorts of garden-ſtuffs; and in Lower Egypt they have oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, callis, and plantains, in great plenty. The ſands are ſo ſubtle here, that they inſinuate themſelves into the cloſets, cheſts, and cabinets, which, together with the hot winds, are probably the cauſe of ſore eyes being ſo very common here. The pyramids are taken notice of by all travellers into Egypt, and the largeſt of them takes up ten acres of ground, and is, as well as the reſt, built upon a rock; the external part is chiefly of large ſquare ſtones, of unequal ſizes, and the height of it about 700 feet; but travellers differ in this reſpect. The caverns, out of which they get the embalmed dead bodies, is another curioſity taken much notice of; they are found in coffins ſet upright in the niches of the walls, and have continued there 4000 years at leaſt. Many of theſe have been brought into England, and were formerly of great uſe in medicine; but they are now generally neglected. The crocodiles were formerly taken great notice of, but are now to be ſeen in many other places, inſomuch that there is ſcarcely a ſailor but what can deſcribe them. Likewiſe the ſea and river-horſes were thought to be only found in Egypt, but it is now known that they are all over the ſouthern parts of Africa. The principal city is Cairo.

EGYBTAN, a town of Poland, in the duchy

duchy of Courland, 100 miles S. E. of Mittau. Lon. 26. 40. E. lat. 56. 2. N.

*EHINGEN, the name of two ſmall towns of Germany, in Suabia, the one near the Danube, and the other on the Neckar; they belong to the houſe of Auſtria; the former is in lon. 9 45. E. lat. 48. 18. N. and the latter in lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

EICHTERNAC. See ECKTERNAC.

EIENHOVEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, 15 miles S. E. of Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 27. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

EIFELD, or ELFELD, a town of Germany, capital of the county of Rhinegaw, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſeated on the Rhine, ſix miles N. W. of Mentz, and ſubject to the elector of Mentz. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

*EIMEO, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, and one of the Society Iſles, lying near Otaheite, and viſited by Capt. Cook in his laſt voyage. There is very little difference between the produce of this iſland and that of Otaheite, though it has not the leaſt appearance of it in its form. Otaheite is a hilly country, has little low-land, except ſome deep vallies, and the flat border that almoſt ſurrounds it near the ſea; but Eimeo has ſteep rugged hills, running in different directions, leaving large vallies, and gently riſing ground about their ſides. The hills, though rocky, are generally covered with trees almoſt to the tops. Here Capt. Cook was abundantly ſupplied with fire-wood, and received a large ſtock of refreſhments in hogs, bread fruit, and cocoa-nuts.

EIMBECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and territory of Grubenhagen, 25 miles S. of Hildeſheim, ſubject to Hanover. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

EISLEBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfield, five miles E. of Mansfield. Luther was born here. Lon. 12. 16. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

EISNACH, a handſome town of Germany, and capital of a ſmall diſtrict of the ſame name, in Thuringia, with a celebrated college. It is 20 miles N. W. of Smalkald, and 36 W. of Erfort. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 50. 59 N.

*EITDEVET, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Hea; ſeated on a ſteep mountain, and has famous ſchools. It is ſurrounded by two craggy rocks, and two rivers.

ELBERFORD, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, ſeated on the Baltic Sea, 12 miles S. E. of Sleſwick, and 35 N. W. of Lubec. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 54. 56. N.

*EKESIO, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, in which there is a town of the ſame name, 44 miles N. W. of Calmar. Lon. 15. 27. E. lat. 57. 12. N.

ELBA, an iſland of Italy, on the coaſt of Tuſcany, remarkable for its mines of iron and loadſtone, as alſo for its quarries of marble. It is ſubject to the prince of Piombino, under the protection of the king of Naples, who is in poſſeſſion of Porto-Longone, and the Great Duke of Tuſcany has Porto-Ferrara.

ELBASSANO, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Albania, 45 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lon. 20. 9. E. lat. 41. 34. N.

ELBE, a large river of Germany, which riſes in the Mountain of the Giants, on the confines of Bohemia and Sileſia, and running S. to Koningſgratz, afterwards runs N. W. till it receives the Muldaw at Malnick below Prague; from thence it continues its courſe N. and paſſes through the duchy of Saxony, viſiting Dreſden, Meiſſen and Wittenburg; then to Magdeburg; after which it runs through Brandenburg, where it receives the Havel. After this it divides the duchy of Lunenburg from Mecklenburg, and the duchy of Bremen from Holſtein, paſſing on to Hamburg, and ſo to the fortreſs of Gluckſtadt, falling into the German Sea a little below it. It is navigable for great ſhips as high as Hamburg, which is 70 miles from the ſea.

ELBEUF, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a duchy. It has a good manufacture of cloth, and is ſeated on the river Seine, 10 miles S. of Rouen, and 65 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 8. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

ELBING, a handſome, rich, and ſtrong town of Poland, in Regal Pruſſia, and in the palatinate of Marienburg. It carries on a conſiderable trade, and the inhabitants are a mixture of Papiſts and Proteſtants. It is ſubject to Poland, and is ſeated near the Baltic Sea, 30 miles S E. of Dantzick, and 100 N. by W. of Warſaw. Lon. 19. 35. E. lat. 54. 9. N.

ELBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel; ſeated on the river Eger, 16 miles N. E. of Egra. Lon. 13 0. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

ELBURG, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, ſeated on the E. coaſt of the Zuyder Zee, ten miles N. E.

of

of Harderwick. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

ELCATIF, a town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, on the weſtern coaſt of the Gulph of Perſia, with a good harbour; 45 miles from Haſa, and 300 S. of Buſſerah. Lon. 53. 5. E. lat. 26. 0. N.

* ELCHE, a handſome but ſmall town of Spain in the kingdom of Valencia, ſeated on a ſpot fruitful in dates and wine, 20 miles S. W. of Alicant. Lon. 0. 23. W. lat. 38. 7. N.

ELEPHANTO, an iſland of Aſia in the E. Indies, and on the coaſt of Malabar, 8 miles from the iſland of Bombay. It belongs to the Portugueſe, and ſerves only to feed cattle. It took its name from the figure of an elephant carved out of a white ſtone 7 feet high. It is ſo like nature, that at a little diſtance it may be miſtaken for a live elephant. In the middle there is a high mountain, ſhaped like a blunt pyramid; and, about half way to the top, a large cave, with two paſſages into it, in which are pillars hewn out of the ſolid rock, curiouſly carved. Some are of the figures of men, in ſeveral poſtures, and exceedingly well done; and they are all from 12 to 15 feet high. Over their heads are repreſented multitudes of ſmall people in a poſture of devotion.

ELGIN, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county of Murray, ſeated on the river Loſſie, 5 miles S. of Murray Frith, and 37 E. of Inverneſs. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 57. 37.

* ELGINSHIRE, one of the counties or ſhires of Scotland, comprehending a part of Murray-land, and taking its name from Elgin, the capital. It is very fruitful in corn and cattle.

* ELTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Mondays. Here are ſome remains of an ancient royal palace. It ſtands about nine miles S. from London.

* ELHAMMA, a town of Africa, in the province of Tripoli, ſeated near a lake called the lake of Lepers, becauſe it cures that diſeaſe. Lon. 11. 51. lat. 33. 0. N.

ELIZABETH'S ISLAND, lies on the coaſt of the province of Maſſachuſett's-Bay, in N. America, having Cape-Cod to the N. the iſland of Nantucket to the E. and the iſland of St. Martin's Vineyard to the W. The natives are chiefly employed in the fiſheries, and it belongs to the United States of N. America. Lon. 69. 3. W. lat. 42. 0. N.

ELKHOLM, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Bleking, ſeated on the Baltic Sea, 24 miles W. of Carleſcroon. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

ELLERENA, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in Eſtramadura; 50 miles S. by E. of Merida, and 54 N. of Seville. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 38. 26. N.

ELLESDON, a town of Northumberland, whoſe market is neglected. It is 28 miles N. W. of Newcaſtle, and 300 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat. 55. 20. N.

ELLESMERE, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the ſide of a large meer, in a ſmall, but rich and fertile diſtrict of the ſame name, 16 miles N. N. W. of Shrewſbury, and 176 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 52. 53. N.

* ELMADIA, or MAHADIA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, in Barbary; ſeated on the ſhore of the Gulph of Capes, over againſt the iſland of Scherca, 50 miles E. of Hammathe. It is quite ſurrounded by the ſea, is well fortified, and has a good harbour; was taken by the emperor Charles V. but retaken ſoon afterwards. Lon. 8. 47. W. lat. 35. 4. N.

* ELMADINA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Haſcora, of which it is the capital. It is ſeated on the confines of Ducala, in a country abounding with corn, wine, and ſheep.

* ELME, ST. a caſtle of the iſle of Malta, ſeated on a rock near the city of Valetta, at the mouth of a very fine harbour.

ELNA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, and territory of Rouſſillon, now ſubject to France. It is ſeated on the river Tech, near the Mediterranean, ſix miles S. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 3. 8. E. lat. 42. 39. N.

ELSIMBURG, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, ſeated on the oppoſite ſide of the Sound, 7 miles E. of Elſinore. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 56. 0. N.

ELSINORE, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſeated on the Sound, or ſtrait at the entrance of the Baltic Sea. Here all veſſels that paſs through the Sound pay toll to the king of Denmark. It is 20 miles N. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 55. 59. N.

* ELSTER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, between Torgaw and Wittemberg, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Elſter and Elbe. Lon. 12. 46. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

* ELSTOW,

* ELSTOW, a village in Bedfordſhire, 2 miles S. of Bedford.

* ELTEMAN, a town of Franconia, in the biſhopric of Wurtzburg, on the river Main. Lon. 10. 52. E. lat. 50. 8. N.

* ELTOR, or TOR, a town of Aſia in Turky, and in Arabia Petræa, ſeated on the Red Sea, 50 miles S. of Mount Sinai. It has a citadel, where the Turks have always a garriſon.

ELTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhoprick of Hildeſheim. It is ſeated on the river Leina, 10 miles S. W. of Hildeſheim, and 20 S. of Hanover. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

ELVAS, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. It is a large place, and one of the moſt important in Portugal. The ſtreets are handſome, and the houſes well-built. There is a ciſtern ſo large, that it will hold water enough for the town for ſix months. It is brought by a magnificent aqueduct, 3 miles in length, which is in ſome places ſupported by 4 or 5 high arches, one upon another. On the ſide of it is a foreſt of olive trees, 3 miles in length, among which are walks and fine fountains. It was bombarded by the French in 1706, to no purpoſe. It is near the river Guadiana, 50 miles N. E. of Evora, and 100 E. of Liſbon. Lon. 7. 3. W. lat. 38. 43. N.

ELWANGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a chapter, whoſe provoſt is a prince of the empire, and lord of the town. It is ſeated on the river Jaxt, 17 miles S. E. of Hall, and 25 S. W. of Anſpach. Lon. 10. 28. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

ELY, a city of Cambridgeſhire, with a biſhop's ſee, and a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on an iſland of the ſame name, in a fenny country, on the banks of the river Ouſe, which renders it very unhealthy. The biſhop here has the ſame power as in a county palatine, for he appoints a judge, holds the aſſizes, gaol-delivery and quarter-ſeſſions of the peace for the liberty; and yet it is but an indifferent place, though the cathedral is a ſtately ſtructure, which has a lanthorn of curious architecture. The city conſiſts of only about 600 good houſes, and has but one good ſtreet, well-paved, the reſt being not paved, and very dirty. The aſſizes are held here every twelve months. The river is navigable from Lynn, and the town carries on a pretty good trade; it is 72 miles N. of Cambridge, and 68 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat 52. 24 N.

* ELY, a village of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales.

EMBDEN, a handſome and ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, called alſo E. Frieſland, with a very good harbour. It is divided into three parts, the Old Town, the Faldren, and the two ſuburbs. The things worth notice are, the town-houſe, the library, and the cathedral-church. The moſt part of the inhabitants are Proteſtants, or Calviniſts, and there are ſome Lutherans, Papiſts, and Jews. It was formerly under the protection of the United Provinces, but they ſold their right to the king of Pruſſia in 1744, to whom it is now ſubject. It is ſeated on the river Ems, near the ſea, 23 miles N. E. of Groningen, and 40 N. W of Oldenburg. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat 53. 26 N.

EMBOLY, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Macedonia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Stromona, 40 miles N. E. of Salonichi, and 5 W. of Conteſſa. Lon. 23. 55. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

EMBRUN, or AMBRUN, a conſiderable town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Embrunois, with an archbiſhop's ſee, whoſe cathedral is a handſome ſtructure. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1692; is ſeated near the river Durance, upon a craggy rock, 17 miles E. of Gap, and 55 S. W. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 34. E. lat. 44. 34 N.

* EMESSA, an ancient town of Aſia, in Syria, and in the government of the baſhaw of Damaſcus. There are ſtill ſeveral noble ruins, that ſhew it was formerly a magnificent city.

EMMERICK, a large, rich, and handſome town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves. It carries on a conſiderable trade with Holland, and is ſeated near the Rhine, 8 miles E. of Cleves, and 20 S. E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 6. 4. E. lat 51. 45. N.

EMPOLI, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Arno, 17 miles S. W. of Florence, and 27 E. of Piſa. Lon. 11. 6. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

EMS, a river in Germany, which has its ſource in the county of Lippe, in Weſtphalia. It runs firſt weſtward, through the county of Ritberg, and then turning N. paſſes through the county of Tecklenberg, and continuing its courſe N. through the county of Embden, diſcharges itſelf into the Dolart-bay at the town of Embden.

ENCKHUYSEN, a ſea-port town of the United

United Provinces, in Holland, formerly much more conſiderable than at preſent, becauſe its harbour is filling up every day. It is ſeated on the Zuyder-Zee, 8 miles N. E. of Horn, and 25 N. E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

ENGOIEN, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, ſeated on Meller-Lake, 40 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 59. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

* ENDING, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Briſgaw; it was formerly free and imperial, but now belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated near the Rhine, 10 miles below Briſach.

ENFIELD, a town of Middleſex, with a market on Saturdays. It ſtands by Enfield-Chace, and is 10 miles N. of London. Lon. 0 0. lat. 51. 41. N.

* ENGADINE, a country of the Griſons, in Germany. It is a valley, and lies on the ſide of the river Inn, from the ſource of that river as far as Tyrol. It has no conſiderable town, though it is divided into the higher and lower.

ENGERS, a town of Germany in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves or Triers, capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 11 miles N. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

ENGHIEN, a rich town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainault, famous for a battle fought near it in 1690, between the French and Engliſh, when the former were victorious; this is commonly called the battle of Steinkirk It is 15 miles S. W. of Bruſſels, and 15 N. of Mons. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

ENGIA, or ENGINA, an iſland of Turky in Europe, lying on a gulph of the ſame name, between Achaia and the Morea, and is about 22 miles S. of Athens, 50 E. of Corinth, and is about 30 in circumference. There is a town upon it, of the ſame name, which conſiſts of about 600 houſes. Lon. 23. 59. E. lat 37. 45. N.

ENGLAND, a conſiderable country of Europe, and the principal part of the iſland of Great Britain, ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except, where Scotland lies, to the N. It is 400 meaſured miles in length from Berwick upon Tweed to Chicheſter; and 370 in breadth, from Dover in Kent, to Senan in Cornwall: But in other places it varies greatly particularly in the breadth; for it grows narrower (but not gradually) from the ſouthern coaſt to the town of Berwick: therefore it would be worth while, for a more particular account of it, to conſult a good map. It is happily ſituated with regard to trade, there being many good rivers and harbours on the ſea-coaſt, which are particularly taken notice of in their proper places. The air is generally very good and wholeſome, except in the hundreds of Eſſex and Kent, the fens in Lincolnſhire and Cambridgeſhire, and ſome other low marſhes near the ſea. The winters indeed are ſometimes rainy and foggy, and the weather is ſubject to great variations; which, however, does not much impair the health of the inhabitants who are accuſtomed thereto, for they generally live as long as in any other countries, and we have frequent inſtances of people who have lived to a very great age; particularly Henry Jenkins, a Yorkſhireman, who was 168 years old when he died; and Thomas Parr, of Shropſhire, who was 152; and might have lived longer, if he had not been ſent for up to court as a curioſity. The frequent rains, though they may ſometimes damage the hay and corn, have yet their peculiar advantages; for upon that account they have generally good paſtures throughout the year. There are thunder-ſtorms, hurricanes, and earthquakes, as in other countries; but they are, in general, leſs violent, and do leſs damage. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Severn, the Trent, and the Ouſe; beſides a great number of others, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. England is a level and open country, for what hills there are, of any note, are chiefly towards the north: for this reaſon, it is extremely proper for the diverſion of hunting. There are ſome remarkable foreſts; as Windſor-Foreſt, the Foreſt of Dean, and the New Foreſt; which laſt was made by William the Conqueror, who demoliſhed ſeveral towns and villages, and 36 pariſh-churches, in order to make it. The ſoil is different in different parts, but in general very fruitful. There are indeed many heaths, downs, and barren places, which, however, generally produce graſs enough to feed flocks of ſheep: beſides it is thought, that the care and diligence of good huſbandmen might turn many of them to great advantage. It produces all ſorts of fruits, trees, and herbs which are proper to the climate; it muſt be acknowledged, there are no vines that are ſo fit to produce good wine, as in warmer countries; but then there are variety enough which yield good grapes that are made uſe of as other fruits. However, there are great quantities of cyder, perry, mead, and ſeveral kinds

kinds of made wines; but the principal drink of the generality is beer, or ale. The Engliſh wool is famous all over the world, as well as the manufactures made therefrom; particularly broad-cloth, which is not to be equalled in any other country. There might alſo be excellent linen-manufactures if it was worth while; but as they are come to a great perfection in all kinds of linen in Scotland and Ireland, where they can be made cheaper, we are now chiefly ſupplied from thence; what linen we have made amongſt us, is generally the coarſeſt ſort, known by the name of dowlas. Here are all ſorts of materials for building; and there are excellent ſtone-quarries in ſeveral parts. The firing is pit coal, wood and turf, which laſt is uſed where coals are dear; but in moſt counties there is plenty of pit-coal. It is generally ſaid that there might be found coal-mines on Black-Heath; but they are not permitted to be opened, becauſe the ſhips which bring coals from Newcaſtle to London are a nurſery for ſeamen. No country in the world is better provided with horſes of all ſorts, and for every uſe; and particularly with regard to race-horſes, they are ſeldom equalled by thoſe of other countries. There are dogs of every kind, except wolf-dogs, which, ſince the wolves were deſtroyed in England, have been generally neglected; however, the race of theſe animals is ſtill maintained in Ireland. But there is one ſort that is not to be equalled in any part of the world, which is the bull-dogs; for theſe will not only attack the fierceſt bull, but any kind of wild beaſt; nor can any thing, when they have once faſtened upon the animal, oblige them to let go their hold. But, what is more ſtrange, when any of them are tranſported beyond ſea, they loſe their courage; and the ſame is ſaid of Engliſh cocks. With regard to minerals, there are mines of iron, tin, lead, copper, and in ſome places ſilver, beſides others of leſs note. As for the curioſities, they will be mentioned in their proper places, when the counties in particular are treated of. As for the manners, cuſtoms, and abilities of the inhabitants, nothing need be ſaid, becauſe they fall under every one's own obſervations; nor yet of the government, religion, and laws, of which very few can be ignorant. Lat. from 49. 57. to 55. 45. N.

ENGLAND, NEW, a country of N. America, ſettled by the Engliſh. It comprehended four parts, viz. Maſſachuſetts, New Hampſhire, Connecticut, Rhode-Iſland and Providence plantation. At the concluſion of the late peace, when the independency of America was acknowledged by Great-Britain, New-England loſt its name, and the four parts which compoſed it, were erected into four united and independent provinces.

*ENO, or ENOS, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, near a gulph of the ſame name, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is 125 miles W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 26. 15. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

ENS, a town of Germany, in Upper Auſtria, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 12 miles S. E. of Lintz, and 90 W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 22. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

*ENS, a river of Germany that riſes near St. Weit, in the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburgh; croſſes one part of Stiria, waſhes Steir and Ens in Auſtria, and ſoon after falls into the Danube.

ENSISHEIM, a town of France in Upper Alſace, of which it pretends to be the capital. It is ſeated on the river Ill, 10 miles S. W. of Briſach, and 45 S. by W. of Straſburg. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

ENSKIRKEN, a town of Germany in Weſtphalia, and in the duchy of Juliers, 10 miles N. W. of Juliers, and 15 S. W. of Cologn. Lon. 6. 29. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

ENTRE-DUERO-E-MINHO, a province of the kingdom of Portugal, about 45 miles in length, and as much in breadth. Braga is the capital town.

ENTRE-TAYO, and GUADIANO. See ALENTEJO.

ENTREVAUX, a town of France in Provence, ſeated on the river Var. Lon. 7. 11. E. lat. 44. 1. N.

*EPERIES, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Saros, remarkable for its fairs and mines of ſalt. It is ſeated on the river Tatza, 20 miles N. of Caſſovia, and 125 E. by N. of Preſburg. Lon. 21. 13. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

EPHESUS, an ancient and celebrated town of Turky in Aſia, and in that part of Natolia anciently called Ionia. It is now called Ajaſalouc, and has ſtill many remains of its ancient ſplendor. There is nothing to be ſeen about it, but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals, and pieces of ſtatues, heaped upon one another. The fortreſs, which is upon an eminence, ſeems to be the work of the Greek emperors. The eaſtern-

gate

gate has three baſſo relievos, taken from ſome ancient monuments; that in the middle was conſtructed by the Romans. The moſt remarkable ſtructure of all, was, the temple of Diana, which the ancient Chriſtians had turned into a church; but it is now ſo entirely ruined, that it is no eaſy matter to find the ground-plot; however, there are ſome ruins of the walls, and of five or ſix marble columns, all of a piece, 40 feet in length, and 7 in diameter. It is ſeated near a gulph of the ſame name, and has ſtill a good harbour, 40 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 27. 33. E. lat. 37. 48. N.

EPIRUS, a province of Turky in Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, on the E. by Theſſalia, on the S. by Achaia, and on the W. by the ſea. It has the name of New Epirus, to diſtinguiſh it from the ancient country of that name. It is divided into two parts, Chimera, or Canina, which lies to the N. and Citta to the S. St. Jania is the capital town. It is all in the hands of the Turks, except Parga, which belongs to the Venetians.

EPPING, a town of Eſſex, with two markets on Thurſdays for cattle, and on Fridays for proviſions. It is the principal place upon Epping-Foreſt; and is 17 miles N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

EPPINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatine of the Rhine, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Elſats, 20 miles N. E. of Philipſburg, and 18 N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 49. 24. N.

EPSOM, a town of Surry, much frequented on account of the waters; and in the ſeaſon it is well ſupplied with proviſions every day. It lies in a pleaſant ſituation, is full of houſes of entertainment, for thoſe that reſort to the wells, and on the neighbouring Downs are horſe-races every year. The waters have a purging quality. It is 15 miles S. W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

* EPWORTH, a village in Lincolnſhire, eight miles S. S. W. of Burton.

ERFORT, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Thuringia, with an univerſity. It was formerly imperial, but is now ſubject to the elector of Mentz. It is a large place, containing 300 ſtreets, but thinly peopled; defended by two ſtrong forts, and ſurrounded with ditches full of water. A fire happened here in 1736, which burnt down 180 houſes, and ſeveral churches. It is ſeated on the river Gere, 30 miles E. S. E. of Mulhauſen, and 35 N. by E. of Coburg. Lon. 11. 23. E. lat. 51. 0. N. Its territory comprehends 73 villages, and the inhabitants are at ſo ſmall a diſtance from 26 towns, that they can go to each and return the ſame day. With regard to religion, the principal magiſtrate is ſometimes a Proteſtant, and ſometimes a Papiſt; but the greateſt part of the burgheis are Proteſtants. There are three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the Papiſts, another to the univerſity, and a third to the Proteſtant miniſters. They have a bell of a prodigious ſize, which is 15 ells in circumference, and five in height.

ERIE-LAKE, in N. America, lies between 41 and 42 degrees of north lat. It communicates with the Lake Ontario, by the ſtraits of Niagara, in which there is a prodigious water-fall or cataract.

* ERISSO, a town of Turky in Aſia, and in Macedonia; it is a biſhop's ſee, and is ſeated at the bottom of the gulph of Monte-Sancto.

ERITH, a village in Cambridge, between Holtwell Fen and Somerſham, on the Ouſe. It is a pretty large place, with two or three good inns, and a cauſeway leading from St. Ives into the Iſle of Ely. There is a piece of antiquity near this place, called Belſar's Hill, an artificial mount, generally ſuppoſed to be the place where the people took up arms againſt William the Norman, in 1066, after he had defeated Harold at the battle of Haſtings. At that time it was ſurrounded by marſhes and bogs.

ERITH, a village in Kent, lying on the Thames, below Woolwich.

ERIVAN, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and capital of Perſian Armenia, with an Armenian patriarch. It is a large place, defended by a fortreſs, wherein is the governor's palace, and by a caſtle, ſome diſtance from the town; which is ſeated on the river Zuengui, near a great lake of its own name. The Meidan is a great open ſquare, 400 paces over, wherein are very fine trees. The baths and caravanſaries have likewiſe their beauties, but the churches of the Chriſtians are ſmall, and half under ground. The lake is very deep, and 60 miles in circumference, being well ſtocked with carp and trout. It is 105 miles N. W. of Aſtrabat, and 200 E. of Erzerum. Lon. 44. 10. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

ERKELENS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers, with a caſtle; 10 miles N. W.

of

of Juliers, and ſeated on the river Roer. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

* ERLANG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marquiſate of Culembach; ſeated on the river Regnitz, 12 miles N. W. of Nuremberg, and 20 S. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

* ERPACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, 30 miles S. E. of Francfort. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

ERPACH, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, with a town, capital of the county of the ſame name, eight miles S. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

ERQUIKO, a ſea port town of the Red Sea, on the coaſt of Abex, in Africa, and ſubject to Turky. It is 320 miles S. W. of Mecca. Lon. 39. 5. E. lat. 17. 30. N.

ERZERUM, a large and ſtrong town of Turky in Aſia, with Armenian and Greek biſhops ſees, and a beglerbeg. It ſtands in a peninſula, formed by the ſources of the river Euphrates, called Frat by the Turks; is a pretty large place, five days journey from the Black Sea, and 10 from the frontiers of Perſia, built in a beautiful plain, at the foot of a chain of mountains, fruitful in all ſorts of corn. Wood is very ſcarce, for which reaſon their fuel is only cow dung. It is ſurrounded with double walls, defended by ſquare towers. The Turks, who are all Janiſaries, are about 12,000 in number; they are moſt of them tradeſmen, and receive no pay. The Armenians have two churches, the Greeks but one. The latter are moſtly braziers, employed in making copper veſſels; and, as they are always making a noiſe, night and day, with their hammers, they are obliged to live in the ſuburbs. They drive a great trade here in furs and gall-nuts. This town is a thoroughfare, and a reſting-place for the caravans which paſs to the Indies. Their merchandizes are Perſian ſilks, cottons, calicoes, and drugs. Lon. 40. 41. E. lat. 39. 57. N.

ESCAUT. See SCHELD.

ESCHELLES, a town of Savoy, on the frontiers of Dauphiny, five miles from the Great Chartreuſe, remarkable for its marble ſepulchre, 10 miles S. W. of Chamberry, and 20 N. of Grenoble. It ſtands on the confines of Dauphiny, in France, on the river Guire-le-Viv, near a broad cauſeway, at the end of which is part of a rock cut through, which was formerly impaſſable. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat.

ESCHWEGEN, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, and ſubject to the landgrave. It is ſeated on the river Werra, 22 miles S. E. of Heſſe-Caſſel. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

ESCLAVONIA. See SCLAVONIA.

ESCURIAL, a famous village of Spain, in New Caſtile, where Philip II. built a famous monaſtery in 1563, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quintin; it is called by the Spaniards the eighth wonder of the world. It conſiſts of a royal palace, a church, cloiſters, a college, a library, ſhops of different artiſts, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large alleys, an extenſive park, and fine gardens, adorned with a vaſt number of fountains. It ſtands in a dry, barren country, ſurrounded with rugged mountains, and where nothing grows but what is cultivated with extraordinary care. It is built with grey ſtones, found in the neighbourhood, and was the principal reaſon of its being erected on ſo diſagreeable a ſpot. They worked at this ſtructure 22 years, and it coſt 6,000,000 of crowns; ſome ſay the expence was 20,000,000, but then they muſt mean French livres. It is a long ſquare of 280 feet, and four ſtories high: they reckon 800 pillars, 11,000 ſquare windows, and 14,000 doors. The moſt remarkable part is the vaulted chapel, wherein is a magnificent ſepulchre, called the Pantheon, becauſe it is built in imitation of that church at Rome: it is the burying place of the kings and queens of Spain, and is thought by ſome to be the moſt curious piece of architecture in the world. The fathers, which belong to the monaſtery, are 200 in number, and have an income of 40,000 ducats a year, which is ſufficient to maintain them in great plenty. The church is built after the model of St. Peter's at Rome. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and is ſeated on the river Guadara, 15 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 40. 35. N.

ESLNS, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and in the county of Embden, ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, 20 miles N. of the town of that name. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 53. 47. N.

* ESPARAIN, a town of Aſia, in the province of Chorazan, famous for the great number of writers it has produced. It is 90 miles E. of Aſtrabad. Lon. 41. 23. E. lat. 36. 48. N.

* ESHER, a village in Surry, five miles S. W. of Kingſton.

ESK, a river, which is part of the

boundary

boundary between England and Scotland, and, running from N. E. to S. W. falls into the Solway Frith, giving name to a diſtrict of Scotland, called Eſkdale. There are ſeveral rivers in Scotland of the ſame name.

ESKIMAUX, a country of N. America, otherwiſe called New-Britain, and Terra de Labrador; inhabited by a ſavage ſort of people, who have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place; for they ſometimes come as far S. as Newfoundland, and ſometimes are met with on the coaſts of the ſtraits and bays that the Engliſh have been in when they went in ſearch of the N. W. paſſage. They are of a different race from the other native Americans; for, as they have no beards, theſe have them ſo thick and large, that it is difficult to diſcover any features of their faces; they have ſmall eyes, large dirty teeth, and black rugged hair. They are always well clothed, for there is nothing to be ſeen but part of their faces and their hands. They have a ſort of ſhirts, made of fiſhes guts, with a coat of bear or bird ſkins, and a cap on their heads. They have likewiſe breeches, made of ſkins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without; ſome ſay, they wear three or four pair of theſe breeches at a time. They have alſo two pair of boots, one over another, of the ſame ſort of ſkins. In the ſummer-time they have nothing to cover them in the night, but in the winter they lodge together promiſcuouſly in caves or grottoes. The dreſs of the women is nearly the ſame as that of the men. They are very ſuperſtitious, and have ſome ſort of ſacrifices; their chief employment is hunting and fiſhing. This country lies to the N. of the great river of St. Laurence, and is bounded on the E. by the ſea, and on the W. by Hudſon's Bay.

ESLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemburg. It is an imperial city, or ſovereign ſtate, and pretty large, having five ſuburbs. The prevailing religion is the Proteſtant, though there are ſeveral convents. The duke of Wirtemburg is their protector. It is ſeated on the river Neckar, eight miles S. E. of Stutgard, and 36 N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

ESNAY, or ASNA, a town of Egypt, in Africa, ſeated on the weſtern banks of the Nile, and ſuppoſed to be the ancient Syene, but Norden thinks it was Latopolis. It is a large place, adorned with a moſque, and is the reſidence of an Arab chief. In the middle of Eſnay there is an ancient temple, with walls on all ſides, and in the front 24 columns, all well preſerved; they ſupport ſtones, placed croſs-ways, on which great tables are laid, which form a roof. There are high hieroglyphical figures on almoſt every part, but thoſe on the inſide do not ſeem to be done by the ſame hands, for they are much better. Within the temple are three ſtories of hieroglyphicks, of men about three feet high, and at one end the loweſt figures are as big as the life; one of them had the head of Ibis. The cieling is curiouſly adorned with all ſorts of animals, painted in very beautiful colours; one of theſe ſat on a ſort of boat, with a circle round him, and two inſtruments at one end; there was alſo a ram, with a croſs on his head, ſomewhat like the handle of a ſword, and acroſs his neck a reſemblance of wings; among the reſt of the animals was a beetle and a ſcorpion. This temple appears to have been uſed as a church, for there are ſeveral inſcriptions on the wall, in black letters. On the N. ſide of the town of Eſnay is another temple, with pillars, though different from the former, ſomewhat like the Corinthian order. The whole building is very richly carved, with hieroglyphicks; there is one man with a goat's head, and another with that of a crocodile, both cut over the middle of the door, oppoſite to the entrance; there are other crocodiles heads, as alſo whole crocodiles, which renders it probable that this animal was worſhipped here. However, it muſt be obſerved, that Strabo mentions the city of Crocodiles as diſtinct from Aphroditopolis and Latopolis. A mile to the S. of Eſnay is the monaſtery of St. Helen, by whom ſome ſay it was founded. It now appears to have been a large burying-ground, and there are many magnificent tombs, with a dome, and four arches, beſides a little cupola on the top. Some of them have a croſs, and others an eagle, with a ſhort Greek inſcription. Eſnay lies near the grand cataract. Lon. 31. 40. E. 24. 46. N.

* ESPARTEL CAPE, the moſt N. W. promontory of Africa, lying at the entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar.

* ESPEIRES, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, ſeated on the river Scheld, 20 miles N. of Tournay, and 11 N. W. of Oudenard. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

* ESPERIE, a town of Hungary, near which are the famous ſalt mines of [illegible]

miles N. of Caſhaw, and 50 N. of Tockay. Lon. 21. 51. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

* Esperna't, an ancient and handſome town in France, in Champagne, with an Auguſtine abbey. It is agreeably ſeated on the river Marne, in a fertile country which produces excellent wine, 17 miles N. W. of Chalons, and 75 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 4. 0. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

* Espernon, a town of France, in Beauce, ſeated on the river Gueſle, 12 miles from Chartres. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat. 48, 36. N.

Espinal, a conſiderable town of Lorrain, near the mountain of Voſge, with an abbey of canoneſſes, who are all noble. It is remarkable for the paper-works near it. The fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, 35 miles S. E. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 48. 9. N.

* Espinosa, the name of two ſmall iſlands of Spain, the one in Biſcay, and the other in Old Caſtile.

Esseck, a conſiderable trading town in Hungary, in Sclavonia, in the county of Walpon, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a magnificent bridge over the marſhes, 8865 geometrical paces in length, and 15 in breadth. It is a difficult paſs, and there have been ſeveral battles fought here, between the Turks and Chriſtians. There are towers built on the bridge, a quarter of a mile diſtant from each other, and it is handſomely raiſed on each ſide. There are trees in all the ſtreets of the town, which was taken from the Turks by the Imperialiſts in 1687, ſince which time it has continued in the hands of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Drave, 80 miles W. by N. of Belgrade, and 175 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 19. 58. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

Essen, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, formerly free and imperial, but now ſubject to the abbeſs of Eſſen; eight miles E. of Duiſburg, and 14 N. of Dorſten. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* Essequebia, a rich and conſiderable country of Guiana, in S. America; its borders are inhabited by ſavages, who are great drunkards, and both men and women go ſtark naked.

Essex, an Engliſh county, 44 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, bounded on the S. by the river Thames, on the W. by Hertfordſhire and Middleſex, on the N. by Cambridgeſhire and Suffolk, and on the E. by the ſea. It contains 24,600 houſes, 208,800 inhabitants, 415 pariſhes, and 27 market-towns; the productions are corn, fiſh, fowls, cloth, ſtuffs, hops, oyſters, and ſaffron, which laſt is the beſt in the world. The rivers, beſides the Thames, are, the Stour, the Lee, the Coln, the Ghelmer, the Crouch, and the Roden. The air in the inland parts is healthy, but in the marſhes, near the ſea, produces agues, particularly in the hundreds. It ſends eight members to parliament. The county town is Chelmsford, but Colcheſter is the largeſt and moſt famous.

* Estain, an ancient town of France, in the duchy of Bar, 15 miles N. E. of Verdun. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

Estampes, a conſiderable town of France, in Beauce, with the title of a duchy, ſeated on the river Juine, in a fertile country, 15 miles E. of Chartres, and 32 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

Estaples, a town in France, in Picardy, and in Boulonnois, not ſo conſiderable as it was formerly. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Canches, 12 miles S. of Boulogne, and 120 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

* Estapo, a ſtrong town of America, in New Spain, inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans; ſeated at the mouth of the river Tlaluc. Lon. 103. 5. W. lat. 17. 30. N.

* Estarke, an ancient town of Aſia, in Perſia, ſeated in a country abounding in wine and dates, 30 miles from Schiras.

* Estravayer, a handſome town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine caſtle; ſeated on the eaſtern banks of the lake of Neufchatel. Lon. 6. 56. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

Este, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Vicenza, and 15 S. W. of Padua. Lon. 11, 44. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

Estella, an epiſcopal town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and capital of a territory of the ſame name; ſeated on the river Ega, 15 miles W. of Pampeluna, and 25 N. of Calahorra. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 42. 40. N.

Estepa, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with an ancient caſtle, ſtanding on a mountain; 15 miles S. of Eciga, and 62 N. by W. of Malaga. Lon. 4. 19. W. lat. 37. 16. N.

Estona, a province of the Ruſſian empire, lying to the Eaſt of the Baltick Sea. It is bounded on the N. by the gulph of Finland, on the E. by Ingria, and on the S. by Livonia; has the title

of a duchy, and was confirmed to Ruſſia by the treaty of Neuſtadt.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Spain, about 175 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Leon and Old Caſtile, on the E. by New Caſtile, on the S. by Andaluſia, and on the W. by Portugal. It abounds in corn, wine, and fruits; but the air is bad for ſtrangers, on account of the exceſſive heat. It now makes a part of New Caſtile.

ESTRAMADURA, a province of Portugal, lying about the mouth of the river Tajo, bounded on the N. by the province of Beira, on the E. and S. by Alentejo, and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. It abounds in wine, excellent oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were firſt planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China oranges. Liſbon is the capital town, and of all Portugal.

ESTREMOS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, divided into two parts, the high town, and the low: the high is commanded by a citadel, built on the top of a hill, ſtrongly fortified, and ſurrounded by a large ditch. All the houſes are white, and the principal are adorned with fine marble pillars. There is alſo a tower of the ſame marble, ſo finely poliſhed, that it glitters greatly when the ſun ſhines upon it. The lower town is the neweſt, and in it is a large ſquare, in the middle of which is a baſon. They make a ſort of earthen ware here, greatly eſteemed in many places for its beauty and fine ſmell. The Portugueſe gained a complete victory over Don John of Auſtria near this place, in 1663. It is ſeated on the river Tera, which falls into the Tajo, 15 miles W. of Badajoz, and 75 E. of Liſbon. Lon. 7. 16. W. lat. 38. 44. N.

* ESTUQUE, a province of Africa, in Biledulgerid, inhabited by the Beriberies.

ESWEGEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Heſſe-Caſſel, 25 miles S. E. of Caſſel. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

ETHIOPIA, a country of Africa, which contains the greateſt part of it, and is divided into the upper and lower, including a great number of ſtates and kingdoms, which are now better known than formerly, and therefore there is no occaſion to continue this old diſtinction. Each country will be deſcribed in its proper place, at leaſt as far as they have been diſcovered.

* ETIENNE, ST. a conſiderable town of France, in Forez, remarkable for its manufactories in iron and ſteel, for the tempering of which the water of the brook Furenz, on which it is ſeated, is extremely good. It is 22 miles S. E. of Fiers, and 360 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

* ETLINGEN, an ancient town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the margravate of Baden-Dourlach; three miles S. of Dourlach, and ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Wirim and Entz. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

ETNA, MOUNT, the name of a volcano, now called Gibel by the inhabitants. It is one of the moſt celebrated mountains in Europe, and the higheſt in Sicily, ſeated in the Val-di-Demona, 10 miles W. of Catania. It is well cultivated all round the foot, and covered with vines on the S. ſide; but on the N. there is nothing but large foreſts. The top is always covered with ſnow, though it never ceaſes to ſmoke, and often ſends forth flames. The cinders, which are thrown out in ſmall quantities, ſerve for manure to the adjacent lands, but a large torrent does a great deal of miſchief. There are new openings made, from time to time, with ſuch a great noiſe, that the inhabitants are put into terrible frights. The greateſt eruptions known of late, happened in the years 1536, 1554, 1566, 1579, 1669, and 1693; which laſt was very terrible, and attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania in a moment, and buried 18,000 perſons in its ruins. This mountain is 63 miles in circumference at the foot.

EU, a ſea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a handſome ſquare. The principal trade is in ſerges and lace. It is ſeated in a valley on the river Brele, 15 miles N. E. of Dieppe, and 20 N. of Neuf-Chattel. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 50. 3. N.

EVAUX, a town of France, in the Bourbonnois, on the confines of Marche, 20 miles from Mount-Louſon. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 46. 13. N.

EVERDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, ſeated on the S. ſide of the Danube, 12 miles W. of Lintz. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 48. 19. N.

EVERSHOT, a town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Fridays; 12 miles N. W. of Dorcheſter, and 129 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 55. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

* EVERSLEY, a village in Hampſhire, eight miles N. of Farnham.

EVESHAM, or EVESHOLM, a town of

Worceſterſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on a hill, which riſes with a gradual aſcent from the river Avon, which almoſt ſurrounds it, and over which it has a ſtone bridge. It was formerly noted for its abbey, and ſtill contains three pariſh churches, ſends two members to parliament, and either had or has a conſiderable manufacture of ſtockings. The market is pretty large for corn, cattle, and proviſions. It gives name to an adjacent vale, remarkable for producing plenty of fine corn. It is 14 miles S. E. of Worceſter, and 95 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

EUGUBIO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Urbino; 35 miles S. of Urbino, and 87 N. of Rome. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

EVIAN, a town of Savoy, in the Chablais, ſeated on the S. ſide of the lake of Geneva, 22 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 10 S. of Lauſanne. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 46. 21. N.

* EVOLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with the title of a principality. It is 12 miles E. of Salerno. Lon. 15. 16. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

EVORA, a conſiderable town of Portugal, and capital of Alentejo, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is ſeated almoſt in the heart of the province, in a country, though a little unequal, yet very pleaſant, ſurrounded on all ſides with mountains, and planted with large trees of divers ſorts. It is very well fortified. It is 65 miles E. by S. of Liſbon, and 45 S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 38. 30. N.

* EVORA-DE-MONTE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo; 35 miles from Eboia, and eight from Eſtremos.

EUPHEMIA, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria; ſeated on a bay of the ſea, 50 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 38. 44. N.

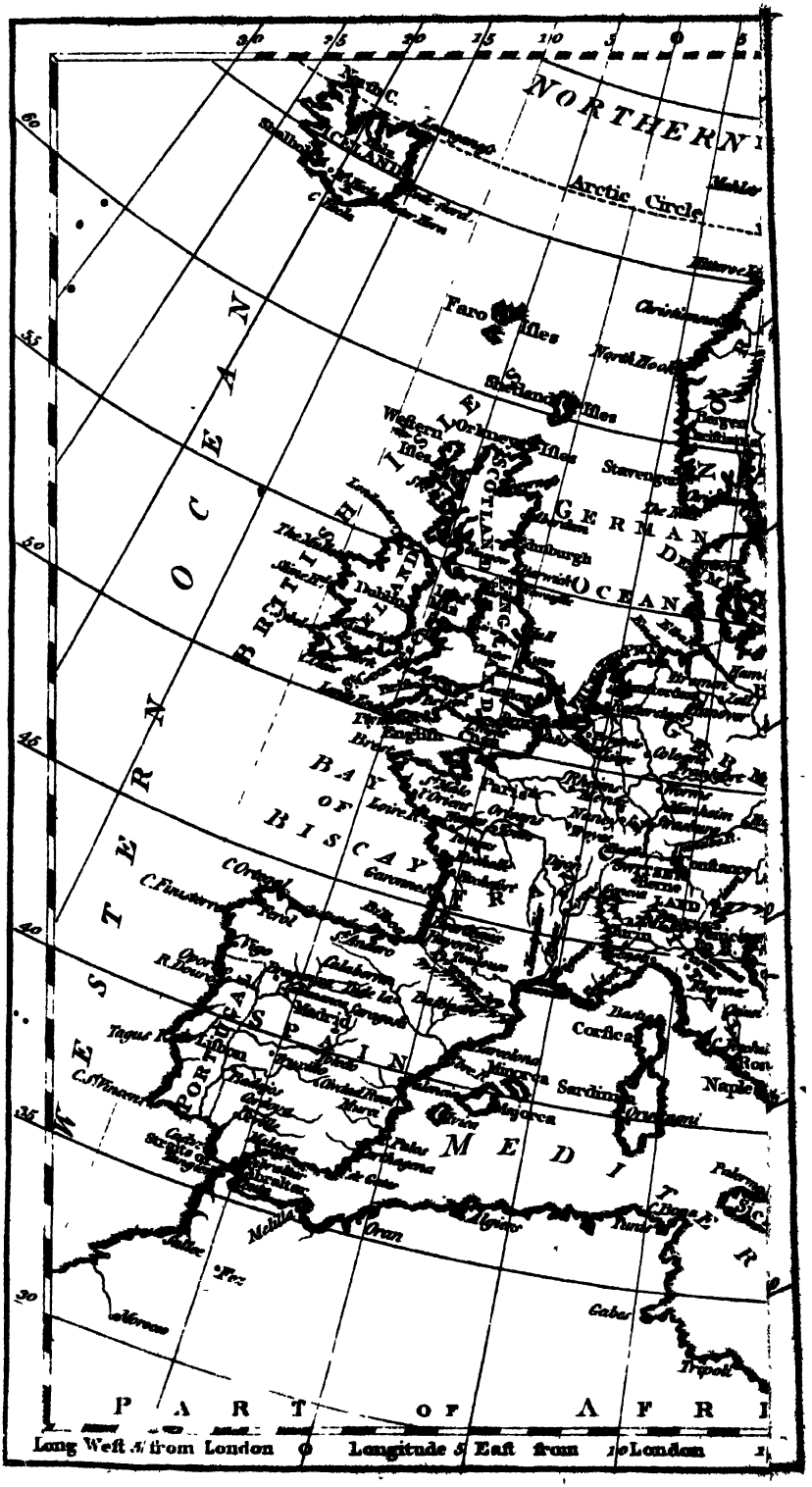
EUPHRATES, one of the moſt celebrated rivers in the world, and the principal of Turky in Aſia. It has its riſe about a day's journey from Erzerum; and another ſource about two days journey from the ſame place. They both lie to the eaſtward, on high mountains covered with ſnow almoſt the year round. The plain of Erzerum is incloſed between two fine ſtreams, which, when united, are called the Euphrates, or the Frat. After their junction, three days journey from Erzerum, it begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is ſo rocky, that the navigation is not ſafe. At firſt it runs S S W. then S. till it approaches neareſt to Aleppo; when it turns S. E. till it reaches Rakka. It afterwards turns more to the S. till it comes to Meſhed; and then paſſes S. E. again by Anna, Hit, Cubeſſa, and Felugia; and, not far from thence, viſits the ſpot where Old Babylon ſtood. It then fetches a compaſs like a bow, till it runs E. and unites with the Tigris; and ſtill retaining its old name, runs down to Buſſarah, and thence into the gulph of Perſia, about 50 miles below it. It firſt divides Armenia from Natolia; then Syria from Diarbeck; after which it runs through the Irac Arabi till it meets with the Tigris. It is alſo the N. eaſtern boundary of the great Deſert of Arabia.

* EURE, a river of France, which riſes in Perche, and in the foreſt of Logny. It falls into the Seine, a little above Pont-de-Arche, and is navigable for boats.

EVREUX, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is a handſome ſtructure; and the trade conſiſts in corn, linen, and woollen cloth. It is ſeated on the river Iton, 25 miles S. of Rouen, and 55 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 14. E. lat. 49. 1. N.

EURIPUS. See NEGROPONT.

* EUROPE, called by the people of Aſia Frankiſtan, is one of the three general parts of our continent, and one of the four of the habitable world. It is bounded on the N. by the frozen or icy ſea, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the W. by the weſtern and northern ocean, and on the E. by Aſia. It lies between 9. 37. W. 72. 25. E. lon. and between 35 and 72 degrees of N. lat, though it does not fill up all that ſpace. From Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the river Oby, it is near 3,600 miles in length; and from Cape Matapatam in the Morea, to the N. Cape in Lapland, it is about 2,200 miles in breadth. It is much leſs than either Aſia or Africa, but ſurpaſſes them in many particulars; and is entirely within the temperate zone, except a ſmall part of Norway and Muſcovy; ſo that there is neither the exceſſive heat, nor the inſupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent. It does not abound in gold and ſilver mines, much leſs in precious ſtones; it produces neither ſugar nor ſpices;


NORTHERN
OCEAN
Arctic Circle
Faro Isles
Shetland Isles
Western Isles
Orkney Isles
GERMAN OCEAN
BRITISH
BAY OF BISCAY
WESTERN
OCEAN
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
MEDITERRANEAN
Corsica
Sardinia
Naples
Majorca
Minorca
Iviza
Algiers
Oran
Fez
Tripoli
Gabes
Tagus R.
Lisbon
Madrid
Seville
Gibraltar
Malaga
Carthagena
Alicant
Valentia
Barcelona
Toulon
Genoa
Leghorn
Rome
Civita Vecchia
Ancona
Venice
Trieste
Dublin
Edinburgh
Liverpool
London
Paris
Brest
Bordeaux
Nantes
Rochelle
Orleans
Loire R.
Rhine R.
Hamburgh
Amsterdam
Rotterdam
Ostend
Calais
Dover
Portsmouth
Plymouth
Bristol
Milford Haven
Yarmouth
Hull
Newcastle
Edinburgh
Stavanger
Christiansand
North Foreland
Malin Head
Cape Finisterre
Cape St Vincent
Cape Tenez
Cape Bona
Cape Spartel
Mogadore
Tetuan
Malta
Mount Etna
Sicily
Sardinia
Corsica
Majorca
Minorca
Iviza
Algiers
Oran
Fez
Tripoli
Gabes
Tagus R.
Lisbon
Madrid
Seville
Gibraltar
Malaga
Carthagena
Alicant
Valentia
Barcelona
Toulon
Genoa
Leghorn
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Milford Haven
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Edinburgh
Stavanger
Christiansand
North Foreland
Malin Head
Cape Finisterre
Cape St Vincent
Cape Tenez
Cape Bona
Cape Spartel
Mogadore
Tetuan
Malta
Mount Etna
Sicily
PART OF AFRICA
60
55
50
45
40
35
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20
15
10
5
0
5
Long West from London
Longitude East from London

ſpices; nor does it nouriſh jackals, hyænas, lynxes, leopards, tigers, lions, rhinoceroſes, elephants, dromedaries, camels, or crocodiles; but it produces corn, wine, fruits, ſheep, oxen, horſes, and all other neceſſaries of life. Beſides, it is much more populous, and better cultivated, than either Aſia or Africa. It is fuller of villages, towns, and cities, and the buildings are more ſtrong, elegant and commodious, generally ſpeaking, than in the two former. The inhabitants are all whites, and, for the moſt part, much better made than the Africans, or even the Aſiatics. With regard to arts and ſciences, there is no manner of compariſon; nor yet in trade, navigation, and war. They are more civilized, prudent, ſociable, and generous; and conſequently are neither ſavage nor cruel, unleſs ſpurred on by the miſtaken principles of religion. Whereas in Aſia and Africa, there are people who make robbery a profeſſion, and live by pillaging merchants and others. With reſpect to the diviſion of Europe, it contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great-Britain and Ireland, Muſcovy, France, Germany, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and Turky in Europe, beſides ſeveral ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean, and elſewhere. There are three emperors; namely, of Germany, Muſcovy, and Turky, which laſt is commonly called the Grand Seignior. The Pope is an eccleſiaſtical prince, and yet has ſeveral territories under his dominion. The kings are thoſe of Great-Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Pruſſia, Denmark, Sweden, Sardinia, Hungary, and the Two Sicilies. Beſides, there is an Archduke of Auſtria, and a Great Duke of Tuſcany. There are four conſiderable republics; namely, Venice, the States of Holland, the Swiſs Cantons, and the republic of Genoa. There are four leſs, viz. of Geneva, Lucca, San Marino, and Raguſa. The languages are, the Latin, of which the Italian, French, and Spaniſh, are dialects; the Teutonic, from which proceed thoſe of Germany, Flanders, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and England; the Sclavonian, which reigns (though in diſguiſe) in Poland, Muſcovy, Bohemia, and a great part of Turky in Europe; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, and Lapland. Beſides theſe, there are the Greek, and ſeveral others. The principal rivers are the Danube and the Rhine, in Germany; the Wolga and Dwina, in the Ruſſian empire; the Loire, in France; and the Severn and Thames, in England. The chief lakes are thoſe of Conſtance, in Germany; of Geneva and Guarda, in Italy; the Wener, in Sweden; and of Ladoga and Onega, in Ruſſia. The chief mountains are, the Pyrenean, in Spain; the Alps, in Italy; the Dofrin hills, in Sweden; the Grapach hills, in Hungary; and ſome of the mountains in Wales. The religions of Europe are the Jewiſh and the Chriſtian; divided into the Greek, Romiſh, and Proteſtant churches; as alſo the Mahometan.

EUSTATIA, ST. one of the leaſt Caribbe iſlands in America, which properly is nothing but a mountain in the form of a ſugar-loaf, whoſe top is hollow. It is ſtrong by ſituation, and has a good fort. It lies to the N. W. of St. Chriſtopher's, and to the S. E. of Saba, and belongs to the Dutch, from whom it was taken by Admiral Rodney, in the courſe of the laſt war; but was ſoon afterwards retaken by the French, in a manner that did no honour to the Britiſh governor. Lon. 63. 5. W. lat. 17. 29. N.

* EUSUGAGUEN, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. The inhabitants are the moſt brutal of all Barbary, and their trade conſiſts in wax and honey.

* EUTIM, a town of Germany, in Holſtein, with a caſtle, where the biſhops of Lubeck have their reſidence. It is ſeven miles from Lubeck, and three from Keil.

EUXINE SEA. See BLACK SEA.

* EWEL, a town in Surry, with a market on Thurſdays. It is 10 miles N. E. by N. of Darking, and 13. S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

EWHURST, a village in Surrey, near Okeley, on the borders of Suſſex. It has its name from the abundance of yew trees that formerly grew there.

EXETER, a city of Devonſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Fridays. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the top of an eaſy aſcent, on the banks of the river Ex, from whence it took its name, and over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge. It is a mile and a half in circumference about the walls and ditches, and, with its ſuburbs, contains 15 parith churches, and four chapels of eaſe, beſides the cathedral, it being a biſhop's ſee. It ſuffered greatly in the civil wars, the river was choked up with [illegible]

has the title of an earldom, and is ſtill in a flouriſhing condition, driving a good trade. Here are ſeveral ſtreets well paved, and a large manufactory of ſerges, druggets, long ells, duroys, and ſagathys. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. It is 68 miles S. W. of Briſtol, and 173 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 50. 44. N.

EXIGA. See ECYA.

EXILLES, a ſtrong fort on the frontiers of Piedmont, in Italy, and the Brianzonnois. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1708, but reſtored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is an important paſſage, which leads from Brianzon to Suza; ſix miles W. of Suza, and 40 N. E. of Embrun. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 45. 21. N.

EXMINSTER, a village in Devonſhire, on the river Ex, three miles from Exeter. It lies ſo low towards the coaſt, that it is much ſubject to agues.

EXE, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is a watery ſituation, is a pretty large place, and has a handſome church, with the ruins of a caſtle, and of an ancient Benedictine abbey. The women are employed in making bone-lace. It ſends two members to parliament; and is 20 miles N. of Ipſwich, and 91 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

EYNDHOVEN, a ſmall handſome town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, ſeated on the river Dommel, 13 miles S. E. of Bois-le-Duc, and 30 S. E. of Breda. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

EYRAC. See IRAC.

EYSENACH. See EISENACH.

* EZAGUEN, a rich and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat; ſeated in a fertile country, 57 miles from Fez.

* EZERO, a town of Theſſaly, in Greece, formerly a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on a ſmall lake of the ſame name, between the gulph of Armiro and town of Lariſſa.

* EZZAB, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, which produces excellent ſaffron.

F.

* FABRIANO, a handſome town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marche of Ancona, famous for its good paper. It is 25 miles N. E. of Foligni, and 40 W. of Macerata. Lon. 12. 32. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

FAENZA, or FAYENCE, an ancient town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in Romania, with a biſhop's ſee. It is famous for its fine earthen-ware, which was here invented; is ſeated on the river Amona, 12 miles S. W. of Ravenna, and nine S. E. of Imoli. Lon. 11. 56. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

* FAHLUN, or COPPERBERG, a large town of Sweden, and principal of Dalicarlia. The ſtreets are as ſtraight as a line; and there are two ſquares, of which one is large and regular. To the left of this is a ſpacious church, with a very high ſteeple, covered with copper, and the gates of bronze. It is famous for its mines of copper; is 50 miles W. of Grevali, and 30 N. W. of Hedemora. Lon. 16. 42. E. lat. 60. 34. N.

FAIRFIELD, a town of Connecticut, one of the United Provinces of N. America, ſeated near the ſea-coaſt, 100 miles S. W. of Boſton. Lon. 73. 30. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

FAIRFORD, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. The church was built for the ſake of the glaſs, taken in a ſhip going to Rome. It has 28 large windows, curiouſly painted with ſcripture hiſtories, in extreme beautiful colours, and deſigned by the famous Albert Durer. It is 25 miles S. E. of Glouceſter, and 80 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

FAISANS, or PHESANTS, an iſle formed by the river Bidaſſoa, which ſeparates France from Spain; is famous for the treaties concluded here between France and Spain, it having been looked upon as a neutral place. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 43. 20. N.

FAKENHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſituated on a hill, and has one church, a quakers meeting, and about 300 houſes, with pretty good ſtreets well paved. The people amount to about 1000. It is 20 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 110 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 58. E. lat. 52. 53. N.

FALAISE, a handſome town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a caſtle, and one of the fineſt towers in France. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of William the Conqueror, according to the opinion of moſt; though ſome ſay Arlotte, his mother, was born here. It carries on a good trade in ſerges, linen-cloths and lace; ſeated on the river Ante, 20 miles

miles S. E. of Caen, and 115 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 48. 53. N.

FALCZIN, a town of Turky in Europe, where a battle was fought, and a peace made, between the Turks and Ruſſians in 1711. Long. 27. 0. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

FALKENBERG, a maritime town of Sweden, in Haland, ſeated on the Baltick Sea; 17 miles N. W. of Helmſtadt. Lon. 12. 90. E. lat. 56. 52. N.

FALKENBURG, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the New Marche of Brandenburg, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Traje, 46 miles S. of Colburg, and 60 E. of Stetin. Lon. 15. 58. E. lat. 53. 35. N.

* FALKENSTEIN, a county of Germany, contiguous to that of Bitche, lying on the confines of Lower Alſace. It belongs to the duchy of Lorrain.

FALKINGHAM, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is 18 miles W. by S. of Boſton, and 104 N. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

FALKIRK, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling. In the month of October a great fair is held here, called Falkirk-Tryſt, for Highland cattle; and noted for being the place where the rebels defeated the king's forces, on January 17, 1746. It is nine miles S. of Stirling. Lon. 4. 58. W. lat. 55. 57. N.

FALKLAND, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, in which is a palace built by ſome of the kings of Scotland. It is ſeated in a fertile country, 20 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat 56. 18. N.

* FALKLAND ISLANDS are ſituated near the ſtraits of Magellan, in South America. Lon. 60. W. lat. 52. S. They were firſt diſcovered by Sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594; and in the year 1764, the late Lord Egmont, then firſt lord of the Admiralty, ſent Commodore Byron to take poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands, in the name of his Britannic Majeſty. The commodore ſucceeded in gaining a ſettlement on a part, which he called Port Egmont. Though this was then thought to be a very valuable acquiſition, yet the Engliſh totally deſerted it on the 22d of May, 1774, owing to ſome applications from the Spaniſh court, who were uneaſy at having the Britiſh flag flying ſo near their American ſettlements.

FALMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Cornwall, with a market on Thurſdays. It is now large to what it was formerly; for, about 180 years ago, there were not more than two or three houſes; but it is now governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and a town-clerk, and gives title to a viſcount; is a place of good trade, and reſorted to by ſhips; the inhabitants alſo have ſhips of their own. The harbour is ſo large, that 100 ſail may ſafely ride at anchor at a time; and thoſe of the greateſt burthen come up to the key. The entrance is well defended by Pendennis caſtle, and two forts. The town has one church, and about 300 houſes; conſiſts chiefly of one paved ſtreet, pretty broad, and about three quarters of a mile in length. It is 10 miles S. of Truro, and 268 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 57. W. lat. 50. 8. N.

* FALSE BAY lies to the eaſtward of the Cape of Good Hope, and is frequented by veſſels during the prevalence of the north-weſterly winds, which begin to exert their influence in May, and render it dangerous to remain in Table Bay. It is terminated to the eaſtward by False Cape, and to the weſtward by the Cape of Good Hope, and is 18 miles wide at its entrance.

FALSTER, a little iſland of Denmark, lying near the entrance of the Baltick Sea, between the iſlands of Zealand, Laland, and Mona. Nykoping is the capital town.

FAMAGUSTA, a town of Turky in Aſia, and in the iſland of Cyprus, with a Greek biſhop's ſee. It had a good harbour, defended by two forts over-againſt each other, but now almoſt choked up. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians, after ſix months ſiege, when they ſlead the Venetian governor alive, beſides murdering the inhabitants in cold blood, though they ſurrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 miles N. E. of Nicoſia. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat. 35. 10. N.

FAMINE PORT, a fortreſs ſeated on the N. E. coaſt of the Straits of Magellan, in S. America. Here the Spaniſh garriſon periſhed for want; ſince which time it has been neglected. Lon. 70. 20. W. lat. 55. 44. S.

FANANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, ſeated 25 miles S. of Modena. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

FANO, an ancient and handſome town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. Here is an ancient triumphal arch, handſome churches, and fine palaces. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, eight miles S. E. of Peſaro, and 20 E. of Urbino. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

* FANTIN, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, where the Engliſh and Dutch have forts. The chief man, whom the ſailors call a king, is named the BRAFFO, in the language of the negroes. The native inhabitants are a very troubleſome people, both to the Engliſh and the Dutch. It is a populous diſtrict, and very rich in gold, ſlaves, and all ſorts of neceſſaries, eſpecially corn, which they ſell to the ſhips. The inland inhabitants, beſides trading, are employed in tilling the ground, and drawing palm-wine, which is much better and ſtronger than that in other parts of the coaſt. The principal town, or village, has the ſame name.

FARE OF MESSINA, the ſtrait between Italy and Sicily, remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow every ſix hours, with a great deal of rapidity, though it is but ſeven miles over.

FAREHAM, a town of Hampſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is 12 miles E. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

* FARELLONS, an iſland of Africa, in Negroeland, 15 miles in length, where there is plenty of fruits and elephants. Lon. 12. 30. W. lat. 6. 48. N.

FAREWELL CAPE, the moſt ſouthern promontory of Greenland, lying at the entrance of Davis's Strait. Lon. 42. 37. W. lat. 59. 38. N.

* FARGEAU, an ancient town of France, in the dioceſe of Auxerre, and principal of the diſtrict of Puiſaye, with a ſtrong caſtle, and the title of a duchy; 10 miles S. E. of Briare, and 82 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 8. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

* FARLEY, a village in Staffordſhire, ſix miles N. of Uttoxeter.

FARLEY, a village near Baſingſtoke, in Hampſhire. Here is an hoſpital founded by Sir Stephen Fox, for twelve aged perſons of both ſexes.

* FARNHAM, a village in Dorſetſhire, 10 miles S. E. of Shaftſbury.

FARNHAM, a town in Surry, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the river Wye, and is a pretty good town, with a caſtle, ſeated on an eminence, where the biſhops of Winchester uſually reſide; but is now much decayed. The houſes are handſome, and the market large for wheat, oats, and barley. It is 12 miles W. of Guildford, and 39 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

* FARO, a cape, or promontory of the valley of Demona, in Sicily, at the entrance of the ſtrait between Italy and Sicily. It is ſo called for having had a faro, or light-houſe built upon it.

FARO, a town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, with a harbour, on the coaſt of the gulph of Cadiz, and with a biſhop's ſee. Alphonſo, king of Portugal, took it from the Moors, in 1249. It is 20 miles S. W. of Tavira, and 100 S. W. of Evora. Lon. 7. 48. W. lat. 36. 54. N.

FARRINGDON, a town of Berkſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated pretty high, not far from the river Thames, 18 miles W. of Oxford, and 50 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 51. 44. N.

FARS, or FARSISTAN, a province of Aſia, in Perſia, bounded on the E. by Kerman, on the N. by Iracagemi, on the W. by Khuſeſtan, and on the S. by the gulph of Buſſarah. This is one of the moſt fertile provinces of the kingdom, and is famous for its excellent wines, commonly called the Wines of Shyras, the capital of this province. Here are the ruins of Perſepolis, which perhaps are the moſt magnificent in the world.

* FARTACK, a town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, and in a kingdom of which it is the capital. Lon. 51. 25. E. lat. 15. 20. N.

* FAVAGNANA, a ſmall iſland of Italy, about 15 miles in compaſs; ſeated on the weſtern ſide of Sicily, with a fort called Fort St. Catharine. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 38. 16. N.

FAUQUEMONT, or VALKENBURG, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, taken by the French in 1672. It is ſeated on the river Gueul, ſeven miles E. of Maeſtricht, and 22 W. of Juliers. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

* FAUSSIGNY, a province of Savoy, in the Alps, with the title of a barony. Clauſay is the capital town.

* FAYENCE, a town of France, in Provence, near the river Biaſon; 19 miles from Graſſe, and 15 N. E. of Frejus. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

FE, ST. See SANTA-FE.

FE, ST. DE-BAGOTA. See SANTA-FE-DE-BAGOTA.

* FECKINGHAM, a village in Worceſterſhire, ſeven miles S. E. of Bromſgrove.

FELDKIRK, an handſome town of Germany, and capital of a county of the ſame name, in Tyrol. It is a trading town, and has a great many privileges; is ſeated on the river Ill, near the Rhine, 15 miles

25 miles E. of Appenzell, and 40 S. E. of Conſtance. Lon. 9. 49. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* FELIEU DE QUIXOLO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a harbour, and a caſtle. It lies on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea.

* FELIN, a town of Livonia, in Eſtonia, belonging to Sweden; ſeated on the river Felin, 25 miles E. of Pernau, and 62 S. E. of Revel. Lon. 24. 5. E. lat. 58. 22. N.

FELTRI, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the Marca, or Marche of Trevigiano, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name; ſeated on the river Aſona, 40 miles N. of Padua, and 40 N. W. of Venice. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 46. 3. N.

FEMEREN, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, three miles from the coaſt of Holſtein, and ſubject to the duke of that name. It is fertile in corn and paſtures.

* FENESTRANGE, a town of Lorrain, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Sarre, 20 miles from Marſal, and 25 S. of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7. 1. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

FENESTRELLE, a town and fort of Italy, in Piedmont, and valley of the Vaudois. It is a ſtrong place, and was taken by the duke of Savoy from the French in 1708, and ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht, 18 miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 21. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

* FENNY-STRATFORD, a thoroughfare town in Buckinghamſhire, two furlongs in length, and full of inns. It has a market on Mondays, and is 16 miles N. W. of Dunſtable, and 45 N. W. of London.

* FENOULIDES, a ſmall territory of France, in Lower Languedoc, and dioceſe of Alet.

FERABATH, a handſome and agreeable town of Aſia, in Perſia, among the mountains which bound the Caſpian Sea to the S. and 12 miles from it. Shah-Abbas often paſſed his winters here; it is 140 miles N. E. of Gilan. Lon. 53. 21. E. lat. 37. 14. N. There is a town called Farabad, a mile and a half from Iſpahan, which was taken by the Aſghans in the late troubles. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Zenderoad, on the ſide of which it extends almoſt three miles. It was built by Shah-Abbas, who brought the Armenians here from the former town, after they had revolted from the Turks.

FERDEN, or VERDEN, a conſiderable town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſubject to the elector of Hanover, to whom it was ceded by the Danes in 1712, who had taken it from the Swedes. It is ſeated on the river Aller, near the Weſer, 25 miles S. E. of Bremen, and 50 N. by W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 28. E. lat. 52. 56. N.

FERE, a town of France, in Picardy, famous for its powder-mill, and ſchool of matroſſes. The fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the rivers Serre and Oiſe, 20 miles N. of Soiſſons, and 75 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

FERE-CHAMPANOIS, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles N. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

FERENTINO, or FIORENTO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the State of the Church, and in the Campagna of Rome; ſeated on a mountain, eight miles S. E. of Agnagni, and 44 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 27. E. lat. 41. 46. N.

FERMANAGH, a county in Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 38 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the counties of Donegal and Tyrone, on the E. by another part of Tyrone and Monaghan, on the S. by Cavan and Letrim, and on the W. by another part of Letrim and the ocean. It contains 5478 houſes, 19 pariſhes, eight baronies, and one borough, and ſends four members to parliament. Iniſkilling is the capital town.

FERMO, an ancient and ſtrong town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in the Marca, or Marche of Ancona, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the gulph of Venice, 17 miles S. E. of Macerata, and 100 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

FERNANDES, JUAN, a little uninhabited iſland of the S. Sea, reckoned to be in S. America, and province of Chili. Admiral Anſon landed here in 1741; and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, lived here four years and four months alone, till he was taken up by an Engliſh ſhip which paſſed that way.

FERNANDO DA NORONHA, an iſland near the coaſt of Brazil, belonging to the Portugueſe. Though mountainous, it is well wooded and fertile. Lon. 32. 33. W. lat. 3. 56. S.

FERRARA, a large, handſome, and famous town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in the territory of the church, with a biſhop's ſee. It has a magni-

magnificent ſquare, ſuperb churches, and a ſtrong citadel, but is not ſo conſiderable as it was formerly. It is ſeated near the river Po, 25 miles N. E. of Bologna, and 70 N. by E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 44. 54. N.

* FERRARA, the duchy of, or the FERRARESE, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the N. by the Polcſino de Rovigo, on the W. by the duchy of Mantua, on the S. by the Bologneſe and Proper Romagna, and on the E. by the gulph of Venice. It had its own dukes till 1597, when Pope Clement VIII. re-united it to the apoſtolic chamber. Since that time it lies almoſt all uncultivated, though it was a very good country, and one of the fineſt in Italy. The air is unwholeſome, on account of the marſhes, and the inhabitants are too thin to drain them. Ferrara is the capital town.

* FERRENDINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, with the title of a duchy. It is near the river Baſianto, 25 miles S. W. of Matera, and 25 S. E. of Cirenza. Lon. 16. 34. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

* FERRETE, or PFITTH, a town of France, in Suntgau, and the chief place of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with a caſtle under the town. It has been ſubject to the French ever ſince 1648, and is ſeated in a very fertile country, 10 miles S. W. of Baſil, and 25 E. of Montbelliard. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

FERRO, one of the Canary Iſles, remarkable only from this circumſtance, that ſeveral geographers have reckoned their firſt meridian from its weſternmoſt extremity. It lies in 27. 47. N. lat. 17. 41. W. lon. from London. See CANARY ISLES.

FERROL, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a famous harbour, not only one of the beſt in Spain, but even of all Europe; for here the veſſels lie ſafe from all winds, and here the Spaniſh ſquadrons frequently ſecure themſelves in time of war, and the privateers carry in their prizes. It is ſeated on a bay of the Atlantic Ocean, 20 miles N. E. of the Groyne, and 50 N. of Compoſtella. Lon. 8. 4. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

* FERTE ALAIS, a town of the iſle of France, in the Gatinois, 18 miles S. of Paris, and eight N. E. of Eſtampes. Lon. 2. 27. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* FERTE-AUCOUT, a town of France, in Brie-Champinoiſe, ſeated on the river Marne, between Chateau Thierry and [illegible]. Lon. 3. 20. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* FERTE-BERNARD, a town of France, in the Main, ſeated on the river Huiſne, 20 miles from Mante. Lon. 0. 39. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

* FERTE-MILON, a town of the Iſle of France, with an ancient caſtle, 40 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 17. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

FERTE-SUR-AUBE, a town of France, in Champagne, 30 miles S. E. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 47. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

FESCAN, a conſiderable town of France, in Normandy, in the diſtrict of Caux, with a rich and celebrated Benedictine abbey It is ſeated near the ſea-ſhore of the Engliſh-channel, and has a harbour by which it carries on a conſiderable trade; is 30 miles S. W. of Dieppe, and 110 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 32. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

FETIPORE, a town of Aſia, in India, and in the province of Agra, where the Great Mogul has a palace. It is 25 miles W. of Agra. Lon. 76. 20. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

* FETU, a ſmall kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, about 10 miles in length, and as much in breadth. This country was formerly ſo powerful and populous, that their neighbours were in dread of it; but is now almoſt ruined, the inhabitants not being ſufficient to till the ground, though it is a very pleaſant and fertile country. It abounds in corn, cattle, palm wine, and oil, and is full of ſtraight paths, bordered with ſhady trees. The Dutch have a fort here.

FEVERSHAM, a town of Kent. It is ſeated on a creek of the river Medway, and much frequented by ſmall veſſels; it is large, well built, and inhabited by tradeſmen and inn-keepers. It is oppoſite to the iſle of Sheepy, and a member of the town and port of Dover. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 jurats, and two peace-officers. It has one large church built with ſtone, newly repaired, and contains about 1100 houſes, built with brick. The ſtreets are wide and paved, and the town contains about 6000 inhabitants. It has a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays; but no particular manufacture is carried on here. It is nine miles W. of Canterbury, and 48 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* FEUILLETIN, a town of France, in La Marche, on the confines of Bourbonnois, and in the election of Guerer.

FEURE, an ancient town of France, and capital of Forez, ſeated on the river Loire,

Loire, 25 miles S. E. of Rouane, and 23 S. W. of Lyons. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

FEXEM, a village of the biſhoprick of Liege, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in Germany, noted for a battle fought between the Germans and French in 1746. It is four miles W. of Urſet, and ſix N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 43. N.

* FEZ, a conſiderable kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, between the kingdoms of Algiers to the E. and Morocco to the S. it being in other parts ſurrounded by the ſea. It is about 125 miles in length, and much the ſame in breadth. The air is temperate and wholeſome, and the country full of mountains, particularly to the W. and S. where Mount Atlas lies. However, it is populous and fertile, producing citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raiſins, ſugar, honey, flax, cotton, pitch, and corn in abundance. The inhabitants breed camels, beeves, ſheep, and the fineſt horſes in Barbary. It is watered by ſeveral rivers and ſtreams, and the principal town is Fez.

FEZ, the capital town of Fez and Morocco, in Africa. It is an ancient, ſtrong, and one of the largeſt and moſt handſome cities in all Africa, compoſed, as it were, of three towns, called Beleyde, Old Fez, and New Fez. Old Fez is the moſt conſiderable, and contains about 80,000 inhabitants. The palaces are very magnificent, and there are 700 moſques, great and ſmall, 50 of which are very conſiderable, adorned with marble pillars, and other ornaments. The houſes are built of brick or ſtone, and adorned with moſaic work; thoſe of brick are adorned with glazing and colours, like Dutch tiles, and the wood work and cielings are carved, painted, and gilt; there is a court to every houſe, in which are ſquare marble baſons; the roofs are flat, and they ſleep thereon in the ſummer-time. Here are two colleges for ſtudents, finely built with marble and paintings; one of theſe has a hundred rooms, and the ſides are adorned with marble pillars of various colours, whoſe capitals are gilt, and the roof glitters with gold, azure, and purple. Here are many hoſpitals, and above 100 public baths, many of which are ſtately ſtructures. All the trades live in a part of the city by themſelves, and the bazar or exchange, full of all ſorts of rich merchandizes, is itſelf as large as a ſmall town. The gardens are exceedingly beautiful, and full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and ſhrubs, ſo that the city, in general, is a ſort of terreſtrial paradiſe. The inhabitants are clothed like other Turks, and the ladies dreſs is very expenſive in the winter; but, in the ſummer, they wear nothing but a ſhift. It is the center of the trade of this empire, and from hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying with them ready-made garments, abundance of Cordovan leather, indigo, cochineal, and oſtrich feathers, for which they bring in return ſilks, muſlins, and drugs. Other caravans go to Negroland, particularly to Tambuto, and the river Niger; one of which conſiſts of 20,000 men. They travel over ſuch dry barren deſerts, that every other camel carries water. Their commodities are ſalt, cowries, wrought ſilk, Britiſh cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Here are a great number of Jews, who have handſome ſynagogues, but the bulk of the inhabitants are Moors, of a tawny complexion; there are alſo a great number of blacks. It is 160 miles S. of Gibraltar, and 250 N. E. of Morocco. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

* FIANO, a town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, ſeated on the river Tiber, 15 miles N. of Rome.

* FIANONA, a town belonging to the republick of Venice, in the peninſula of Iſtria, 17 miles N. of Pola, ſeated on the gulph of Carnero, at the mouth of the river Arſia.

FIASCONE, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the territory of the church, remarkable for its fine muſcadine wines; ſeated on a mountain near the lake Bolſena, 12 miles N. W. of Viterbo, and 12 S. of Orvieto. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 42. 34. N.

* FICARI, a town of Corſica, in the Mediterranean Sea, ſeated on the S. coaſt of the iſland, 22 miles W. of Bonifacio, and at the mouth of a river of the ſame name.

FICHERULOLO, a fortified town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, ſeated on the river Po, on the frontiers of Mantua, 12 miles above Ferrara. There is a canal from the above river to Tartaro. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

FIDA. See WHIDAW.

* FIERANZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 10 miles S. E. of Placentia. Lon. 9. 44. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

FIEZOLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Florentino, with a biſhop's ſee and a handſome palace; five miles N. E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 43. 49. N.

FIFE,

FIFE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Tay and Strathern, on the E. by the German Sea, on the S. by the Frith of Forth, and on the W. by Kinross. The land is as good, and as well peopled as any in Scotland; and the two principal rivers are, the Leven, and the Eden. It sends 4 members to parliament.

FIGEAC, a town of France in Guienne, and in Quercy, with a rich Benedictine abbey; seated on the river Selle, 22 miles E. of Cahors, and 270 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 44. 32. N.

* FIGUEIRO DOS-VINHOS, a town of Portugal in Estramadura, seated among the mountains, near the river Zizere, and remarkable for its excellent vineyards, which produce excellent wine. It is 22 miles N. of Tomar and 27 S. S. E. of Coimbra. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 39. 49. N.

FIGUERA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 10 miles W. of Rosea. Lon. 2. 46. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

* FILLECK, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novogorod, whose fortifications are demolished. It was taken by the Turks in 1554, but retaken by the Christians; and the malecontents of Hungary got possession of it in 1682. It is seated on the river Ipol, 20 miles from Agria. Lon. 19. 8. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

* FILLENGHAM, a village in Lincolnshire, seven miles N. of Lincoln.

FINAL, a town of Italy, on the western coast of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. It was sold to the Genoese by the emperor Charles VI. in 1713; and is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 30 miles S. E. of Coni, and 30 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 44. 14. N.

* FINALE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, which has several times been taken and retaken. It is seated on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 miles N.E. of Modena, and 12 S. E. of Mirandola. Lon. 11. 25. E. lat. 44. 46. N.

FINISTERRE, the most western cape, not only of Galicia in Spain, but also of Europe. It was thought once to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the end of the world. Lon. 9. 12. W. lat. 42. 32. N.

FINLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W. by the gulph of Bothnia; on the E. by Russia; on the S. by the gulph of Finland, and Ingria; and on the N. by Bothnia and Lapland. There are a great many lakes and marshes, and yet it produces a great deal of corn, and pastures which feed numbers of cattle. The inhabitants differ from the Swedes both in their manners and language. It has the title of a great duchy, and comprehends six parts, called Proper Finland, Cujavia-Tavastland, Nyland, Savoland, and Carelia. Abo is the capital town. The greatest part of this province was first conquered by, and then ceded to Russia. The gulph of Finland is 225 miles in length.

* FINMARK, a port of Danish Lapland, and of the government of Wardhus.

* FIONDA, an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia, seated on the gulph of Satalia, with a bishop's see; 25 miles S. W. of Satalia. Lon. 30. 57 E. lat. 36. 45. N.

FIORENTINO. See FERENTINO.

* FIERENZO, ST. a sea-port town of the island of Corsica, near the gulph of the same name. Lon. 9. 20 E. lat 42. 35. N.

* FIORENZUOLA. See FIERAZUOLO.

* FIRANDO, a small kingdom of Japan, where the English, Portuguese, and Dutch, formerly carried on a considerable trade.

FISHGARD, or FISGARD, a town in Pembrokeshire, situated on a steep cliff, on the sea shore, 254 miles from London. It is governed by a mayor, a borough, and other officers, and carries on a good trade in herrings. It has a market on Fridays.

* FISMES, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, remarkable for the councils that have been held there. It is seated on the river Vesle, 70 miles N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

* FISSIMA, a famous town of Japan; eight miles from Meaco, and 40 from Osacca. Lon. 134. 10. E. lat. 35. 35. N.

* FISTELLA, a fortified town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Tedela. The inhabitants are rich, courteous, and warlike; and carry on a great trade in fine garments. It is 125 miles N. E. of Morocco, and 120 S. W. of Fez. Lon. 5. 55. W. lat. 32. 27. N.

* FITACHI, a kingdom of Japan, on the eastern part of the island of Niphon, to the N. E. of Jedda, and to the S. of the territory of Oxu.

FIVE CHURCHES, an episcopal town of Lower Hungary; subject to the house of Austria, and 28 miles S. of Buda. Lon. 18. 18. E. lat. 46. 5. N.

* FIVEGO, a district of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Groningen, lying on both sides the river Fivel. An inundation,

inundation, that happened in 1686, destroyed above 400 people; and another, in December 1717, did vaſt damages.

* FIUM, a large town of Africa, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in Egypt. * It is very populous, and the Cophti have a biſhop's ſee. Here are a great many ruins of magnificent ancient ſtructures. They carry on a conſiderable trade in flax, linen-cloth, mats, raiſins, and figs. This province contains a great number of canals and bridges built by the ancient Egyptians. It is ſeated on a canal which communicates with the Nile; 70 miles S. W. of Cairo. Lon. 30. 49. E. lat. 29. 2. N.

FIUME, or ST. VEIT, a ſea-port town of Iſtria, on the gulph of Venice; ſeated in a valley near the ſea, and noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits. It is very populous; and the cathedral and Jeſuits church are worth obſervation. It is 38 miles E. of Cabo-di-Iſtria, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

FLADA, one of the Weſtern iſles of Scotland, between Sky and Lewis. It is about three miles in circumference, and remarkable for its fiſhery.

FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, a cape or promontory on the eaſtern coaſt of Yorkſhire, five miles E. of Burlington. Lon. 0. 4. E. lat. 54. 9. N.

FLANDERS, a province of the Netherlands, which may be divided into Dutch Flanders, Auſtrian Flanders, and French Flanders. It is bounded by the German Ocean and the United Provinces on the N. by the provinces of Brabant on the E. by Hainault and Artois on the S. and by another part of Artois and the German Ocean on the W. being about 60 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a flat level country, very fertile in grain and paſtures, and the air is good. They reckon it contains near 30 walled towns, beſides thoſe that are open, 1158 villages, 48 abbies, and a great number of priories, colleges, and monaſteries. The men are heavy, but laborious, and lovers of good cheer; and the women are reckoned to be very handſome. They are papiſts in all parts, except that which belongs to the Dutch. The produce is fine linen, lace, and tapeſtry.

* FLAVIGNI, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Auxois, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey; ſeated upon a mountain, 12 miles E. of Semur, and 140 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 37. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

FLECHE, a town of France, in Orleanois, remarkable for a fine Jeſuits college. It is ſeated on the river Loire, 22 miles N. E. of Angers, and 65 N. E. of Nants. Lon. 0. 3. W. lat. 47. 39. N.

* FLECHENSTEIN, a caſtle or palace of France, in Lower Alſace, which is ſtrong, and poſſeſſed by the moſt ancient and conſiderable family in the country. It is 15 miles W. of Landau, and 30 N. of Hagueneau. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

FLENSBURG, a handſome town of Denmark, and capital of Sleſwick, with a ſtrong citadel. It has a harbour in the Baltic Sea; is 15 miles S. of Apenrade, and 15 N. W. of Sleſwick. Lon. 9. 47. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

FLESSINGEN. See FLUSHING.

FLEURS, a village of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Namur, remarkable for a battle fought there between the French and Dutch in 1690, when the Dutch horſe ran away, but the foot made a fine retreat. It is ſix miles N. E. of Charleroy, and 15 W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

FLEURY, a town of France, in Burgundy, 30 miles N. of Chalons. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 47. 13. N.

FLIE, or ULY ISLAND, an iſland on the coaſt of Holland, at the entrance of the Zuider Zee.

FLINT, the capital town of Flintſhire, in N. Wales. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Dee, and ſends one member to parliament. It was formerly noted for its caſtle, where Richard II. took ſhelter on his arrival from Ireland; but having quitted it, he was taken priſoner by the duke of Lancaſter. The caſtle, which ſtands cloſe to the ſea, now is in a ruinous condition; the aſſizes are ſtill held in the town. It is 12 miles N. W. of Cheſter, and 193 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 2. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

* FLINTSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 29 miles in length, and 18 in breadth; bounded on the N. by the ſea, on the N. E. by an arm of the ſea, on the S. by Denbighſhire, and on the S. W. by the ſame county. It contains about 5400 houſes, 32,400 inhabitants, 28 pariſhes, and one market-town, which is St. Aſaph, for the capital has no market. It is full of hills, intermixed with a few vallies, which are very fruitful; and the inhabitans are long-lived. The rivers are the Wheeler, the Tagidog, the Severn, and the Dee. It ſends two members to parliament; one for the town, and the other for the county.

FLIX, a town and caſtle of Spain, in Catalonia. It is ſtrong both by art and nature,

nature, and is built upon a peninſula in the river Ebro, where it makes an elbow, and is to the town inſtead of a ditch, and may be conducted quite round it. It is covered with mountains on that ſide where it does not paſs, and defended by a caſtle built upon an eminence, which commands the town, and near it is a water-fall. It is 25 miles N. of Tortoſa, and 20 S. of Lerida. Lon. 0. 26. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

FLORENCE, an ancient, large, ſtrong, and celebrated city of Italy, and capital of Tuſcany. It contains 70,000 inhabitants, 8800 houſes, 89 convents, 22 hoſpitals, 152 churches, nine gates, ſeven fountains, 17 large ſquares, and 160 ſtatues; the moſt remarkable of which is the Venus of Medicis, thought to be the moſt beautiful and finely finiſhed piece in the world. There are alſo ſeveral libraries, particularly that of St. Lawrence. The river Arno runs through this city, and divides it into two parts, which communicates with each other by four large and handſome ſtone bridges built over this river. It is defended by a ſtrong citadel and two forts, beſides the walls, which are about ſix miles in circumference. The ſtreets are paved with flag-ſtones, and people may walk through every ſtreet under piazzas; but ſome of them are ſo narrow, that carriages cannot paſs through them; and there are alſo many paper windows. The Great Duke's palace is a ſuperb ſtructure. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, has an univerſity, and an academy to teach young gentlemen their exerciſes. The gallery of the ancient palace is about 400 feet in length, and its cabinet full of curioſities. The Great Duke Francis was elected emperor of Germany in 1745, and was father of the late emperor. It is ſeated in a delightful plain, ſurrounded with pleaſant hills. It is 45 miles S. of Bologna, 90 S. E. of Mantua, and 125 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

FLORENNES, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, ſubject to the biſhop of Liege. It is five miles N. E. of Philipville, and 13 W. of Dinant. Lon. 4. 31. E. lat. 50. 17. N.

* FLORENT LE VIEL, ST. a town of France, in Anjou, ſeated on the banks of the river Loire, 20 miles from Angers, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

FLORENTINE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Senonois, which gives title to a viſcount. It is 15 miles N. E. of Auxerre, and 80 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 55. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

* FLORENTINO, one of the three provinces of Tuſcany, in Italy; bounded on the W. by the republic of Lucca, and the territory of Modena; on the N. by the Apennine mountains; on the E. by the duchy of Urbino. The Arno riſes in this province, and runs through the middle of it from E. to W. and the number of ſmall ſtreams it receives renders the country very fertile. Florence is the capital.

* FLORES, one of the Azores, or weſtern iſlands, lying in 30. 55. W. lon. and 39. 34. N. lat. It is ſmall but fertile. See AZORES.

FLORIDA, a large country of N. America, extending from the river Panuco, in New Spain, all along the gulph of Mexico and the N. Sea, to the 38th degree of latitude. It comprehends Louiſiana, Florida, Georgia, and part of Carolina. Here are a great number of the native Americans, who are of a red copper colour, with long coarſe black hair, and without beards, and have no hair on their bodies. They go almoſt naked, beſmear their bodies with oil, and worſhip the ſun. They bring their children up to warlike exerciſes, hunting, and ſwimming. Both men and women are exceedingly active, and they can climb up the higheſt trees with incredible agility. They have no European animals but what are brought from the ſettlements; nor are the birds, trees, or plants, like thoſe with us. That part of this country poſſeſſed by the French and Spaniards, was ceded to the Engliſh by the treaty of peace in 1763; in whoſe hands it continued till 1781, when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them by the fifth article of the treaty of peace in 1783.

* FLOTZ, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Walachia, ſeated on the river Geniſſa, near the place where it falls into the Danube, and over-againſt the town of Axiopoli.

FLOUR, ST. an epiſcopal town of France, in Upper Auvergne. It carries on a conſiderable trade in corn and mules, and is ſeated on a mountain, 45 miles S. of Clermont, and 250 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 11. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

FLUSHING, an handſome, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the iſland of Walcheren, with a very good harbour, and a great foreign trade. It was put into the hands of Q. Elizabeth for a pledge of their fidelity, and as a ſecurity for the money ſhe advanced. It is one

of

of the three places which Charles V. adviſed Philip II. to preſerve with care. It is four miles S. W. of Middleburg, and 25 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

* FOCHABERS, a village in Scotland, on the banks of the river Spey, in the county of Bamff, where the duke of Gordon has a fine ſeat.

* FOCHIA NOVA, a town of Natolia, in Aſia, and in the province of Sarchan, ſeated on the gulph of Sanderly, with a good harbour, and a caſtle. The Venetians defeated the Turkiſh fleet near this place in 1650.

* FODDGIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata; ſeated near the river Cerbero, 10 miles E. of Manfredonia.

* FODWAR, a town of Hungary, over-againſt Colocza, on the other ſide of the Danube. Lon. 19. 36. E. lat. 46. 39. N.

FOGARAS, a town and caſtle of Tranſilvania, ſeated on the river Alauta; 25 miles W. of Cronſtat, and 30 N. E. of Hermanſtat. Lon. 25. 25. E. lat. 46 30 N.

* FOGLIA, a river of Italy, which riſes on the confines of Tuſcany, croſſes the duchy of Urbino, and falls into the gulph of Venice at Piſaro.

FOGO. See FUEGO.

* FOI, ST. a town of France, in Guienne, and in the Agennois, ſeated on the river Dordogne. It is remarkable for having ſuſtained ſeveral ſieges during the civil wars of France. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 44. 53. N.

* FOIA, an ancient town of Natolia, in Aſia, ſeated on the gulph of Smyrna, 30 miles N. of the city of that name. It is ſtill conſiderable for the goodneſs of its harbour, and the ſtrong caſtle that defends it.

FOIX, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of a county of the ſame name; ſeated on the river Ariege, at the foot of the Pyrennees, eight miles S. of Pamiers, and 25 E. of St. Lizien. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

FOKIEN, a province of China, bounded by Chekiang on the N. by Canton on the S. and on the other parts by the ſea, being oppoſite to the iſland of Formoſa. The climate is hot, but the air pure and healthy. It is well cultivated in every place, not excepting the mountains, which produce a great deal of rice, from a method they have of conveying the water upon a ſort of terraces placed one above another. It abounds with the ſame commodities as the other parts of China; and they trade in muſk, precious ſtones, quick-ſilver, ſilk, linen-cloth, callicoes, ſteel, and all ſorts of utenſils. Every town has its peculiar dialect, which is very inconvenient for travellers. The inhabitants are much addicted to the ſciences, and it produces a great number of learned men.

FOLIGNI, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, and diſtrict of Umbria. It is a trading place, and remarkable for its ſweetmeats, its paper-mills, its ſilk-manufactures, and its fairs. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near a fine fertile plain, 10 miles N. of Spoleto, and 69 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 42. 48 N.

FOLKSTONE, a town of Kent, with a market on Thurſdays. It was once a flouriſhing town of large extent, containing five pariſh churches, which are now reduced to one ſmall church, and three meeting-houſes. It is a member of the port of Dover, and governed by a mayor, and 12 jurats, contains about 350 houſes, moſtly built with brick, and diſpoſed into three narrow paved ſtreets. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fiſhing. Near it is Sangate-caſtle. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, eight miles S. W. of Dover, and 72 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 14. E lat. 51 5. N.

* FONCHALI. See FUNCHAI.

FONDI, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro; ſeated on a fertile plain, but in a bad air, near a lake of the ſame name; 42 miles N. W. of Capua, and 50 S. E of Rome. Lon. 13. 24. E. lat. 41 22. N.

* FONIA, a kingdom of Africa, on the S ſide of the river Gambia, whoſe inhabitants are a wild ſort of people, called Floops. Their country is of a vaſt extent; but they have no king, or chief; and their towns are fortified with ſtakes driven round them, and filled up with clay. They are a very courageous people, and keep the Mundingoes, their enemies, in awe.

FONTAINBLEAU, a town in the iſle of France, and in the Gatinois, remarkable for its fine palace, which has been the place where the kings of France uſed to lodge when they went a hunting. It was firſt embelliſhed by Francis I. and all the ſucceſſive kings have added ſomething thereto; inſomuch that it may now be called the fineſt pleaſure-houſe in the world. It ſtands in the midſt of a foreſt, conſiſting of 26,424 arpents of land, each containing 100 ſquare perches, and each perch 18 feet. It is 35 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 47. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

* FONTAPN-T'EVEQUE, a town of the Netherlands, in French Hainault, near the river Sambre; three miles W. of Charleroy, and 10 E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

FONTARABIA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in Biſcay, and in the territory of Guipuſcoa, ſeated on a peninſula on the ſea-ſhore, and on the river Bidaſſoa. It is ſmall, but is well fortified both by nature and art; has a good harbour, though dry at low water. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre on the declivity of a hill, and ſurrounded on the land ſide by the high Pyrenean mountains. It is a very important place, being accounted the key of Spain on that ſide. It is 20 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 62 E. of Bilboa. Lon. 1. 33. W. lat. 43. 23 N.

FONTENAI-LE-COMTE, a handſome town of France, in Lower Poitou, remarkable for its trade and fairs; ſeated on the river Verdee, near the ſea, 10 miles N. W. of Mailezais, and 25 N. L. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 55. W lat. 46. 30. N

FONTENOY, a town or village of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, and on the confines of Flanders, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Allies and the French in May 1745, in which the former were worſted It is four miles S. W. of Tournay, and 18 N. W. of Mons. Lon 3 26. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

* FONTENOY, a village of France, in the duchy of Burgundy, remarkable for a bloody battle fought here in 841, between the Germans and the French, in which were killed above 100,000 men; and the Germans were defeated. It is 20 mile S. E. of Auxerre, and 40 N E of Nevers. Lon. 3. 48. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

* FONTEVRAUT, a town of France, in Anjou, with a famous nunnery, the chief of the order. It is three miles from the river Loire, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 47. 9. N.

FORCALQUIER, a conſiderable town of France, in Provence, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on a mountain, 17 miles S. W. of Siſteron, and 20 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

FORCHAIN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the biſhopric of Bamberg, with a fine arſenal; ſeated on the river Rednitz, 18 miles S. of Bamberg, and 15 N. of Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 49. 44. N.

FORDINGBRIDGE, a town of Hampſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is 20 miles S. W. of Wincheſter, and 87 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat. 50. 56. N.

FORDINGTON, a large village, near Dorcheſter, in Dorſetſhire. A cauſeway was made over the moor here to the E. end of Dorcheſter, with a bridge over the Froome, in 1747, for the more convenient and leſs dangerous road to Dorcheſter, to which it was formerly a ſuburb.

* FORDWICH, a member of the town and port of Sandwich, in Kent, ſeated on the river Stour, on the N. E. ſide of Canterbury, and governed by a mayor, jurats, and commonalty. It has one ſmall church, built with ſtone and brick, and about 60 houſes, moſt of which are brick. The ſtreets are narrow, dirty, and not paved, and the inhabitants amount to about 200. It is noted for its excellent trouts, and lies three miles from Canterbury, and eight W. of Sandwich.

* FORES, a parliament town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Murray, 15 miles W. of Elgin. Lon. 3. 36. W. lat. 57. 56. N.

FOREST, BLACK. See BLACK FOREST.

FOREST TOWNS, are four towns, ſo called, of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and the confines of Switzerland, from Baſle, or Baſil, to Zurich, at the entrance of the Black Foreſt. Their names are Waldſhut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen, and Rheinfeld, and are ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

FOREZ, a province of France, bounded on the W. by Auvergne, on the S. by Velay and the Vivarais, on the E. by Lyonnois and Beaujolois, and on the N. by the duchy of Burgundy and the Bourbonnois It is watered by the Loire, and ſeveral other ſtreams, which render the ſoil fruitful. It has ſeveral mines of pit-coal and iron, for which reaſon they make large quantities of hard-ware. It is divided into the upper and lower, and Montbriſon is the capital town.

* FORFAR, a ſhire of Scotland, which ſends three members to parliament, one for the ſhire, and two for the burghs of Perth, &c.

FORFAR, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of the ſame name, ſeated near a lake. It is 14 miles W. of Montroſe. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 56. 35. N.

* FORGES, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, remarkable for its mineral waters. It is 60 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

FORLI, an ancient and conſiderable

town

town of Italy, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee. The public ſtructures are very handſome, and it is ſeated in a fertile, healthy, and pleaſant country, 10 miles S. E. of Bazena, and 40 N. E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 44. 16. N.

* FORMELLO, a town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, with a fine palace, belonging to the Prince of Chigi.

FORMOSA, a large iſland in the ſea of China, divided into two parts by a chain of mountains, which run from E. to W. The eaſtern part is inhabited by the original natives, who are looked upon as ſavages by the Chineſe, and the eaſtern part is under the dominion of the Chineſe, who drove away the Dutch in 1661. It is an excellent country, abounding in the neceſſaries of life, and the original inhabitants, who go naked, by pricking their ſkins make the figures of flowers, trees, and animals on their bodies. They are a good ſort of people, and are enemies to theft and quarrels. They are very dextrous in ſhooting with arrows, and are light of courſe.

FORRES, a pleaſant little parliament town in the county of Elgin, North Britain.

* FORT-DE-CATAROCOUY, a caſtle, ſeated on the river St. Lawrence, almoſt at the entrance of the lake Ontario.

* FORT-DE-CHAMBLEY, a ſtrong fort of N America, over againſt a ſmall lake, formed by the river Sorel, a little to the S W. of Montreal. Lon 71. 45 W lat. 45 25. N.

* FORT and PORT DAUPHIN, one of the beſt harbours the French have in the W. Indies. It is in the iſland of St. Domingo.

* FORT-DE-FUENTES, a fort of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſeated on the mountain of Montechio, at the confluence of the river Adda with the lake Como. Lon 9. 20. E lat. 45. 51. N.

FORT-LEWIS, a ſtrong place of France, in Alſace, built by Lewis XIV in an iſle formed by the Rhine, 20 miles N. E. of Straſburg, and 247 E. of Paris. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

* FORT-LEWIS, a fort of America, in the iſland of Cayenne, built by the French in 1688.

FORTEVENTURA, an iſland of the Atlantic Ocean, and one of the Canaries, 65 miles in length, and of a very irregular breadth, conſiſting of two peninſulas join-

[illegible] and gorts. It [illegible] Spaniards. Lon. 14. 26. W. lat. [illegible]

* FORTNOVA, or FORNOVO, [illegible] of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, [illegible] miles S. W. of Parma, remarkable [illegible] battle gained here by the French over [illegible] Italians in 1495. Lon. 10. 18. E. [illegible] 44. 44. N.

* FORZA-DE-AGRO, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, ſeated on a craggy rock, near a rivulet, 20 miles from Meſſina.

* FOSS-DI-NOVO, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, in the valley of Magra, ſubject to their own princes.

FOSSANO, a ſtrong town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Stura, 10 miles N. E. of Coni, and 27 S. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 58. E. lat. 44 45 N.

FOSSOMBRONE, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the duchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated near the river Metro, 16 miles W. of Peſaro, and 12 S E. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 48. E. lat. 43 40. N.

FOUE, an ancient and large town of Lower Egypt, ſeated on the river Nile, in a delightful country, 25 miles S of Roſetta, and 40 E of Alexandria. Lon. 31. 15. E. lat 31. 12 N

FOUGERES, a conſiderable town of France, in Bretagne, with an ancient caſtle, and which carries on a conſiderable trade in leather; ſeated on the river Cueſnon, 25 miles N E of Rennes, and 150 W of Paris. Lon 1 13 W lat 48. 22. N.

* FOULIES, FOLIS, or PHOLIS, a people of Africa, in the countries lying about the rivers Senegal and Gambia. They are much like the Arabs, but not ſo white, nor yet ſo black as the Negroes. They are Mahometans, and underſtand Arabic. They live in hords, or clans, build towns, and are not ſubject to the kings of the country which they inhabit, if they are ill treated by one nation, they will remove to another. They have chiefs of their own, under whom they live quietly. They cultivate the ground, and have plantations of tobacco and cotton about their towns, and beyond theſe are corn fields, which are ſown with Indian corn, rice, and two ſorts of Guinea corn. They have alſo potatoes and yams, beſides a ſort of pulſe, between a kidney bean and a pea. They are an induſtrious and [illegible] people, and are very hoſpitable to [illegible] that viſit them. They are quiet and [illegible]

numbers of cattle, and kill as many lions, tigers, and other wild beaſts as they can. They alſo hunt elephants, for the ſake of their teeth, and ſmoke dry and eat their fleſh. They are dreſſed in white cotton garments, and are always neat and clean, eſpecially the women, who keep their houſes very ſweet. Theſe are placed at a diſtance from each other, for fear of fires, and are ſmall round huts, thatched on the top, and have no windows nor light, but what comes through the doors. Their towns are encloſed with pales, and at ſome diſtance from thence, a thick hedge. The ſpace between them is ſown with the things above-mentioned

FOULSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Tueſdays, ſeated on a common; 16 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 111 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 7. E. lat. 52. 51. N.

FOURNEAUX ISLAND, a ſmall circular iſland in the South Sea, ſituated in 17. 11. S. lat. and 143. 2. W. lon. So called from Captain Fourneaux.

FOWEY, or FOY, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays. It is by ſome called FOY, and is a borough town, which ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeated on an aſcent, is fortified, and its haven well ſecured with block-houſes; is at preſent a good trading place, and its market well ſupplied with corn. It is 22 miles S. W. of Launceſton, and 240 W by S. of London. Lon. 4 35. W. lat 50. 19. N.

FOY, ST. a town of Agenois and Guienne, in France, ſeated on the river Dordogne. It was formerly fortified by the Reformed, but taken from them in 1662. It is 41 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat 44. 51. N.

FRAGA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a handſome caſtle. It is ſtrong by ſituation, among the mountains, having the river Cinca before it, whoſe high banks are difficult of acceſs, and at its back a hill, which cannot eaſily be approached with large cannon. The gardens produce herbs and ſaffron, but the parts about it are barren. Alonſo VII. king of Arragon, and the firſt of that name of Caſtile, was killed here by the Moors in 1134, when he beſieged this town. It is 26 miles S of Balbaſtro, and 46. S. E. of Saragoſſa. Lon. 0. 28. E lat. 41. 46. N.

FRAMLINGHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated near the head of a ſmall rivulet, upon a hill; is a large place, and defended by a high wall, built by the Saxons, but is walled and double ditched only on one ſide, becauſe there is a large meer on the other. It had 13 high towers, now much decayed, being turned into a large workhouſe. However, the out-part looks more like a caſtle, than the ruins of one. The chief ornament is the church, in which are ſeveral monuments of the families of the dukes of Norfolk and Richmond, and the earls of Surry It is 30 miles E of Bury, and 87 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

FRAMPTON, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Frome, 12 miles N. W. of Weymouth, and 126 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

FRANCE, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and the Alps, on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea and the Pyrenees, and on the W. by the Ocean. It is about 600 miles in length, and 360 in breadth, and the air is pure, healthy, and temperate. It is ſo happily ſeated in the middle of the temperate zone, that ſome make it equal to Italy, with regard to the delightfulneſs of the proſpects, and the fertility of the ſoil: however, it is certainly much more healthful. The politeneſs of the inhabitants is well known, but moſt think them too ceremonious. The ſoil produces corn, wine, oil, and flax, in great abundance; and they have very large manufactures of linen, woollen, ſilk, and lace. They have a foreign trade to Spain, Italy, Turky, and to the E. and W. Indies; and, ſince the concluſion of the American war, they carry on a great trade with all the United Provinces of N. America. They themſelves reckon that the number of the inhabitants is 20,000,000. The principal provinces are, Alſace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Beaujolois, Beauce, Berry, Bigorre, Bourbonnois, Burgundy, the Franche Comté, Breſſe, Bretagne, Brie, Bugey, Cambreſis, Champagne, Dauphiny, Flanders, Forez, Gaſcony, Guienne, Hainault, the Iſle of France, Languedoc, Limoſin, Lionnois, Maine, Marche, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleannois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Quercy, Rouerge, Rouſſilon, Saintonge, Touraine, Vivarais, and Lorrain, all theſe provinces are divided into diſtricts, which have their particular names. This kingdom is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the four

four principal are, the Loire, the Seine, the Rhone, and the Garonne, or Gironde, which will all be taken notice of in their proper places. The king has the title of Moſt Chriſtian, and was one of the moſt abſolute monarchs in Europe, the parliaments of France not having the power to exerciſe any other authority, than that of merely regiſtering his edicts. Such was the caſe, till the month of July, 1789, when one of the ſtrangeſt revolutions took place that ever happened in the political world. He was in one day diveſted of all his abſolute authority, and is now one of the moſt limited monarchs. The Baſtile, that den of ſlavery and cruelty, was the firſt object of the reſentment of the populace, which they ſo completely demoliſhed, as not to leave one ſtone upon another. The miſerable objects that were ſet at liberty on this occaſion excited emotions of pity in the moſt flinty heart. By a late decree of the national aſſembly, who have now the management of all public affairs in their own hands, they have taken from their king even the power of making war and peace, and have aboliſhed all titles of peerages, it being their opinion, that no diſtinctions ſhould be known, but ſuch as ariſe from virtue, genius, and merit. On the 14th of July, 1790, a ſolemn feſtival was held at Paris, the day appointed for the French monarch to make a formal ſurrender of that power, which is dangerous in the hands of any ſingle man. From this day he was no longer to be conſidered as the abſolute tyrant, but as the father and ſervant of his people. At about half paſt eleven in the forenoon, the king in his regalia, with a new and moſt ſuperb diadem on his head, as the firſt monarch of emancipated France, took his ſeat in the Field of Mars. The preſident of the national aſſembly ſate on the right hand of the king, on a ſeat of equal magnificence. This ſeat had been deſigned for the queen, by thoſe who had directed the ceremonial; but the national aſſembly having determined, that the royal family ſhould appear only as ſpectators, it was appointed for the chief of the legiſlative power. At noon, the oath of fidelity to the conſtitution, as preſcribed by a decree of the national aſſembly, was adminiſtered to the king by the Cardinal Montmorency, who was ſelected to invoke the bleſſings of the Divinity on this auguſt ceremonial. Thus finiſhed this grand reformation in France, for the preſent; but what impediments may ariſe to this new government in future, is not for us to preſume to conjecture.

*FRANCE, THE ISLE OF, a province of France, ſo called, becauſe it was formerly bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oiſe, Aiſne, and Ourque. It comprehends, beſides Paris, the Beauvoiſis, the Valois, the county of Senlis, the Vexin, the Hurepois, the Gatinois, the Multien, the Goele, and the Mantois. Paris is the capital.

FRANCFORT ON THE MAIN, an ancient, large, ſtrong, rich, imperial, hanſeatic, and handſome town of Germany, in Franconia. The chief ſtructure is the town-houſe, which is very large and handſome, but built in the ancient taſte; in this the golden bull is preſerved, which is the original of the fundamental laws of the empire. The emperor is generally elected and crowned here unleſs the plague or war will not admit of the ſolemnities proper to the occaſion. Moſt of the inhabitants are proteſtants, of the confeſſion of Augſburg, but there are ſome Calviniſts and French refugees, beſides papiſts, who have the cathedral church. There are alſo a great number of Jews, who live in a quarter by themſelves, which is always ſhut up at night, to prevent diſorders. This town is one of the moſt trading places in Europe, and two great fairs are held here every year. It is ſeated in a very fertile plain, upon the river Main, which divides it in two, 15 miles N. E. of Mentz, 70 S. E. of Cologne, and 350 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

FRANCFORT ON THE ODER, a rich and handſome town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is remarkable for its three great fairs, and for its univerſity, which is always provided with learned profeſſors. It is 45 miles S. E. of Berlin, and 72 S. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 39 E. lat. 52. 23. N.

FRANCHE COMTE, or the county of Burgundy, a conſiderable province of France, bounded on the N. by Lorrain, on the E. by Montbelliard and Switzerland, on the W. by Baſigni, Burgundy, and Breſſe, and on the S. by Breſſe. It is about 125 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and abounds in corn, wines, cattle, horſes, mines of iron, copper, and lead. It is watered by the rivers Saone, Lougnon, Doux, Louvre, and Daine. It was conquered by France in 1674, and ceded to it by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. Beſançon is the capital town.

FRANCHIMONT, a town of Germany, in the bishoprick of Liege, 12 miles S. W. of Liege. Lon. 5 50. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

FRANCOLINI, a place of Italy, in the territories of the Pope, which formerly had a strong fortress, but at present is only a village, seated on one of the branches of the river Po. Here prince Eugene of Savoy passed that river in 1706, in his memorable march to relieve Turin. It is 8 miles N. of Ferrara. Lon. 11. 43 E. lat. 44. 59. N.

FRANCONIA, a country or circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the S. by Suabia, on the E. by the Upper Palatinate, and on the W. by the Lower Palatinate, being about 80 miles from N. to S. and 70, from E. to W. The middle is very fertile in corn, wine, and fruits, but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. The ecclesiastics are the principal, and consequently the people poor. It is composed of a great many districts, of which the bishopricks of Bamberg, Wurtzburg, Aichstat, and the Dominions of the Teutonic Order, are the principal. The greatest part of the people are Protestants, but there are many Papists and Calvinists. There are also Jews who have their synagogues. The Lutherans from this province who settled in Livonia, and gave their name to that kingdom.

FRANKENHAUSEN, or FRANKENHAUSEN, a small town and strong castle of the Landgravate of Hesse, in Westphalia, with a castle and an university. The public buildings and the palaces are magnificent. It is seven miles W. of Leverkun, and 15 N. of Sloosten. Lon. 7. 03. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

FRANKENTHAL, a small town of Germany, in the dominions of the elector Palatine. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1649, by the Swedes in 1630, and was burnt by the French in 1688. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 miles N. W. of Heidelberg, and seven S. of Worms. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 49. 05. N.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and duchy of Zueybruggen, 12 miles N. W. of Landau. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

FRASCATI, a handsome town of Italy, seated near the same spot as the Tusculum of M. T. Cicero, with a bishop's see. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces and delightful gardens. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 12 miles S. E. of Rome, and 10 S. W. of Palestrina.

* FRAUSTADT, a town of Silesia, on the frontiers of Poland, remarkable for a battle the Swedes gained here over the Saxons in 1706. It is 70 miles N. W. of Breslaw, and 20 N. W. of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 3. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

* FRAWENFELT, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the Thorgow, seated on an eminence, near the river Mug. Lon. 8. 56. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

* FREDBERG, a large, rich, strong, and fine town of Germany, in Misnia, remarkable for its mines, and for being the burying place of the princes of the house of Saxony. It is a delightful place, seated on the river Mulda, 37 miles S. E. of Leipsick, and 15 W. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 36. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

FREIBERG, a town of Germany in the circle and electorate of Wirtemberg, 8 miles N. of Calw. Lon. 8. 51. E. lat. 48. 51. 10. N.

FREDERICA, a town of N. America, in Georgia, seated on the south side of the river Alatamaha, about 12 miles from its mouth. It is called St. Simon's town, and is 80 miles S. W. of Port Royal. Lon. 81. 20. W. lat. 31. 0. N.

FREDERICIA, a castle, the property of the king of Denmark, in the province of Zealand, 12 miles N. W. of Colding, 15 S. W. of Aarhuys, and 18 N. E. of Ripen. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

FREDERICKSBURG, a town in the territory of Tranquebar, on the Coromandel Coast of India, in Asia, ten Cape Miles S. of Tranquebar. It belongs to Denmark. Lon. 79. 50. E. lat. 11. 0. N.

FREDERICKSHALL, or FREDERICKSHALL, a strong town of Norway, in the prefecture of Aggerhuys, where Charles XII. king of Sweden, was killed by a musket ball, in 1718, after he had besieged this town. It is seated on the coast of the Categat, 91 miles S. E. of Anslow, and 35 S. E. of Aggerhuys. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 59. 0. N.

FREDERICKS ODE, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, taken by the Swedes in 1657, but now subject to Denmark. It is seated near the sea, 30 miles S. of Arhus, and 50 N. of Sleswick. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 55. 50. N.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town of Denmark, in S. Jutland, built in 1621. It is seated on the river Eyder, 18 miles E. of Tonningen, and 17 S. W. of Sleswick. Lon. 9. 43. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

FREDERICKSTADT, a town in Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, seated on a river, near the frontiers of

Sweden, 60 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lon. 10. 50. E lat 59. 10. N.

FREISINGEN, a handſome and conſiderable town of Germany, capital of a biſhoprick of the ſame name, in the circle of Bavaria, and ſubject to the biſhop. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Iſer, 26 miles N. by E. of Munich, and 37 E. of Augſburg. Lon. 11. 50. E lat. 48. 26. N.

FREJUS, an ancient town of France, in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee. It had formerly a harbour, now choked up. It is ſeated on the river Argens, in a morafs, that renders the air unhealthy, 40 miles N. E. of Toulon, and 30 S. W. of Nice. Lon. 6. 50. E lat. 43. 26. N.

* FRIEDENSTADT, a handſome and ſtrong town of Germany, in the Black Foreſt, built in 1599, to ſecure the paſſes in and out of this foreſt. It is 15 miles S. W. of Tubingen, and 90 S. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 8. 21. E. lat. 48. 23. N.

FREYSTADT, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on the river Wag, over-againſt Leopoldſtadt. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

FREYSTADT, a town of Sileſia, in the territory of Teſchen, 20 miles E. of Troppaw. Lon. 18. 15. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

* FRIAS, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on a mountain near the river Ebro, 25 miles N. W. of Burgos. Lon. 3. 46. W. lat. 42. 52. N.

FRIBURG, a large town of Germany, and capital of Brisgaw, remarkable for the ſteeple of the great church, which, except that of Strasburg, is the higheſt in Germany, and for its univerſity. The inhabitants are famous for poliſhing cryſtal and precious ſtones. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1744, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Triſel, 10 miles E. of Briſach, and 26 S. of Straſburg. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

FRIBURG, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the canton of the ſame name. The public buildings, eſpecially the cathedral, are very handſome, and the inhabitants are Papiſts. It is governed in ſpirituals by the biſhop of Lauſanne, who reſides there, and in temporals by a council, over which an avoyer preſides. Its ſituation is very extraordinary, for only the weſtern ſide is near plain ground, and all the reſt is built among rocks and hills. The ſtreets are clean and large, and it is diviſed into four parts, the town, the city, the eſtate or mediety, and the bofquet. It is ſeated on the river Save, 15 miles W. of Berne, and 75 S. W. of Zu[illegible]. Lon. 6. 53. E. lat. 46. 48. N.

* FRIBURG, the canton of, and one of the 13 republics of Swiſſerland. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by the canton of Berne, and the land is fruitful in corn, fruits, and paſtures. It is ſaid they can ſend 18,000 men into the field.

* FRIBURG, the hermitage of a celebrated hermit of Swiſſe land, three miles from Friburg. It is cut in a rock, and contains a church and ſteeple, a veſtry, a kitchen, a large hall, two rooms on each ſide two pair of ſtairs, and a cellar. The church is 63 feet long, 36 broad, and 21 high. But the moſt wonderful thing of all is the ſteeple, which is 70 feet high above the rock. The chimney of the kitchen is alſo very ſurpriſing, for the paſſage up is 96 feet in height. It is almoſt inconceivable how one man, with his ſervant, could perform ſo difficult a work, though they were 7 years about it.

FRICENTI, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the farther Principato, near the river Trapalto, 20 miles S. E. of Benevento, and 35 N. E. of Salerno. Lon. 15. 9. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

* FRIDBERG, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and the Landgravate of Heſſe. It was much more conſiderable formerly than at preſent, though an imperial town, and governed by its own magiſtrates. It is ſeated on a mountain, 15 miles N. E. of Francfort, and 16 S. of Gieſſen. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* FRIDBERG, the name of two ſmall towns in Sileſia, the one in the duchy of Jever, and the other in the duchy of Schweidnitz. The laſt is remarkable for a battle gained there by the king of Pruſſia over the Auſtrians in June 1745.

FRIDBERG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a caſtle, taken and plundered by the Swedes in 1632. It is 30 miles N. W. of Munich, and eight N. E. of Augſburg. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 26. N.

FRIDBURG. See FREDBERG.

FRIDELBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Thuringia, ſeated on the river Unſtrut, 30 miles W. of Leipſick. Lon. 11. [illegible] E. lat. 51. 19. N.

* FRIDING, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria; ſeated on the river Danube, 28 miles S. E. of Tubingen, and 30 N. E. of Conſtance. Lon. 9. [illegible] E. lat. 48. 41. N.

FRIDLAND, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Silesia, 53 miles E. of Dresden, and subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 50 4 N.

FRIDLENGEN, a town of Germany, in Swabia, remarkable for a battle fought here between the Imperialists and French, wherein the former were beaten. It is three miles E of the Rhine, and four N. of Basle Lon 7. 36 E lat 47 40 N.

FRIEDEURG See FRIDBERG

FRIENDLY ISLANDS are those, under which we must include Poulaho's Island, Lifuka, and Annamooka, which were so named by Capt Cook in 1773, on account of the friendship that subsisted among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour towards strangers, but also the group of Hapaee, visited by him in 1777, and all the islands that have been discovered, nearly under the same meridian, from Middleburg, discovered by Tasman, in lat 21. 26 S down to Boscawen's and Keppel's isles, discovered by Wallis, in lat 15 53 and thence westward to Tasman's Prince William's islands, in lon 179 W Within these limits the Archipelago will be found to be very extensive. Above 150 islands are reckoned up by the natives, who assign its proper name to each Fifteen of them are said to be high, 35 larger than Annamooka, and the rest small, many of them, perhaps, mere spots without inhabitants Sixty-one of these islands are laid down in Capt Cook's chart of the Friendly Islands The three first mentioned were discovered by Tasman in 1642, and by him called Amsterdam, Middleburgh and Rotterdam They were twice visited by Capt. Cook in 1773, and 1774, and in 1777, Hapaee was added to the number These extend from north to south, between the lat of 19. 39. and 21 30. S and between the lon. 174 15 and 175 18. W They are interspersed with many smaller islands The general appearance of these islands conveys an idea of the most exuberant fertility: the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm, and a species of fig with narrow-pointed leaves. On closer examination, it is almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are planted some of the richest productions of nature, such as bread-fruit, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananoes, shaddocks, yams, and some other roots, sugar-cane, and a fruit like a nectarine. In short, here are most of the vegetables which the Society Islands produce, and their stock of quadrupeds is as scanty as that at the Society Islands; but they received from Capt. Cook the same valuable additions, both to the animal and vegetable kingdom. Their domestic fowls are as large and as good as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and parroquets of various sorts, which furnish the red feathers so much esteemed at the Society Isles. The sea abounds with fish, and the numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter for an endless variety of shell fish. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing, are the employments of the men, the province of the women is far less laborious, for to their care is confined the manufacture of their cloth

FRIESACH, a town of Germany, in Carinthia and in the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, with a strong castle, built on a mountain It is seated in a pleasant, fertile country, 56 miles S E of Saltzburg. Lon 14 12 E lat 47 10 N.

FRIESLAND, one of the United Provinces bounded on the N. by the sea, on the W by the Zuider Zee, on the S by the same and the lordship of Overyssel, which also, with Groningen, bounds it on the E It is divided into four parts, Ostergow, Westergow, Sevenwolden, and the Isle. Leuwarden is the principal town.

FRIESLAND, EAST. See EMBDEN.

FRIG, a village in Norfolk, a little to the W of Burnham.

FRIENWALT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and margravate of Brandenburg, seated on the W. side of the river Oder, and subject to Prussia. It is 30 miles N E of Berlin. Lon 14 25 E lat 52 38 N

FRIO CAPE, a promontory of Brazil, in S America, and in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon 41 31. W. lat 22. 54 S.

FRISHAF, a bay of the Baltick Sea, at the mouth of the river Vistula, on the coast of Prussia, in Poland.

FRITZIAR, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 20 miles S W. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 16 E. lat. 51. 8. N.

FRIULI, a considerable province of Italy, bounded on the N. by Carinthia, on the S. by the gulph of Venice, on the E. by the county of Goritz and the gulph of Trieste, and on the W. by the Marca or Marche of Trevisano, the Feltrino, and the Belluneſe. It is fertile in wine and fruits, and belongs partly to the Venetians, and partly to the house of Austria.

FROBISHER'S STRAITS, lie a little to the northward of Cape Firewell and West Greenland, and were discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher. Lon. 42. 0. W. lat. 63 0. N.

FRODINGHAM, a town of the E Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is 36 miles E. of York, and 194 N of London. Lon. 0. 12 W. lat. 53. 56 N

IRODSHAM, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Wednesdays It is seated near the great river Mersey, by Frodsham-hills, the highest in the county It consists of one long street, and at the W end of it there is a castle. It is 11 miles N by E of Chester, and 18 N. N W of London. Lon. 2 58 W. lat 53 20 N.

FROMI, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays It is seated on the river Frome, over which there is a bridge, and is well inhabited by clothiers It is 12 miles S of Bath, and 104 W by S of London. Lon 2 16 W lat. 51 10 N

* FRONSAC, a town of France, in Guienne, with the title of a duchy. It is seated on the river Dordogne, 22 miles N E of Bourdeaux Lon 0 16 W lat 45 5 N

FROXFIELD, a village in Wiltshire, in the Bath road, two miles from Hungerford Here is an almshouse well endowed, which was founded by Sarah, duchess dowager of Somerset, relict of the late duke, of the elder branch of the family of Seymour

FUENTELIRA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, famous for a battle the Portuguese gained here over the French in 1663 It is 17 miles N E of Estremos, and 75 E. of Lisbon. Lon 7 34 W. lat. 38 54 N

FRONTENAC, a lake and fort of N. America. See FORT DE CHAROCOUY, and ONTARIO.

FRONTIGNIAC, or FRONTIGNAN, a town of France, in Languedoc, remarkable for its excellent Muscadine wines, its garrisons, and its handsome town-house. It is seated on the lake Maguelone, 25 miles N E of Agde, and 14 S W of Montpelier. Lon. 3. 48 E. lat. 43. 46. N

FUEGO, or FOGO, one of the Cape de Verd islands, in the Atlantic Ocean. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be one single mountain, at sea, though on the sides there are deep valleys. There is a volcano at the top of it, seen a great way off at sea great deal of fire and smoke, and out huge pieces of rock to a vast and sometimes there are torrents of stone run down the sides. The Portuguese, who first inhabited it, brought slaves with them, and a stock of horses, and hogs, but the chief inhabitants now are blacks, of the Romish religion. It is 390 miles W of Cape de Verd, and 100 W of St Jago. Lon 24. 30. W lat 14 54 N.

FUENTE DUENA, a town of Spain in the province of New Castile, seated on the river Ljo, 33 miles S E of Madrid Lon 3 0 W lat 40 14. N.

FUESEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, belonging to the bishop of Augsburg with an ancient castle It is seated on the river Lech 50 miles S by E. of Augsburg Lon. 11 15 E lat 47. 40. N.

FUHRENVELT, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and in the duchy of Troppau It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741 and 1744.

FULDE, a considerable town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine and in the Buchow, with a celebrated abbey, whose abbot is primate of the abbeys of the empire, perpetual chancellor of the emperor, and sovereign of a small territory lying between Hesse, Franconia, and Thuringia It is seated on the river Fulde, 55 miles S. of Cassel, and 58 N E of Francfort. Lon. 9. 43 E. lat. 50 40 N

* FULHAM, a village of Middlesex four miles W of London, seated on the river Thames, over which there is a wooden bridge, that leads to Putney in Surry It is a pleasant village, with a great many handsome houses

FULIGNO. See FOLIGNI.

* FUNCHAL, the capital of Madeira, it is situated in 17. 6 W. lon. and 32 38 N. lat. round a bay, on the gentle ascent of the first hills, in form of an amphitheatre Its public and private buildings are in general entirely white, mostly two stories high, and covered with flat roofs. On the sea side are several batteries, and platforms with cannon. An old castle, which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep black rock, surrounded by the sea at high water, and called the English Loo-rock. On a neighbouring eminence above the town, there is another, called San Joao da Pico, or St John's Castle. The hills behind the town [illegible]

closures, plantations, and groves, interspersed with country houses, and several churches. The city however is far from answering the expectations which are formed by its appearance towards the road; for the streets are narrow, ill paved, and dirty; the houses are built of free stone, or of brick, but they are dark, and only a few of the best belonging to the English merchants, or the principal inhabitants, are provided with glass windows, all the others have a kind of lattice-work in their stead, which hangs on hinges, and may be lifted up occasionally. The churches and monasteries are very plain buildings, without any display of the architectonic art, the little light admitted into them, serving only to discover heaps of tinsel ornaments, arranged in a manner truly Gothic.

FUNDY BAY, lyeth between New Hampshire and Acadia, or New-Scotland, in which there is an excellent fishery.

FUNEN, or FIONA, a considerable island in Denmark, seated on the Baltick Sea, and separated from Jutland by a strait, called the Lesser Belt, and from the island of Zealand by another called the Great Belt. It is fertile in wheat and barley, and abounds in cattle, horses, game of all sorts, and fish. Odensee is the capital town.

FUOGO, one of the Cape de Verd islands, in which is a volcano. See CAPE DE VERD ISLANDS.

FURNES, a strong town of the Austrian Netherlands and in Flanders. The United Provinces had a garrison here till 1744, when it was taken by the French; it is seated near the sea, on a canal which runs from Bruges to Dunkirk, five miles S. W. of Newport, and 12 E of Dunkirk. Lon. 2 45 E. lat. 51. 4. N.

FURSTENBURG, the county of a sovereign state of Germany, in Suabia, with a castle of the same name, seated on a mountain, near the river Danube. It is bounded by the duchy of Wirtemberg, the county of Hohenburg, and other territories of the house of Austria, by the Brisgaw, the Black Forest, the lake and the bishoprick of Constance.

FURSTENFIELD, a town of Germany, in Lower-Stiria, with a castle, on the river Aufuntz, 30 miles N. E of Gratz, and 50 S. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 5. E. lat. 47. 29. N.

* FURSTENWALD, a town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburg, seated on the river Spree, 20 miles S. of Francfort on the Oder. It was taken by the Swedes in 1631. Lon. 14.

* FURT, a strong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, in the territory of Straubing; it is seated on the river Cam, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and was taken by the Swedes in 1641.

* FYAL, the name of one of the islands, called the Azores, or western islands. It is well cultivated, the fields being enclosed with walls of stone, and yields wheat of the bearded sort, barley, maize, or Indian corn, cucumbers, gourds, melons, watermelons, safflower, flax, lemons, oranges, plums, apricots, figs, pears, apples, some cabbages and carrots, potatoes, large sweet onions, garlick, and abundance of strawberries. There are a few vineyards on the island; but the quantity of wine that is made is inconsiderable, and the quality very indifferent. Here are abundance of chesnuts, beeches, myrtles, and asperices. Their oxen are small, but the meat very good, as are also their sheep, and they have plenty of long legged goats, hogs and poultry. Their horses are small and ill-looking, but asses and mules are more numerous, and more serviceable in such a hilly country. The whole country is filled with a variety of birds, particularly quails, American wood cocks, Canary-birds, black-birds, and other song-birds, with a small species of hawks, from whence these islands are called Azores, that being the Portuguese name of a hawk. The roads are much better than in Madeira, and the inhabitants are said to be far more industrious. The cottages of the common people are built of clay, and thatched with straw; and are small, but cleanly and cool. The people here are, in general, fairer than those of Madeira, and their dress is more decent and comfortable, consisting of coarse linen drawers, with blue, or brown jackets, and boots on the legs. A short, jacket and petticoat is the dress of the women, whose hair is tied in a bunch behind, and whose features are not always disagreeable. When they go to town, they put on a cloak, which covers their heads, leaving only a small opening for the eyes, and is tied round the waist. The men likewise add a broad-brimmed hat, and cloak on these occasions. Mr. Forster says, "that he did not see one idle person or beggar among them." The most considerable place of the island, called Villa de Horta, lies along the shore of a bay, and rises in the form of an amphitheatre upon the hill, with an easy ascent. Its churches, monasteries, forts, and flat-roofed houses, which are mostly white, make it appear to great advantage from

the ſea. The hills beyond the town are adorned with gardens, groves, corn-fields, and various buildings. There are two forts that command the bay, one at each extremity of the town, which extends a mile and a quarter in length, conſiſting chiefly of one irregular ſtreet, interſected by a few ſmall lanes. The pavement is made of large ſtones, and tolerably clean. The houſes are contrived exactly like thoſe of Madeira, with projecting balconies, which are roofed at the top, and have lattices that may be lifted up, ſupplying the place of windows. There are three churches in the town, dark and Gothic, like thoſe of Madeira, and four convents, one of Franciſcan Cordeliers, another, ſituated on an eminence, belongs to the Carmelites, another to the Capuchins, and the fourth was the college of the Jeſuits, but is now converted into a court of juſtice, except a part that is reſerved for a public ſchool. There are beſides here two Nunneries, one of the order of St Clara, the nuns of which wear a long cloak of dark brown ſerge over another of white calico. The other is occupied by nuns of the order of Our Lady of Conception. Theſe wear white cloaks, and have a piece of blue ſilk faſtened on the breaſt together with an image of the virgin, on a ſilver plate. "If there is truth, (ſays Mr Forſter,) in the hoodwinked part of the accounts which we heard at Eyal, love reigns with an abſolute ſway in the midſt of their cloyſters." Lon. 28. 36. W. lat. 38. 32. N.

G.

GABARET, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and capital of Gaberdan, ſeated on the river Gelliſſe, 20 miles W. of Condom. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

GABIAN, a village of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Beſiers, famous for its mineral waters.

GABIN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 15 miles S. E. of Ploſco, and 50 N. W. of Warſaw. Lon. 19. 45. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

GADDESDEN, GREAT and LITTLE, two villages in Bedfordſhire. The latter is three miles N. of Hemel Hempſtead. About half a mile on the other ſide of the common, which runs along by the duke of Bridgewater's park, is a noble proſpect into three counties, which is beautifully diverſified with woods, cliffs, rivers, and arable and paſture land.

* GAGO, an inland country of Africa, in Negroland, which carries on a conſiderable trade in ſlaves, for they make no ſcruple of ſelling their wives and children. It abounds in corn and fleſh, but there is ſcarce any wine, trees, or fruits. There is a great quantity of European goods brought here by caravans from Barbary, and ſold at a prodigious price; but ſalt is the deareſt commodity that is brought. There are nothing but villages throughout the kingdom, whoſe inhabitants are clothed with ſkins in the rainy ſeaſon, but at other times go ſtark naked. The largeſt village is called Gago, where the king reſides, the houſes of which are nothing but poor huts. It is 400 miles S. of Tombuto.

GAIETA, an ancient, handſome, and ſtrong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavora, with a fort, a citadel, a harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1707, by ſtorm, and by the Spaniards in 1734. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the ſea, 30 miles N. W. of Capua, and 70 S. W. of Rome. Lon. 13. 47. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

GAILLAC, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the Albigois, remarkable for its Benedictine abbey, and its trade in wines. It is ſeated on the river Tarn, 10 miles S. W. of Albi, and 15 N. of Lavaur. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

* GAILLON, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Evreux, remarkable for its magnificent palace, belonging to the archbiſhop of Rouen, and for its handſome charterouſe, which is about three quarters of a mile from it. It is delightfully ſeated a mile and a half from the river Seine, five from Andilly, and 22 from Rouen.

GAINSBOROUGH, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Trent, near the ſea, and is a large well built town, with a pretty good trade. It is 17 miles N. W. of Lincoln, and 151 N. by W. of London. It has the title of an earldom. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

* GALACZ, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Bulgaria, ſeated near the Danube, between the mouths of the rivers Pruth and Seret.

* GALASO, a ſmall river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Otranto: it riſes in the opening near Oria, and falls into the gulph of Tarento, near the city of that name.

GALATA, the principal ſuburb of Conſtantinople, a city of Turky in Europe.

is ſeated oppoſite to the Seraglio, on the other ſide of the harbour; inhabited by Chriſtians of all ſorts, as well as Jews, who exerciſe their religion publicly, and where wine is ſold in taverns, which is not allowed in the city itſelf. The houſes are much better built than thoſe of Conſtantinople, and there are five Roman Catholic convents here.

GALATIA, anciently a province of Leſſer Aſia, now called Amaſia, in Natolia.

GALFALIY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munſter, 23 miles S. E. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 20. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

GALICIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. and W. by the Ocean, on the S by Portugal, and on the E. by Aſturias and the kingdom of Leon. The air is temperate along the coaſt, but, in other places, it is cold and moiſt. It is but thin of people, and the produce is wine, flax, and citrons; here alſo are good paſtures, copper, and lead; the foreſts yield wood for building of ſhips. St. Jago di Compoſtella is the capital town.

GALICIA, now called alſo GUADALAJARA, a country of N America, in New Spain, bounded on the E by Old Mexico, on the N. by the New, and on the W. by the S Sea. The air is temperate, and there is abundance of corn and pulſe; here are alſo mines of ſilver and copper.

GALILEE, anciently a province of Judea, but now of Turky in Aſia. The bounds are not now certainly known, nor yet the places where many of the towns ſtood.

GALISTEO, a ſmall town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, near the city of Coria. Here the duke of Berwick oppoſed the march of the confederate army to Placentia, in April 1706, who ſhamefully run away at the approach of the latter. It is 10 miles N. W. of Placentia. Lon. 5 8. E lat. 40. 2. N.

GALL, ST. a conſiderable town in Switzerland and in the Upper Thurgow, with a rich and celebrated abbey, whoſe abbot is a prince of the empire. This place has for ſome time been a republic, in alliance with the Cantons. It is not very large, but is well built, neat, populous, and contains about 10,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the linen manufacture; inſomuch that it is ſaid they annually make 40,000 pieces of linen of 600 ells each, which renders [illegible] reaſon there is often great conteſts between them and the abbey, about religious affairs. It is ſeated in a narrow, barren valley, between two mountains, and upon two ſmall ſtreams 37 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 62 N E. of Lucern. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

* GALLA, a conſiderable fort in the iſland of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch, who drove the Portugueſe thence in 1640 Some call it Punta de Gallo. Lon. 80. 30. E. lat. 6. 20 N.

GALLAPAGOS ISLANDS, the name of ſeveral iſlands in the South-Sea, lying on both ſides the equator, diſcovered by the Spaniards, to whom they belong. They are not inhabited; for the Spaniards only call there for freſh water and proviſions, when they ſail from America to Aſia. Here are a great number of birds, and excellent tortoiſes.

GALLI, a people of Africa, in Abyſſinia, great enemies to the Abyſſinians, from whom they have taken ſeveral provinces. They are a wild cruel people, and live chiefly on their flocks and herds, and by robbing.

GALLIPOLI, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee, a fort, and a harbour. It is ſeated on a rock, ſurrounded by the ſea, and which is joined to the firm land by a bridge. It is 23 miles W. of Otranto, and 45 S. E. of Taranto. Lon. 18. 5. E lat. 40 20 N.

GALLIPOLI, a ſea-port town of Turky, in Europe, in the province of Romania, ſeated at the mouth of the Sea of Marmora, with a good harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It contains about 10,000 Turks 3500 Greeks, beſides a great number of Jews. The bazar, or bezeſtein, the place where merchandizes are ſold, is a handſome ſtructure, with domes covered with lead. It is an open place, and has no other defence than a ſorry ſquare caſtle. The houſes of the Greeks and Jews have doors not above three feet and a half high, to prevent the Turks riding into their houſes. It is 40 miles S. W. of Rodiſto, and 100 S. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 26. 59. E. lat. 40. 26. N.

GALLO, an iſland of the S. Sea, near the ſea coaſt of Peru, in S. America, which was the firſt place poſſeſſed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conqueſt of Peru; it is alſo the place where the Buccaneers uſed to come for wood and water, and to refit their veſſels, when they were in thoſe parts. Lon. 80. 0.

GALLOWAY, a county of Scotland, about 170 miles in length, from E. to W. and 100 in breadth, from N. to S. It is bounded on the S and W. by the ſea; on the N. by Carrick and Kyle; and on the S. by Nithſdale. It contains ſeveral rivers, and a great number of lakes, from half a mile to two miles in length.

* GALWAY, a county of Ireland, which is 82 miles in length, and 32 in breadth, bounded by the counties of Clare, Tipperary, King's County, Roſcommon, and the ſea. The river Shannon waſhes the frontiers of the E. and S E. and forms a lake ſeveral miles in length. There is another great lake, called Corbes, or Carrib, which is near 20 miles long, and five broad. It contains 15,420 houſes, and 136 pariſhes, 17 baronies, 13 boroughs, and ſends eight members to parliament. The capital town is of the ſame name.

GALWAY, a town of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name, and province of Connaught, of which it is the capital. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, with large ſtraight ſtreets, and the houſes are generally well-built with ſtone. It has a good trade into foreign parts, on account of its harbour, which is defended by a fort. It is ſeated on the bay of Galway on the Weſtern Ocean, 40 miles W. S. W. of Athlone, and 100 W of Dublin. Lon. 9. 0. W. lat. 53 18. N.

* GAMACHES, a town of France, on the confines of Normandy and Picardy, with the title of a marquiſate, and it has a handſome caſtle, and a collegiate church It is ſeated on the river Breſle, and is partly in the dioceſe of Rouen, and partly in that of Amiens.

GAMBIA, a great river of Africa, in Negroland, which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Some of the Engliſh factors affirm, that it is navigable for ſloops above 600 miles. However, it is certain, that if veſſels were ſent up it ſoon after the rainy ſeaſon, when the channel is full of water, they might go a great deal farther, and make new diſcoveries. The Engliſh have a large factory on James-Iſland, which lies 30 miles up the river, and almoſt in the middle of it, three miles from the neareſt ſhore. This iſland is about a mile in circumference, and there is a fort built, mounted with cannon, with a ſmall garriſon to defend it. Beſides this, there are ſmall factories at ſeveral places, a great way up the river, and they trade with the natives for gold, elephants teeth, bees wax, and ſlaves. There are ſeveral cataracts and rocks about this river, which will be mentioned in their proper places. It overflows annually like the Nile, at the ſame time, and for the ſame reaſons, namely, the heavy and conſtant rains that fall at the ſame time of the year up the country.

* GANARA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, though ſome call it Guangara. Beſides this, there are nothing but ſmall villages, though the country is very populous. It lies very far to the E. and almoſt borders upon Abyſſinia. The roads are unpaſſable for camels; and therefore their commodities are carried on men's ſhoulders.

* GANDERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, with a celebrated nunnery It is 17 miles S. W. of Goſlar. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

GANDIA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a duchy, and a ſmall univerſity. It is ſeated near the ſea, 55 miles N. of Alicant, and 32 S. E. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 39. 6. N.

* GANDICOI, a ſtrong town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Carnate, with a famous pagod, or heathen temple, wherein there are ſeveral idols of gold and ſilver.

GANGEA, or GANDJA, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Georgia, capital of a province of the ſame name. It is one of the beſt towns of Perſia, and is ſeated on a pleaſant plain, about 80 miles in length. The great number of rivers that meet there, and which the inhabitants make uſe of to water their gardens, take up a good part of the town, and render the ſoil about it exceedingly fertile. The houſes are built among a great number of groves and thickets of lovely trees, and the bazars, or market-places, are as magnificent as any in the Eaſt. There is a particular quarter aſſigned for every ſort of commodity. It is always crowded by a great number of foreigners, who come there to trade. It is 105 miles N. E. of Eriwan and 105 S. by E. of Teflis. Lon. 44. 50. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

GANGES, a large and celebrated river of Aſia, in India. It has its ſource in the mountains, which border on Little Thibet in 96 degrees of E. lon. and 35. 40. N. lat. It croſſes ſeveral kingdoms, running from N. to S. and falls into the bay of Bengal by ſeveral mouths.

before the end of September. It overflows yearly like the Nile, and renders the kingdom of Bengal as fruitful as that of the Delta in Egypt. The people in these parts have the water of this river in high veneration; and it is visited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of India. The English have several settlements on this river, which will be taken notice of in their proper places.

GANI, or GOULOR, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Golconda, in which is a rich diamond mine. It is 100 miles E. of Bagnagar, and subject to the Great Mogul. Lon. 80. 30. E. lat. 16. 0. N.

*GAOGA, a kingdom of Africa lying on the eastern extremity of Negroland. It is bounded on the E. by Nubia, on the N. by Tagua; on the W. by Gangara; and on the S. by Bournio. It is about 500 miles in length, and as many in breadth. The inhabitants are little better than brutes, especially those that dwell in the mountains, and they always go naked. The houses are nothing but pitiful huts; but they have plenty of cattle. Besides this kingdom and the river Nile there is a desert, which reaches as far N. as the frontiers of Egypt.

GAP, an ancient town of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Gapenzois, with a bishop's see. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1692, who burnt a great part of it, and rendered it less considerable than it was before. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 27 miles N. of Sisteron, and 50 S. b. E. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

*GARACK, a considerable isle of Asia, in the gulph of Persia, remarkable for the fine pearls fished up on its coasts. Lon. 48. 0 E. lat. 28. 15. N.

GARAUP, a promontory of France, in Provence, not far from Aquibes, which runs pretty far into the sea, and forms the bay of Cannes.

GARDA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veronese; seated at the end of a great lake of the same name, 17 miles N. W. of Verona. Lon. 11. 4. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

*GARDE, an ancient bridge of France, in Lower Languedoc, built by the Romans, over the river Gardon; 12 miles from Nismes, and five from Uzes. It is built with free stone, of a surprizing magnitude, and has three rows of arches one above another. The lower row has six arches, and is 300 paces in length.

GARDELEGEN, a town of Germany, in the old Marche of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia. It has a trade in hops and excellent beer; and is seated on the river Beise, 32 miles N. by W. of Magdeburg, and 45 N. E. of Brunswick. Lon. 11. 35. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

*GARED, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and provence of Suez, remarkable for its sugar-mills.

*GARET, a province of the kingdom of Fez, in Barbary. It is a mountainous country, but has good iron-mines, and is well peopled, except towards the S. which is a desert, and without water. The principal town is Melila.

GARGANO, or St. ANGELO, a promontory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Capitanata.

*GARGRAVE, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, not far from Ripley.

GARONNE, a large river of France, which has its source in Catalonia, and in the Pyrenean mountains. It washes part of Gascony, Upper Languedoc, and all Guienne; but having received the Dordogne, it assumes the name of Gironde, and falls into the sea of Gascony. It passes by St. Bertrand, Rieux, Toulouse, Verdun, Agen, Bourdeaux, and several less considerable places.

GARRISON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and in the province of Ulster, 10 miles S. E. of Bally Shannon. Lon. 7. 43 W. lat. 54. 25. N.

GARSTANG, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on the river Wyre, and is a good thoroughfare to Lancaster, from which it is 10 miles S. and 225 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 53. W. lat. 53. 56. N.

*GARITZ, a town of Germany in Pomerania, on the confines of the Marche of Brandenburg, subject to the king of Prussia. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat. 53. 23. N.

GASCONY, a large province of France, and part of the general government of Guienne, on the W. by Languedoc and the county of Foix, on the S. by the Pyrenees, which separates it from Spain, and on the W. by the sea of Gascony. It comprehends Landes, Chalosse, Thursan, Marsan, the territory of Albret, the Basques, Bearn, Bigorre, Comminges, Armagnac, Conferans, Condomois, and part of Bazadois, and of Bourdalois. The Gascons are said to have quick parts; but they are given to boast of their valour, which has occasioned the

name of Gaſconade to be given to all bragging ſtories. The Gaſcons, who inhabit the diſtricts near the Pyrenees, are originally of Spain.

*GASPESIA, a province of N. America; bounded on the N. by the mountains of Notre Dame, on the N. and E. by the gulph of St. Lawrence, on the S. by Nova Scotia, and on the W. by Canada. It is inhabited by ſavages, who are well-made, robuſt, active, and nimble. They live conſtantly in the fields, and rove from one place to another in ſearch of game, for they live by hunting and fiſhing. They daub their faces with black and red, and ſome of them pierce the griſtle between their noſtrils, and hang beads therein. They worſhip the ſun, and are much addicted to drunkenneſs; but they are not ſo covetous as many of the native Americans.

GASSENHOVEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, 4 miles N. E. of Tirlemont, and 15 E. of Louvaine. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

*GASTINOIS, a province of France, about 45 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It abounds in paſtures, foreſts, and excellent ſaffron.

GATE, a long chain of mountains in Aſia, in the peninſula, on this ſide the Ganges, which it divides throughout its length into two unequal parts. But the moſt remarkable thing is, that on the ſide of the coaſt of Malabar the winter begins about the end of June, with a S. W. wind, and, at the ſame time, on the other ſide, upon the Coromandel coaſt, they enjoy a pleaſant ſpring, and the fineſt ſeaſon in the year.

GATTON, a town of Surry, which was formerly very large, but is now reduced to a village, and has neither market nor fair. However, it ſends two members to parliament. It is 19 miles S. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

GAVARDO, a town of Italy, in Breſciano, ſeated on the river Weiſe, about 7 miles W. of the lake di Garda, and ſubject to Venice. The Imperialiſts retired to this place after their defeat at Garſinado, in April 1705. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

*GAUDENS, a very populous town of France, and capital of the Nebouſan, ſeated on the river Garonne, 8 miles N. E. of Bertrand. Lon. 0. 56. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

*GAVEREN, or WAVEREN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders; ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the river Scheld, 8 miles S. of Ghent, and 5 N. E. of Oudenard. Lon. 3. 51. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

*GAVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, ſtanding on the river Lemo, towards the confines of Monferrat. It is very ſtrongly ſeated; but the fortifications are not kept in repair. It is 19 miles N. W. of Genoa, and 12 E. S. E. of Aleſſandrino. Lon. 8. 57. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

GAUL, a country of Europe, formerly very famous; bounded by Germany and Italy on the E. the German Ocean and the Britiſh Channel on the N. by the Weſtern Ocean on the W. and the Mediterranean on the S. It was ſeparated from Italy by the Alps, and from Spain by the Pyrenees. It was not a particular monarchy, but was poſſeſſed by a great number of people independent of each other.

GAUNT'S URCOT, a village in Glouceſterſhire, in the hundred of Thornbury, now belonging to the blue coat hoſpital in Briſtol. Here are the ruins of a chapel, ſurrounded by a moat, and not far from it was an abbey dedicated to St. Swithin.

GAUR, a territory in the province of Choraſſan, in Perſia, and on the confines of India.

GAURIS, or GUEBRE, a people of Aſia, in Perſia, and in the E. Indies, who are the remains of the ancient Perſees, or Perſians, who are noted for their worſhipping of fire and the ſun, for they call God Light. They pretend to have a fire which has never been extinguiſhed for 3000 years. They make tilling the land an act of religion, and look upon it as the moſt agreeable to God. They affirm Zoroaſter to be the founder of their worſhip, and believe two principles, the one good and the other bad. They are a mild innocent ſort of people, and have been very patient under perſecutions. They live under the conduct and direction of their elders and prieſts; and look upon Alexander the Great and Mahomet as two wicked men. The employment of their prieſts is, to take care of the ſacred fire, which they ſay was firſt lighted by their great prophet Zoroaſter, whoſe return they daily expect. They never bury their dead, but expoſe them in the open air, in places ſurrounded with high walls, to be devoured by birds of prey.

*GAYWOOD, a village in Norfolk, a mile E. of King's-Lynn.

*GAZA, an ancient and celebrated

town of Paleſtine, about three miles from the ſea, with a harbour called New Gaza. It is at preſent very ſmall; but we may judge by the ruins that it was formerly a conſiderable place. There is a caſtle near it, where a bathaw reſides. It is 50 miles S. W. of Jeruſalem. Lon. 34. 45. E. lat. 31. 28. N.

*GEARON, or JARON, a ſmall town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Farſiſtan, between Shiras and Bandar Congo; in whoſe territories the beſt dates of Perſia are produced. Lon. 51. 17. E. lat. 28. 15. N.

GEET, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which riſing in the S. E. part of Brabant, runs N. near the confines of Liege, paſſes by Lande and Leaw, and falls into the Demer a little below Halen.

*GEGENBACH, a ſmall, free, and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Mordenaw, under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Kinzia, 12 miles S. E. of Straſburg, and 21 N. of Friburg. Lon. 8. 2. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

*GEILLDORFF, a town of Germany, in Suabia, ſeated near the river Kocher, with a caſtle that belongs to the lords of Limpurg.

*GEISLENGEN, a handſome imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, 17 miles N. W. of Ulm.

GELDERLAND. See GUELDERLAND.

GELDERS. See GUELDERS.

GELHAUSEN, a ſmall imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, under the protection of the elector Palatine, with a caſtle. It is governed by its own magiſtrates, and ſeated on the river Kintzig, 25 miles E. of Hanau, and 20 N. of Aſchaffenburg. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

*GEMAAGEDID, a ſtrong town of Africa, near the kingdom of Morocco, ſeated on a high mountain, with a chief of its own, and a great number of inhabitants.

GEMBLOURS, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with a handſome ancient abbey. Don John of Auſtria gained a battle here over the Dutch in 1578. It is ſeated on the river Orne, in the dioceſe of Namur, 17 miles S. of Louvain, and 22 S. E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

*GEMINIANS, ST. a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the Florentino, ſeated on a mountain, wherein there is a mine of vitriol. It contains a great many magnificent houſes.

GEMMINGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 12 miles S. W. of Hailbron, and 30 E. of Philipſburg. Lon. 9. 13. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the biſhoprick of Wirtzburg, ſeated on the river Main. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

GEMUND, an imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, having a manufacture of chaplets or beads, which are ſent to diſtant countries. It is ſeated on the river Reims, 27 miles E. of Stutgard, and 30 N. by W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 48. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

GEMUND, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers, ſeated on the river Roer, 24 miles S. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 48. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

*GEMUYD, a handſome town of Germany, in the Upper Auſtria, conſiderable for its ſalt-works. It is ſeated on the river Draun, to the N. of a lake of the ſame name.

*GLNAF, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient caſtle; ſeated on the river Dyle, 15 miles S. E. of Bruſſels, and 10 N. W. of Gembloux. Lon. 4. 40. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

*GENIHOA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, by ſome called Ghenoa; but the natives themſelves call in Genni; and the Europeans Ghinea. It is bounded by Gualata on the N. by Tombuto on the E. by the river Senegal on the S. and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Between Gualata and this country there is a deſert, 50 miles broad; and the river Senegal, on the ſide of which it lies, was by ancient authors called the Niger. It is about 500 miles in length, and extends to above 150 miles on the above river. It is very fruitful in rice, fiſh, and cattle; and they drive a trade with the Barbary merchants, who come in large caravans from that country. There is neither town nor caſtle; but has one large village, inhabited by their principal people. Their houſes are built like bells, pointed at the top, with walls of clay, and roofs of reeds. When the river overflows in July, Auguſt, and September, the merchants of Tombuto bring their wares hither in canoes. The principal village is ſaid to be 120 miles below Tombuto.

GENEP, or GENNEP, a ſtrong town of

of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia. It was taken by the Dutch in 1641, and by the French in 1672; is now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, and ſeated on the river Neers near the Maeſe, five miles S. W. of Cleves, and 25 N. W. of Venlow. Lon 5. 48 E. lat. 51. 42 N.

GENEVA, an ancient, large and populous town, capital of a republic of the ſame name, near the confines of France and Swiſſerland. It is very ancient, and was well known in the time of the Romans: Julius Cæſar made uſe of it as a bulwark againſt the Helvetians. It is well built, rich, and ſtrongly fortified. Here are always a great number of ſtrangers, who are travelling from France to Italy, or from Italy to France. It is divided by the river Rhone into two unequal parts, and which alſo forms an iſle, full of fine houſes; and here is an ancient ſtructure, called the tower of Cæſar. The largeſt part is built on a hill, which deſcends by a gentle declivity, and lies to the S. of the river; the other part communicates with the iſland by two large wooden bridges. St. Peter's church is a vaſt ſtructure, built in the Gothic taſte, and has three towers, the leaſt of which is covered with tin-plates. The arſenal is well furniſhed, and there is a ſtrong garriſon. The college, where there is a magnificent library, is well worth obſervation. In general, it is a very agreeable place, and there is nothing omitted to render it delightful. The principal riches of the inhabitants proceed from their manufactures, of which they have a great number; but the moſt conſiderable are watches, clocks, and gold and ſilver lace. The revenues of the republic ariſe from the duty of merchandizes which are carried out of the city, and from a prodigious quantity of corn which the magiſtrates buy, and ſell to the inhabitants. The ſovereignty of this republic is lodged in the aſſembly of the citizens and burghers, but there are ſeveral bodies of the magiſtracy, who have each their proper province, and whoſe heads are choſen by the people. The great council conſiſts of 200 perſons, from among whom there are 25 counſellors choſen, of which four are ſyndics, who are heads of the republic, and choſen every year. They are jealous of their liberties, are in alliance with the cantons of Bern, Zurich, and Soleure. It was formerly a free imperial city, and a biſhop's ſee, but the biſhop was expelled when they embraced Calviniſm, in 1553. They will not allow playing at cards, or drinking at public houſes; but they exerciſe their militia, play at bowls, and other exerciſes on a Sunday. It is 70 miles N. E. of Lyons, 65 S. of Beſancon, 40 N. E. Chamberry, and 135 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 6 5 E. lat. 46 12 N.

GENEVA, THE LAKE OF. See LEMAN

* GENEVESE, a diſtrict between France, Savoy, and Swiſſerland, extremely fertile, pleaſant, and populous. Geneva is the capital town.

GINGENBACK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, ten miles S. E. of Straſburg, and 20 N. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 53 E. lat. 48. 28 N

* GENGOUX DE ROYAI, St. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the dioceſe of Chalons, remarkable for its excellent wines. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Grone, 20 miles N. W. of Macon, and 17 S. W. of Chalons. Lon. 4 43 E. lat 46. 37 N.

GENIS, a town of Savoy, ſeated on the river Guier, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It is 12 miles W. of Chamberry. Lon. 5 30. E. lat. 45. 40 N.

GENOA, a town of Italy, and capital of a republick of the ſame name. It is very ancient and large, being about ſix miles in circumference, built like an amphitheatre, and is full of magnificent ſtructures, ſuch as churches and palaces, and particularly thoſe of the Doge and of Doria, whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. It is very populous and one of the moſt trading places in Italy. They reckon there are 40,000 inhabitants, of which 20,000 families are employed in making velvets, ſilks, and the like. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, has an academy, a good harbour, and lofty walls, fortified in ſuch places where they are moſt likely to be attacked. There is a large aqueduct, which ſupplies a great number of fountains with water, in all parts of the city. The houſes are well-built, and are 5 or 6 ſtories high; and here are 57 churches, 17 convents, and two large hoſpitals. The government is ariſtocratic, becauſe none but the nobility can have any ſhare in it; theſe are of two ſorts, the old and the new, from whence there are 80 perſons choſen, who make the great council, in which their ſovereignty reſides. Beſides theſe, there is a ſenate, compoſed of the Doge and 12 ſenators; who have the common adminiſtration of affairs. The Doge continues in his office but two years. The harbour is very conſiderable, and to preſerve it they have built a mole of 560 paces in length, and 18 in breadth; they have

raiſed it 15 feet above the level of the water, that it may the better ſhelter the ſhips, and break the force of the waves. Upon this mole there is a tower, with 360 ſteps to go up to the top, where in the night-time they place a great number of lanthorns The harbour may be ſhut up with a chain, which will hinder the going out or coming in of the veſſels. It was bombarded by the French in 1684, and ſubmitted to the Hungarians in 1746; but a citizen being abuſed by an Auſtrian officer, the inhabitants roſe and maſſacred part of the ſoldiers, and drove away the reſt It was beſieged afterwards by the Auſtrians, but the French coming to the aſſiſtance of the town, they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege, in July 1747. The ordinary revenue of this republic is 900,000l. a year, and there is a bank which is partly ſupported by public duties. They generally keep two or three years proviſion of corn, wine, and oil, in their magazines, which they ſell to the people in ſcarce times It is 70 miles S of Milan, 69 S. E. of Turin, 65 S. W of Parma, 112 N. W. of Florence, and 225 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat 44. 25. N.

GENOA, the territory of the republic of, comprehends the coaſt of Genoa, and the iſland of Capraya, on the coaſt of Tuſcany, but it was formerly more conſiderable than it is at preſent The coaſt of Genoa extends along the Mediterranean Sea, which is to the S between Tuſcany, and the duchy of Maſſa, to the E the county of Nice, the principality of Monaco, and the Apennine mountains to the W. and the duchies of Milan, Parma, and Montferrat to the N. It is about 130 miles in length, but not much above 20 miles in breadth. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the ſea, but the inner parts are very mountainous, and barren in ſeveral places, having neither trees nor graſs upon them.

GEORGE, ST. DE MINA, a fort of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, and the principal ſettlement the Dutch have in thoſe parts. It was taken from the Portugueſe, in 1630, by the Dutch, who have kept it ever ſince. The fort or caſtle is the beſt upon the coaſt of Guinea, and is built ſquare, with very high walls, having four good batteries. Here is room for a garriſon of above 400 men, with convenient lodging for officers. Under the caſtle is the town, called by the natives, Oddena, which is very long, and pretty broad. The houſes are built with ſtone, which is very extraordinary, for in all other places they are compoſed only of clay and wood. It was once very populous, but the inhabitants were deſtroyed by the ſmall-pox, ſo that it is greatly reduced, and they are become very poor It is about 10 miles W. of Cape coaſt-caſtle. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 5. 0. N.

GEORGE, ST. a fort and town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Coromandel, belonging to the Engliſh; it is otherwiſe called Madras, and by the natives Chilipatam. It fronts the ſea, and has a ſalt-water river on its backſide, which hinders the freſh water ſprings from coming near the town, ſo that they have no good water within a mile of them In the rainy ſeaſon it is incommoded by inundations; and from April to September it is ſo ſcorching hot, that if the ſea-breezes did not cool the air, there would be no living there. There are two towns, one of which is called the White Town, which is walled round, and has ſeveral bulwarks and baſtions to defend it. It is 400 paces long, and 130 broad, and is divided into regular ſtreets. Here are two churches, one for the Proteſtants, and the other for the Papiſts, as alſo a good hoſpital, a town-hall, and a priſon for debtors. They are a corporation, and have a mayor and aldermen, with other proper officers. The Black Town is inhabited by Gentoos, Mahometans, and Portugueſe and Armenian Chriſtians, and each religion have their temples and churches. This, as well as the White Town, is ruled by the Engliſh governor and his council. The diamond-mines are but a week's journey from this place, which renders them pretty plentiful, but there are no large ones ſince that great diamond was procured by governor Pitt. This colony produces very little of its own growth or manufactures for foreign markets, and the trade is in the hands of the Armenians and Gentoos. The chief things the Engliſh deal in, beſides diamonds, are calicoes, chintz, muſlins, and the like. This colony may conſiſt of 80,000 inhabitants, in the towns and villages, and there are generally 4 or 500 Europeans: their rice is brought by ſea to Gangam and Orixa, their wheat from Surat and Bengal, and their fire-wood from the iſlands of Diu, inſomuch that an enemy with a ſuperior force at ſea, may eaſily diſtreſs them. The houſes of the White Town are built with brick, and have lofty rooms, and flat roofs; but the Black Town conſiſts chiefly of thatched cottages. The military power is lodged in the governor and council, who

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are alſo the laſt reſort in civil cauſes. The ſalaries of the company's writers are very ſmall, but, if they have any fortune of their own, they may make it up by trade, which muſt generally be the caſe, for they commonly grow rich. It was taken by the French in 1746, who rendered it back after the peace. It is 63 miles N. of Pondicherry. Lon. 80. 34. E. lat. 13 5 N.

* GEORGE'S, ST. a ſmall iſland in the territory of Venice, lying to the S. of that capital. In it there is a Benedictine monaſtery, whoſe church is one of the fineſt in Italy, and is embelliſhed with a great number of fine pictures.

GEORGE'S, ST. the largeſt of the Bermuda or Summer Iſlands, lying 500 miles E. of the continent of N. America. Lon. 63. 30. W. lat. 32. 45. N.

* GEORGE, ST. one of the Azores, or weſtern iſlands. It is inhabited by about 5000 perſons who cultivate much wheat. Lon. 28. W. lat. 38. 39. N. See AZORES.

GEORGIA, or GURGISTAN, a province of Aſia, partly belonging to Perſia, and partly to the Turks. It is bounded on the N. by Circaſſia, on the S. by Turkomania and Erivan, on the E. by Shirvan and the Tartars of Dageſtan, and by the Black Sea on the W. There are but few towns, but the bread, wine, pomegranates, cattle, and all the neceſſaries of life, are cheap and excellent. The inhabitants are very fair, and the women accounted the moſt beautiful in the world, and yet they cannot help painting. In general, it is a mountainous country, for which reaſon ſome parts of it were never conquered, and yet the ſoil is very fruitful. The inhabitants are a ſort of Chriſtians, but their doctrines greatly differ from thoſe which are taught by other ſects. Their diſpoſition is pretty mild, but they are extremely ignorant, and addicted to ſenſual pleaſures. They have a patriarch and ſeveral biſhops, but the Perſian viceroy is a Mahometan. The river Kur croſſes the whole country, and is navigable for boats, which is not very common in the rivers of Perſia. Teflis is the capital town.

GEORGIA, the moſt ſouthern of the Thirteen United States of N. America, bounded on the N. by Carolina, from which it is ſeparated by the river Savannah; on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by St. John's river, which divides it from Florida on the S. and W. and on the E. is Louiſiana. There is a range of iſlands along the coaſt, which defend it from the fury of the ocean, and theſe, as well as the continent, being well wooded, the channel between them is extremely pleaſant. There are ſand banks upwards of 70 miles from the coaſt, whereon the water ſhoals gradually till within ſix miles of the land, and then the banks are ſo ſhallow, that there is no paſſage except in the channels which lie between the bars. The river Savannah is navigable for 600 miles with canoes, and 300 with boats, and in the mouth of it is a commodious and ſecure harbour, and to the S. another called Tybee Sound, where a large fleet may lie at anchor in 5 fathom water, ſecure from the winds. The tides on this coaſt generally flow ſeven feet. There are ſeveral towns already built, of which Savannah, Ebenezer, and Frederica are the chief. There are alſo ſeveral forts, one of which was taken by the Spaniards in 1742, but they fled at the approach of general Oglethorpe.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN, a cluſter of barren iſlands in the South Sea, about the lat. 54. 30. S. and 36. 30. W. One of them is between 50 and 60 leagues in length.

* GERMERSHEIM, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the river Wilda, 25 miles E. of Stutgard, and 25 N. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

* GERSA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Miſnia, with a handſome college, ſeated on the river Elſter. Lon. 11. 56. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

GERSAW, a town of Germany in Heſſe Darmſtadt, 12 miles N. W. of Darmſtadt. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

* GERSAW, a ſmall diſtrict of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſo called from the town of Gers, which is 10 miles N. W. of Darmſtadt, the capital. It is ſubject to the prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

* GERBEROY, a town of France, in Beauvoiſis, with a handſome chapter-houſe. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1437, and retaken in 1449. It is 10 miles from Beauvais, and 30 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 54. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

* GERBES, or GERBI, or ZERBI, an iſland of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the coaſt of Barbary, in the Mediterranean Sea. It bears no corn but barley, though there are large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which, when

dried, are raiſins, of which their principal trade conſiſts. It depends on the baſhaw of Tripoli. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 33. 56. N.

* GERBEVILIERS, a town of Lorrain, 5 miles from Luneville, with the title of a marquiſate, and a handſome caſtle; the church of the Carmelites is very elegant, and is ſeated on the river Agne.

GERGENTI, a town of Italy, in Sicily, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in the valley of Mazara, near the river St. Blaiſe, 60 miles E. by S. of Mazara, and 50 S. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 24. E. lat. 47 23. N

* GERMAIN-DE-BOURGUEIL, a town of France, in Anjou, with a rich Benedictine abbey, and a caſtle. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, near a foreſt of the ſame name. Lon. 0. 17. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

GERMAIN-EN-LAYE, St. a handſome town in the Iſle of France, with a magnificent palace, embelliſhed by ſeveral kings, eſpecially by Lewis XIV. It is one of the moſt beautiful ſeats in France, as well on account of the apartments and gardens, as of the fine foreſt that is near it. Here James II uſually reſided after he fled to France. It is ſeated on the river Seine, 10 miles N W of Paris. Lon. 2. 15 E. lat. 48. 52. N.

GERMAIN, St a town of Cornwall, with a ſmall market on Fridays. It was once the largeſt town in the county, but is at preſent a ſmall place, though it ſends two members to parliament. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, and had a cathedral; what is left of it is uſed as the pariſh-church, and near it is the priory, not ſtanding. It is 10 miles W. of Plymouth, and 224 W. by S. of London. It ſtands near the ſea, and had formerly a good fiſhery. Lat 50. 22. N. lon. 4 24 W.

* GERMAIN LAVAL, St. a town of France, in Forez, ſeated in a territory fertile in excellent wine; 225 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 45. 30 N.

* GERMANO, St. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro; ſeated at the foot of Mount Caſſano, and belongs to an abbey on the top of that mount. Lon. 13 59. E. lat. 41. 13 N.

GERMANY, a large country lying in the middle of Europe, bounded on the E. by Hungary and Poland, on the N. by the Baltick Sea and Denmark, on the W. by the Netherlands, France, and Switzerland, and on the S. by the Alps, Italy, and Switzerland; being about 640 miles in length, and 550 in breadth. The air is temperate and wholeſome, but more inclinable to cold than heat, eſpecially by the ſea ſide. The ſoil is very proper for corn and paſtures, and, in ſome places, eſpecially along the Rhine, it produces large quantities of wine, known by the name of Rheniſh, but as to the particular productions they will be taken notice of where the circles are deſcribed. As to the diſpoſition of the people in general, they are robuſt, brave, good ſoldiers, free, laborious, inured to labour, dexterous in manufactures, and fruitful in inventions. The nobility in Germany is the pureſt in Europe; and they will ſooner chooſe the daughter of a nobleman without a fortune, than that of the richeſt citizen. One reaſon of this is, that there is no obtaining rich benefices, ſuch as canonicates, abbeys, biſhopricks, and archbiſhopricks, without a full proof of their nobility, as theſe are almoſt ſo many independent ſovereignties. Germany is the moſt ſingular country in the world, for it contains a great many princes, as well ſecular as eccleſiaſtic, who are abſolute in their own dominions, and independent of each other. Here are a great number of free towns, or cities, which are ſo many little republicks, governed by their own laws, and only united by a head, who is elective, and has the title of emperor, who properly ſpeaking, has but little authority, except in the dominions belonging to him before he was choſen. Upon this account they generally chooſe one who has territories of his own, and who is able to keep up his dignity. For this reaſon the emperors have been ſo often choſen out of the houſe of Auſtria. The election of the emperor formerly was made by the German princes, as well eccleſiaſtic as ſecular; but, by the famous conſtitution of the golden bull, the electors were reſtrained to ſeven; that is, three eccleſiaſtics, which are, the archbiſhops of Treves, Cologne, and Mentz, and four ſeculars, namely, the king of Bohemia, the count palatine of the Rhine, and duke of Saxony, and the marquis of Brandenburg. But in 1648 they were obliged, by the treaty of Munſter, to conſtitute an eighth electorate, in favour of the ſon of Frederick V. count palatine of the Rhine, who had been deprived of his dominions and titles in 1692, and put to the ban of the empire, becauſe he had been proclaimed king of Bohemia, and his title conferred on the duke of Bavaria. Laſtly, in 1692, the emperor Leopold created another electorate in favour of Erneſt of Bruſnwick, duke of Hanover, whoſe ſon George became

became king of England in 1714. Each elector bears the title of one of the principal offices of the empire; the elector of Mentz is high chancellor of Germany, and director of the archives of the empire; that of Treves, or Triers, has the title of chancellor of the Gauls, and that of Cologne, that of Italy; the duke of Bavaria is grand maſter of Bavaria, and carries the golden apple; the elector of Saxony is grand eſquire, and bears the ſword, that of Brandenburg is grand chamberlain, and carries the ſceptre, the Palatine is grand treaſurer, &c. When the empire is vacant, or the emperor abſent, and there is no king of the Romans, the electors Palatine and of Saxony are vicerovs, or regents of the empire, though the duke of Bavaria diſputes the right of the former. When the emperor would be certain of a ſucceſſor, he endeavours to prevail with the electors to chooſe a king of the Romans, and then he will become emperor after the other's death. The emperor always aſſumes the title of auguſt, of Cæſar, and of ſacred majeſty. Although he is chief of the empire, he does not govern alone, but the ſupreme authority reſides in the general aſſemblies, called diets, which he only has a right of appointing, and to which he ſends commiſſioners to preſide in his room. Theſe aſſemblies are compoſed of three bodies or colleges, the firſt of which is that of the electors, the ſecond that of the princes, and the third that of the imperial towns. The electors and princes ſend their deputies, as well as the imperial towns. When that of the electors and that of the princes differ, that of the towns cannot decide the difference; but they are obliged to give their conſent when they are of the ſame opinion. Theſe aſſemblies have the power of making peace or war, of ſettling general impoſitions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire. But their deliberations have not the force of a law till the emperor gives his conſent, who alſo gives the inveſtiture of fiefs, and diſpoſes of thoſe which have devolved to the empire for wants of ſucceſſors, or confiſcations. The electors and other ſovereigns of Germany have an abſolute authority in their own dominions, and they can levy taxes, raiſe troops, make and diſſolve alliances, provided they do not prejudice the empire. They have power over life and death, and determine all civil cauſes definitively, unleſs in ſome particular caſes, in which they may make an appeal. Theſe appeals are two courts, called the Imperial Chamber, and the Aulic Council. The three principal religions are, the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calviniſt. The firſt prevails in the dominions of the emperor, in the ſpiritual electorates, and in that of Bavaria; the ſecond chiefly obtains in the circles of Upper and Lower Saxony, and in a great part of Weſtphalia, Franconia, Suabia, the Upper Rhine, and in moſt of the imperial towns, the third is profeſſed in the dominions of the landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, and of ſome other princes.

Rhine is looked upon as the capital city, and the emperors ſince Charles V. have reſided there, till the death of Charles VI. in 1740, and the late emperor reſides there again. The principal rivers of Germany are, the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weſer, and the Oder. Germany is divided into nine circles, which are as ſo many leſſer provinces, each of which comprehends ſeveral other ſtates, of which the princes, the prelates, and the counts, with the deputies of the imperial towns meet together about their common affairs. Every circle has one or two directors, and a colonel, the directors have a power of convocating the aſſembly of the ſtates of their circle, and the colonel commands the army. Each circle is obliged to furniſh a certain number of horſe and foot, or a certain ſum of money, call'd Roman months when the neceſſity of public affairs requires it, according to a taxation made by the register of the ſtates of the empire. The more conſiderable of theſe circles are thoſe of Auſtria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, the Upper and Lower Rhine, Weſtphalia, and the Upper and Lower Saxony. The imperial towns are commonly ſituated in fertile countries; there are about 85 of theſe free and imperial towns, which have ſome allowance on account of trade, and there were formerly ſome in France, Spain, and Italy, but now they are confined to Germany, and are about 5 or 6 in number, but we muſt except Dantzic, which is in Poland. Beſides the religions above-mentioned, there are ſome Arminians, and Quakers, and Chriſtians of other denominations, beſides a multitude of Jews in all the great towns. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which ſucceeded that called the Celtic.

GERMERSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and ſubject to the Elector Palatine. It is ſituated near the Rhine, five miles W. of Philipſburg, and 10 S. E. of Landau. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

GERTRUDENBERG, an ancient, handſome, and very ſtrong town of the Netherlands,

lands, in Dutch Brabant, and one of the principal bulwarks of the Dutch. It was taken from the Spaniards in 1573, and retaken in 1589; but prince Maurice became maſter of it again in 1593, after a ſiege of three months. It is ſeated on the river Dungen, which falls into the lake called Bies-bos, 10 miles N. of Breda, and nine S. W of Gorcum. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

GERUMENHA, an ancient and fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, ſeated on a hill near the weſtern bank of the river Guadiana. It has a ſtrong caſtle, with 27 towers, and in 1662 maintained a ſiege for a month, before it was taken by the Spaniards. It is 18 miles below Badajoz. Lon. 7. 10 W. lat. 38. 26. N.

* GESEKE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia; ſeated on the river Weyck, eight miles from Lippe, and 10 from Paderborn.

GESTRICIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Helſingia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia, on the S. by Upland, and on the W. by Dalecarlia. It produces juſt as much corn as will maintain the inhabitants. Gevali is the capital town.

* GESULA, a province of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in barley and ſheep, and there are ſeveral mines of iron and copper; moſt part of the inhabitants are braſiers and ſmiths, and there is a fair kept every year, which laſts for two months, when a vaſt number of foreign merchants come to buy their wares, and, as they ſay, are maintained at the expence of the province.

GEVALI, or GAFLE, a town of Sweden, and capital of Geſtricia, near the gulph of Bothnia, 55 miles N. W. of Upſal, and 65 N. by W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 30. E. lat. 60. 42. N.

GEVALDAN, a territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded on the N. by Auvergne, on the W. by Rouergne, on the S. by the Cevennes, and on the E by Vivaris and Velay. It is a mountainous, barren country, and Mende is the capital town.

GEVER, or GOAR, ST. a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Rhineſelden, ſubject to the prince of Heſſe Rhineſeld. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 15 miles S. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

GEX, a town of France, and capital of a Signory of the ſame name; ſeated at the foot of mount St. Claud, between mount Jura, the river Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Switzerland; 10 miles N. W. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 1. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* GEZIRA, a town of Aſia, in Diarbeck, ſeated in an iſland formed by the river Tigris, 70 miles N. W. of Moſul, and governed by a bey. Lon. 40. 50. E. lat 36. 36. N.

GHENT, a large and handſome city of the Netherlands, and capital of Auſtrian Flanders, with a ſtrong caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. It contains within the walls 36,000 houſes, ſeven pariſh churches, and 55 monaſteries and nunneries. There are ſeveral ſilk and woollen manufactures here, which are in a flouriſhing condition, and they have a great trade in corn. The fortifications have nothing extraordinary, but the citadel is very important, defended by ſtrong ramparts, baſtions, and deep ditches. The town is cut by ſeveral canals, which divide it into 26 iſles, and over the canals there are 300 bridges. In the higheſt ſteeple is a ring of bells, the greateſt of which, called Rowland, weighs 120 quintals, each of which is 100 pounds. There is a handſome large canal, which goes from Ghent to Bruges, and from thence to Oſtend, called the New Paſſage, and on which there are ſeveral forts. The civil government is lodged in the burgomaſter and ſchiepins, like our mayor and aldermen. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Schelde, Lis, Lieve, and Moore, 22 miles S. W. of Antwerp, 27 W. of Mechlin, 26 N.W. of Bruſſels, and 30 S. E. of Middleburg in Flanders. Lon 3. 49. E lat. 51. 3. N.

GHILAN, a conſiderable province of Aſia, in Perſia, lying on the ſide of the Caſpian Sea, and to the S.W. of it. It is ſuppoſed to be the Hyrcania of the ancients. It is very agreeably ſituated, having the ſea on one ſide, and high mountains on the other, and there is no entering in but through narrow paſſes, which may eaſily be defended. The ſides of the mountains are covered with many ſorts of fruit-trees, and in the higheſt parts of them there are deer, bears, wolves, leopards, and tigers; which laſt the Perſians have a ſecret of taming, and hunt with them, as we do with dogs. It is one of the moſt fruitful provinces of all Perſia, and produces abundance of ſilk, oil, wine, rice, and tobacco, beſides excellent fruits. The inhabitants are brave, and of a better complexion than the other Indians, and the women are accounted extremely handſome. Reſht is the capital town.

GHILAN, ST. a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, ſeated

ſeated on the river Haina, five miles W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 53. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

* GIBRALEON, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the river Odiel, with a handſome caſtle, and the title of a marquiſate.

GIBRALTAR, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Andaluſia, near a mountain of the ſame name, formerly called Calpe, and ſuppoſed to be one of Hercules's pillars, and which he looked upon to be the end of the world. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortreſs here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is to ſay, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is very well fortified; it can only be approached by a very narrow paſſage between the mountain and the ſea, acroſs which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garriſon from having any communication with the country. It was formerly thought to be impregnable, but in 1704, it was taken by the confederate fleet, commanded by Sir George Rook. The French and Spaniards attempted to retake it the following year, and 4 or 500 of them crept up the rock which covers the town, in the night-time, but were drove down headlong the next morning. In 1727 the Spaniards beſieged it again, and they attempted to blow up the rock, which they found impracticable, and were at length obliged to raiſe the ſiege. In the courſe of the late American war, the Spaniards again beſieged it; but their ever-memorable attack, on Sept. 13, 1782, with floating batteries of 212 braſs cannon, &c. in ſhips from 1400 to 600 tons burden, ending in a diſappointment, and the deſtruction of all the ſhips, and moſt of the aſſailants in them. It muſt not be forgotten, that Gen. Elliot at this time commanded in the garriſon. Thoſe that have courage enough to climb to the top of the rock, will find a plain on the ſummit, from whence they may have a proſpect of the ſea on each ſide the ſtrait, and the kingdom of Barbary, Fez, and Morocco, beſides Seville, and Granada in Spain. The garriſon here are cooped up in a very narrow compaſs, and have no proviſions but what are brought from Barbary and England. The ſtrait here is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and there is always a ſtrong current runs through it from the Ocean to the Mediterranean. It was ceded to England by the treaties of Utrecht and Seville. It is 25 miles N. of Ceuta, and 45 S. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 5. 17. W. lat. 36. 6. N.

GIBEL, or MOUNT GIBEL. See ETNA.

GIDDY-HALL, in Eſſex, ſituated at the further end of Rumford, 13 miles from London. On the ſide of it once ſtood an ancient manſion, in which reſided Sir Anthony Cooke, tutor to king Edward VI. and whoſe daughters have been celebrated as great literary characters. The preſent ſeat was erected by Sir John Eyles, lord-mayor of London.

GIEN, a town of France, in Gaſtinois Orleanois, ſeated on the river Loire, 76 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 43. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

GILNGIN. See GINGEN.

* GIENZOR, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tripoli, from the chief city of which it is 10 miles

GIERACI, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, ſeated on a mountain near the ſea, 32 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 27 S. E. of Nicotera. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 38. 13. N.

GIESSEN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel, with a ſtrong caſtle and an univerſity. It belongs to the houſe of Darmſtadt, and ſeated on the river Lohn, 16 miles W. S. W. of Marpurg, and 35 N. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 41 E lat. 50. 30. N.

GIGLIO, a ſmall iſland of Italy, on the coaſt of Tuscany, with a caſtle. It makes part of the ſtate of Sienna, and is 15 miles W. of Porto Hercole. Lon. 11. 16. E. lat. 42. 1. N.

* GIGNAC, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocele of Montpelier, ſeated near the river Eraud. Lon. 3. 10 E. lat 43. 34. N.

* GIHON, a river of Aſia, which by ancient writers was miſtaken for the river Oxus, and is univerſally affirmed to fall into the Caſpian Sea. This indeed is true of the river Oxus, which runs between the Caſpian Sea and the lake Aral; but as for the river Gihon, it could have no ſuch courſe; for there are now only two rivers that come from the eaſtward, one called the Sir, or Sihun, and the other the Amo, both which fall into the lake Aral, which ſee.

GILAN. See GHILAN.

* GILLES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with two large priories of Malta; and with a chapter, whoſe head has the title of abbot. It is 9 miles W. of Arles, and 27 N. E. of Montpelier. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 43 41. N.

GILLENGEN. See GEMMINGEN.

* GILLINGHAM, a village in Dorſetſhire, ſix miles N. W. of Shaftesbury.

GILOLO, a large iſland of Aſia, with a town of the ſame name, in the Archipelago of the Moluccas. The Philippine iſlands lie on the N. the ocean on the E the iſlands of Seram, Amboyna, and Banda, on the S. and the Moluccas, and the iſlands of Celebes, on the W. It does not produce any fine ſpices, though it lies near the Spice Iſlands, but it has a great deal of rice, and the inhabitants are fierce and cruel. It is ſeated under the line Lon 130. 0 E.

* GIMONI, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in Lomagne, with an abbey, ſeated on the river Gironde. Lon. 1. 0. E lat 43. 40. N

GINGEN, an imperial free town of Germany, in Suabia, 16 miles N. of Ulm. Lon 10. 13 E. lat 48. 30 N

* GINGIRO, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia, towards the coaſt of Zanguebar, and the kingdom of Melinda.

* GINGI, a town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and the coaſt of Coromandel It is a huge town, well peopled, and ſtrong both by art and nature, being ſeated on a mountain, whoſe top is divided into three points, on each of which is a caſtle. The Great Mogul, in 1600, began a ſiege, which continued three years, but to no purpoſe. It is 35 miles W. of Pondicherry. Lon. 79. 25 E. lat 11. 42. N.

* GIODDA, or GEDDAH, a large ſeaport town, on the eaſtern coaſt of the Red Sea, in Arabia It is looked upon as the port of Mecca, and carries on a great trade. Lon 39 27 E lat. 21 30. N.

GIOVANNI, CAPE DI, a fortreſs of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 15 miles W. of Piacentia. Lon. 9. 18. E. lat. 45. 8. N.

GIOVANAZZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di Bari, ſeated on a mountain near the ſea, 10 miles N. W. of Bari, and 12 E. of Trani. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

* GIRIT, a large town of Aſia, in Kerman, whoſe trade conſiſts in wheat and dates Lon. 57. 55. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

GIRGI, a conſiderable town of Africa, and capital of Upper Egypt. Its principal trade conſiſts of wheat, lentils, beans, linen and woollen-cloth. Lon. 31. 25. E. lat 27. 15 N.

GIRONNA, an ancient, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the French in 1694, and 1711; is ſeated on a hill on the ſide of the river Onhal, which falls into the Ter, 17 miles from the ſea, 12 miles N W of Palamos, and 45 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 62. E. lat. 42 0. N

* GIRONS, a town of France, in Conſerans, ſeated on the river Salat, three miles S. of St. Lizier. Several fairs are kept here where they ſell great numbers of cattle and mules. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat. 42 23. N.

GISBORN, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays It is 60 miles W. of York, and 219 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 22. W lat. 53 55. N.

GISBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a flat, four miles from the mouth of the river Tees; and is of note for being the firſt place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its abbey. It is 22 miles N. W. by W. of Whitby, 35 S. E. by E. of Durham, and 155 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 54 35. N.

GISORS, a town of France, in Normandy, with the title of a duchy; ſeated on the river Epi, in a ſoil very fertile in excellent wheat, 28 miles S. E of Roan. Lon. 1. 43 E lat. 49. 15. N.

GIVIT, a handſome town of the Netherlands, and in the biſhopric of Liege, divided in two by the river Maeſe. It was fortified by marſhal Vauban, and is 21 miles S.W of Namur, and 18 N. E. of Rocroi. Lon. 4. 34. E. lat. 50. 13. N.

* GIVIRA, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, and in the county of Anghiera, ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, eight miles from Anghiera.

GIULA, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Tranſilvania. It was taken by the Turks in 1566, and retaken by the Imperialiſts in 1695. It is ſeated on the river Kereſblan, 30 miles N. W. of Arad, and 30 S. W. of Great Waradin. Lon 20. 40. E lat. 46 40. N.

* GIULA NOVA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, ſeated on the gulph of Venice, and has the title of a duchy.

* GIULIANA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazaro, ſeated on a craggy rock, between Palermo and Xacca, 30 miles from the former, and 12 from the latter.

GIUSTANDEL, a large and ſtrong town of Turky in Europe, and in Macedonia,

donia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the Lake Ochrida, 60 miles S. E of Durazo, and 190 N. W. of Lariſſa. Lon. 20. 36. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 23 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and is bounded on the N. by Brecknockſhire; on the S. by the Severn-ſea, on the E. by Monmouthſhire; and on the W. by Caermarthenſhire. It contains about 9630 houſes, 57,840 inhabitants, 118 pariſhes, and nine market-towns. It had 25 caſtles and three monaſteries; but they are now moſtly demoliſhed. It ſends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for Cardiff. The air is very ſharp on the mountains, which are covered with ſnow, but very mild and temperate near the ſea. The N. part is full of ſteep, high, barren mountains, but the S. is more plain, rich, and fertile, and feeds abundance of cattle and ſheep; hence they ſupply Briſtol with many firkins of good butter, and it has likewiſe ſeveral coal-pits. The chief town is Cardiff.

GLANDIVES was formerly a town of France, in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee; but the inundations of the river Var have deſtroyed it, and there is nothing left but the biſhop's houſe. It is 25 miles N. W. of Nice, and 47 S. E. of Embrun. Lon. 6. 58. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

* GLANDFORD-BRIDGES, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a good market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the river Ancam, 24 miles N. of Lincoln, and 136 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 23. W. lat. 53. 35. N.

GLARIS, the canton of, one of the 13 republics in Switzerland. It is bounded on the E. by the Griſons; on the S. by the ſame and the canton of Uri, and that of Switz; and on the N. by the river Limath. It is a mountainous country, and their chief trade is in cheeſe. The government is democratic, and the ſenate is compoſed of 62 perſons; over which the landaman and pro-conſul preſide, who are never of the ſame religion; for the inhabitants are partly Papiſts and partly Proteſtants. The capital town is of the ſame name.

* GLARIS, a large and handſome town of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of the ſame name; here the general aſſembly is held, and every perſon above 16 years old is obliged to aſſiſt at it with a ſword by his ſide. The inhabitants are Papiſts and Proteſtants, and live very peaceably together, for they have both divine ſervice in the ſame church one after another. It is ſeated on the river Linth, 28 miles E. of Switz, and 32 S. E. of Zurich. Lon. 9. 1. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

GLASGOW, a large city of Scotland, in the ſhire of Clydeſdale, with an univerſity, and a magnificent bridge. It is a populous place, and there is a large harbour at the mouth of the Clyde, on which it ſtands, called Newport-Glaſgow, where the largeſt veſſels may enter: for this reaſon the inhabitants carry on a large trade to foreign parts. The form of this town is nearly ſquare, and is divided into four nearly equal parts, by four large ſtreets, which croſs each other in the middle. Near this is the town-houſe, conſtructed of free-ſtone, with a high tower and melodious chimes. It was formerly an archbiſhopric; and the cathedral church, which is in the higheſt part of the town, is an old handſome Gothic ſtructure. It is properly two churches, one above another, adorned with ſtately pillars, and a very high ſteeple. Glaſgow is extremely well ſeated in a fertile ſoil, and the houſes in general are very well built. The college is ſeparated from the town by a very high wall, and conſiſts of divers courts, each of which is ſurrounded with buildings. It is 10 miles S. W. of Dumbarton, and 33 W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat. 55. 52. N.

GLASTONBURY, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated near the Tor, and is noted for a famous abbey, ſome magnificent ruins of which are ſtill remaining, but they are every day diminiſhed for the ſake of the ſtones: however, the curious ſtructure called the abbot's kitchen, is ſtill pretty entire, and is of a very unuſual contrivance. The only manufacture here is ſtockings; but the chief ſupport of the place is the reſort of people to ſee the ruins of the abbey. The George-inn was formerly called the Abbot's-inn; becauſe it was a receptacle for the ſtrollers that came in pilgrimage to the abbey. It was pretended, that the bodies of Joſeph of Arimathea, of king Arthur, and of king Edward the Confeſſor, were buried here. This place is at preſent pretty large and well-built, containing two pariſh churches. Nearly adjoining, on a high ſteep hill, is placed a tower, which commands an extenſive proſpect round about, and ſerves as a landmark to ſeamen. It is ſix miles S. W. of Wells, and 109 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 8. N. The laſt abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of king Henry

VIII. for not acknowledging his ſupremacy.

GLATZ, a handſome and ſtrong town of Bohemia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Neiſſe, and has pretty good fortifications, with a ſtrong caſtle built upon a mountain. The country was ceded to the king of Pruſſia, by the queen of Hungary, in 1742, and is about 45 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It has mines of pit coal, ſilver and iron, good quarries, plenty of cattle, and fine ſprings of mineral waters. The town is 45 miles from Breſlaw, and 82 E. by N. of Prague. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

GLENCO, a village of Scotland, in the ſhire of Inverneſs, and in Lochabar Soon after the Revolution, all the inhabitants were maſſacred, except one child, who was the heir, by a party from the garriſon of Inverlochy.

GLENSHIELD, a valley of Scotland, in Roſsſhire, and in Kentail, remarkable for a ſkirmiſh between the king's forces and the rebel Highlanders, with a few Spaniſh troops, in which the latter were defeated. It was fought on the 10th of June, 1719.

*GLETCHER, mountains of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, which are covered with ice that never melts; ſometimes large pieces break off and fall down, with ſo horrible a noiſe, that one would think the mountain itſelf was broken in pieces. Travellers obliged to paſs over theſe mountains, are ſometimes ſwallowed up in the clefts, where they periſh.

GLOUCESTER, the capital city of Glouceſterſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Severn, where, by two ſeveral ſtreams, it makes the iſle of Alney. It is a large and well inhabited place, containing 12 churches, of which ſix only are in uſe, beſides the cathedral of St. Peter, which is a handſome ſtructure. It is remarkable for its large cloiſter, and whiſpering gallery; is a city and county of itſelf, and governed by a mayor, 22 aldermen, and common-council, who are never fewer than 26, nor above 39, a town-clerk, and ſword-bearer; the mayor is recorder of the city. The houſes amount to ſome thouſands, and the ſtreets are broad and paved. It contains five hoſpitals and two free ſchools, and was fortified with a wall, which king Charles II. after the Reſtoration, ordered to be demoliſhed. It ſends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. The eminent perſons that were buried here were, Lucius the firſt Chriſtian king, Robert duke of Normandy, eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, and the unfortunate Edward II. Great quantities of pins are made here. It is 34 miles N. E. by N. of Briſtol, and 106 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 50. E.

*GLOUCESTERSHIRE, a county of England, 65 miles in length, and 32 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Herefordſhire and Monmouthſhire; on the N. by Worceſterſhire; on the E. by Warwickſhire and Oxfordſhire, and on the S. by Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire. It contains 26,760 houſes, 162,560 inhabitants, 280 pariſhes and 27 market-towns. It ſends only eight members to parliament, ſix for three towns, and two for the county. The air is generally good, and the ſoil extremely fruitful. Cotſwold hills are noted for feeding many flocks of ſheep; and the rich vale of Eveſham is remarkable for producing excellent wheat. The foreſt of Dean lies weſtward of the Severn, and was once full of oak-trees; but the iron mines have conſumed the greater part. The rivers of moſt note are, the Iſis, the Chern, the Colne, the Lethe, the Windruſh, the Evenlode, the Leden, the Avon, the Swiliate, the Caton, and the Stour.

GLOGAW, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is not very large, but is well fortified on the ſide of Poland. It has a handſome caſtle, with a tower, in which ſeveral counſellors were condemned by duke John, in 1498, to periſh with hunger. Beſides the Papiſts, there are a large number of Proteſtants and Jews. It was taken by aſſault, by the king of Pruſſia, in 1741, and the garriſon made priſoners. After the peace, in 1742, the king of Pruſſia ſettled the ſupreme court of juſtice here, it being, next to Breſlaw, the moſt populous place in Sileſia. It is ſeated on the river Oder, 50 miles N. W. of Breſlaw, and 115 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 16. 31. E lat. 51. 40. N.

GLOGAW THE LESS, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Opelen, now in poſſeſſion of the king of Pruſſia. It is two miles S. E. of Great Glogaw, and 45 N. W. of Breſlaw. Lon. 16. 33. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

*GLOGAW, the duchy of, in Sileſia, comprehends many towns, and a great number of villages.

GLUKSTADT, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper

Upper Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, with a ſtrong caſtle, and ſubject to Denmark. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, near its mouth, 30 miles N. W. of Hamburg, and 55 N. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 53. 53. N.

GNESNA, a large and ſtrong town of Great Poland, of which it is capital, and in the palatinate of Caliſh, with an archbiſhop's ſee, whoſe prelate is primary of Poland, and viceroy during the vacancy of the throne. It was the firſt town built in the kingdom, and formerly more conſiderable than at preſent. It is 90 miles N. by E. of Breſlaw, and 125 W. of Warſaw. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

GNIEF, or GNIEW, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm, ſeated on the river Viſtula, with a citadel. It was taken by Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, in 1626. The Swedes likewiſe took it in 1655, but did not keep it long.

GOA, a large and ſtrong town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the Malabar coaſt. It was taken by the Portugueſe in 1508, and is the chief town of all the ſettlements the Europeans have in India. It ſtands in an iſland about 22 miles in length, and ſix in breadth; and the city is built on the north-ſide of it, having the conveniency of a fine ſalt-water river, capable of receiving ſhips of the greateſt burthen, where they lie within a mile of the town. The banks of the river are beautified with a great number of handſome ſtructures, ſuch as churches, caſtles, and gentlemen's houſes. The air within the town is unwholeſome, for which reaſon it is not ſo well inhabited now as it was formerly. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, and ſtands at a ſmall diſtance from the river, over one of the gates of the city, which leads to a ſpacious ſtreet, terminated by a beautiful church. This city contains a great number of handſome churches, convents, and cloiſters, with a ſtately large hoſpital, all well endowed, and kept in good repair. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and in the ſhops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries of leſs note. Every church has a ſet of bells, ſome of which are continually ringing. Their religion is the Roman Catholic, and they have a ſevere inquiſition. There are a great many Indian converts; but they generally retain ſome of their old cuſtoms, particularly they cannot be brought to eat beef. However, there are many Gentoos in the city, who are tolerated, becauſe they are more induſtrious than the Chriſtians, and better artiſts. The clergy are very numerous, and illiterate; but the churches finely embelliſhed, and have great numbers of images. Their houſes are large, and make a fine ſhew; but within they are poorly furniſhed. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fiſh, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. It is remarkable, that none of the churches, except one, have glaſs-windows; for they make uſe of clear oyſter-ſhells inſtead of glaſs, and all their fine houſes have the ſame. Goa itſelf has few manufactures or productions, their beſt trade being in arrack, which they diſtil from toddy, the ſap of the cocoa-nut-tree. The river's mouth is defended by ſeveral forts and batteries, well planted with large cannon on both ſides; and there are ſeveral other forts in different places. It is 250 miles N. by W. of Cochin. Lon. 73. 50. E. lat. 15. 31. N.

GOBCEIN, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, 18 miles S. E. of Philipſburg. Lon. 8. 56 E. lat. 49. 6. N.

* GOBELINS, a houſe of Paris, in the ſuburb of St. Marceau, ſo called from Giles Gobelin, an excellent dyer, who found out the ſecret of dying ſcarlet, in the reign of Francis I. This is the place where they make the fineſt tapeſtry in Europe.

GOCH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleves, and in the circle of Weſtphalia. It was taken by the Dutch in 1614; but is now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Neers, ſix miles S. of Cleeve, or Cleves. Lon. 5. 52. E. lat. 51. 39 N.

* GOCIANO, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, in the province of Lugho-Dori; ſeated on the river Thurſo, 25 miles E. of Alghier; it has a caſtle, and is the capital of the county of the ſame name.

* GODAH, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Indoſtan; but it is not ſo flouriſhing as formerly. It is 50 miles from Brampore.

GODALMING, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Wye, where it divides into ſeveral ſtreams, and waters the adjacent parts. It is four miles S. W. of Guildford, and 34 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 34. W. lat. 51. 13. N.

GODLINGSTON, a village in Dorſetſhire, in the iſle of Purbec, and pariſh of Swanwich, from which it is about a mile diſtant. It had formerly a chapel,

the ruins of which now make a part of a houſe.

* GODMANCHESTER, a town of Huntingdonſhire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouſe. It was incorporated by king James I. and is ſeated in a rich and fertile ſoil, which yields great plenty of corn. It is inhabited by a great number of yeomen and farmers, who are ſaid to have extraordinary teams of horſes, and ſome ſay better than in any other part of England.

GODOLPHIN, a hill in Cornwall, famous for its tin-mines; it lies E. of Mountſbay, and has the title of an earldom.

GOES, a town of Portugal, in Beira, that has between 14 and 1500 inhabitants. It is 26 miles from the city of Beira.

GOES, or TER GOES, a ſtrong and conſiderable town in the United Provinces, in Zealand, and capital of the iſland of South-Beveland. It communicates with the ſea by a canal, and is 20 miles E. of Middleburg, and 30 N. of Ghent. Lon 3. 50. E. lat. 51. 33. N.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, are hills ſo called, three miles from Cambridge, remarkable for the intrenchments and other works caſt up here; whence ſome ſuppoſe it was a Roman camp; and others, that it was the work of the Danes They are covered with fine dry carpet-turf, for which reaſon they are reſorted to by the Cantabrigians in the winter. The country people, near theſe hills, tell ſtrange ſtories about them.

* GOIAME, a kingdom of Africa, in Abyſſinia, lying at the ſouth extremity of the lake Dambia. It is almoſt ſurrounded on all ſides by the Nile, and is become famous ſince the diſcovery of the ſources of that river.

GOITO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, taken by the Germans in 1701, and by the prince of Heſſe in 1706. It is ſeated on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

GOICONDA, a kingdom of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. It is bounded on the N. by that of Orixa; on the W. by that of Balagate; on the S. by Biſnagar; and on the E. by the gulph of Bengal. It abounds in corn, rice, and cattle; but that which renders it moſt remarkable are the diamond mines, they being the moſt conſiderable in the world: they are uſually purchaſed of the black merchants, who buy parcels of ground to ſearch for theſe precious ſtones in. They ſometimes fail in meeting with any, and in others they find immenſe riches. They have alſo mines of ſalt, fine iron for ſword-blades, and curious calicoes and chintzes. It is ſubject to the Great Mogul; and has a town of the ſame name, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, being one of the largeſt in the Eaſt Indies. It is about ſix miles in circumference, and was formerly the reſidence of the kings, till it was conquered by the Great Mogul. It is now much frequented by the European merchants. Lon. 78. 10. E. lat. 15. 20. N.

GOLDBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Lignitz, 36 miles W. of Breſlaw, in poſſeſſion of Pruſſia. Lon. 16. 23 E lat. 51. 3 N.

GOLD COAST OF GUINEA, a country of Africa, lying along the ſea-ſhore, and where the Europeans have ſeveral forts and ſettlements. It reaches from the Gold river, 10 miles W of Aſſine, and ends at the village of Ponni, ſeven or eight miles E. of Acraw It includes ſeveral diſtricts, in which there are two or three towns or villages, lying on the ſea-ſhore; though, within land, it is ſaid they have large towns, which however no European has yet ſeen. Seven of theſe diſtricts are dignified with the titles of kingdoms, though they do not contain but a ſmall tract of land; for the whole Gold Coaſt is not above 180 miles in length. The negro inhabitants are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold, and many of them are employed in fiſhing, and cultivating their rice, which grows in incredible quantities; this they exchange with others for Indian corn, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. Moſt of the inhabitants go naked; and thoſe who are beſt clothed have only ſome yards of ſtuff wrapped about their middle. [For further particulars, we refer to the names of the places and forts themſelves; for here the Engliſh, French, and Dutch have ſettlements.]

GOLDEN ISLAND lies at the mouth of the river or gulph of Darien, in the province of Terra Firma, in S. America. Here the Scots attempted to make a ſettlement in 1698; but finding it a barren ſpot, they changed their minds, and took poſſeſſion of the oppoſite ſhore, in a place ſo ſtrong by nature, that the Spaniards could not have diſpoſſeſſed them, had not the Engliſh aſſiſted. Lon. 77. 10. W. lat. 9. 0. N.

GOLDINGEN, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland, with a handſome caſtle;

caſtle; ſeated on the river Wela, 60 miles W. of Mittau, and ſubject to the king of Poland. Lon. 22. 21. E. lat. 56. 48. N.

GOLETTA, an iſland of Africa, lying at the entrance of the bay of Tunis; taken by the emperor Charles V. when he attempted the ſiege of Tunis, and kept by the Chriſtians ſeveral years. It is 29 miles N. of Tunis, and 375 E of Algiers. Lon. 10. 20 E lat. 37. 10. N.

GOLNAW, a town of Germany, in Farther Pomerania, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia; ſeated on the river Ilna, 18 miles N. E. of Stetin, and 22 S. of Commin. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 53. 46. N.

GOMBROON, a conſiderable ſea-port town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in the province of Farſiſtan. It is called by the natives Bandar Abaſſi, and is ſeated on a bay, about 12 miles ſouthward of the eaſt end of the iſland of Kiſmiſh, falſely called Queſſimo in our maps, and nine miles from the famous iſland of Ormus, where the Portugueſe had a ſettlement. The beſt houſes are built with bricks dried in the ſun, and ſtand cloſe to each other, being flat at the top, with a ſquare turret, having holes on each ſide for the free paſſage of the air. Upon theſe roofs, thoſe that ſtay in the town ſleep every night in the ſummer ſeaſon. The common people have wretched huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. The ſtreets are very narrow and irregular; and the better ſort of people are clad in the Perſian mode. The Engliſh and Dutch have factories here, which is a great advantage to the trade of the place. The ſoil is barren, but proviſions brought from other countries are plenty enough. The weather is ſo exceedingly hot in June, July, and Auguſt, that this place is extremely unhealthy; and therefore the Engliſh factory retire to Aſſeen during thoſe months. It is frequented by people of ſeveral nations, as well Europeans as others, and the Banyans are ſo numerous, that they bribe the governor not to permit any cows to be killed in the town. Lon. 36. 35 E. lat. 27. 30. N.

GOMERA, one of the Canary iſlands, lying between Ferro and Teneriff. It has one good town of the ſame name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spaniſh fleets often take in refreſhments. They have corn and fruits ſufficient to ſupport the inhabitants; and one ſugar-work, with great plenty of wine and fruits. It is ſubject to Spain, who conquered it in 1445. Lon. 17. 3. W. lat. 28 6. N.

* GONDAR, a town of Africa, in Abyſſinia, where the emperor of that country reſides. It is about 10 miles in circumference; but the houſes conſiſt only of one ſtory, and moſt of them reſemble a funnel with the narrow end upwards. They have no ſhops; but carry on their trade in a large ſquare, where they expoſe their merchandize to ſale, laid upon mats; and gold and rock-ſalt, are the only money made uſe of. Each bar of ſalt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchaſe of ſmall wares. There are about 100 churches, and their patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. The prieſts have a great power with the people, and ſometimes abuſe it groſsly. The Mahometans, and the European Chriſtians are held equally in abhorrence, on account of the intrigues carried on by the Jeſuits and miſſionaries a conſiderable time ago; inſomuch, that all thoſe who now attempt to enter the city, are ſure of being ſacrificed. The rainy ſeaſon in theſe parts begins in April, and does not ceaſe till the end of Sept. whence the Nile, and other rivers that have their ſource in Abyſſinia, overflow their banks every year. The inhabitants are tall and comely, and their complexion a dun, or olive colour. The habit of the better ſort is made of ſilks and cottons; but the common people have only drawers to hide their nakedneſs. It is 180 miles S. E of Sennar, and near 1000 S. of Grand Cairo. Lon. 31. 25. E. lat. 13. 10. N.

* GONDRICOURT, a town of France, in the duchy of Bar, ſeated on the river Ornay, 20 miles S. of St. Mihil. Lon. 5 37 E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* GONDRLVILLE, a town of Lorrain, ſeated on the river Moſelle. It had formerly a famous palace, and has now a caſtle, and a magnificent hoſpital well endowed; its chapel in particular is very fine. It ſtands very pleaſantly on the top of a hill, five miles from Toul, and eight from Nanci. Lon. 6. 9. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

* GONESSE, a town of the iſle of France, 10 miles from Paris; remarkable for the goodneſs of its bread, which is brought twice a week to Paris. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* GONGA, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania; ſeated near the ſea of Marmora, 37 miles N.E. of Gallipoli. Lon. 37. 31. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

GOR, a town of Aſia, in Indra, and capital of a ſmall kingdom of the ſame name, which is part of the Great Mogul's

gul's dominions. It is near Grand Tibet, and 360 N. E. of Delli. Lon. 81. 25. E. lat. 29. 5. N.

GORCUM, a town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, which carries on a conſiderable trade in cheeſe and butter. It is ſeated on the rivers Linghe and Maeſe; 12 miles E. of Dordrecht, and 32 S. of Amſterdam. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

GORDON-CASTLE, a fine palace of Scotland, near Fochabers, in Bamfſhire. It ſtands on the river Spey, and is the ſeat of the duke of Gordon.

GOREE, a ſmall iſland of Africa, near Cape de Verd, ſubject to the French. It is barren, but of great importance on account of its good trade. Lon. 17. 25. W. lat. 14. 40. N.

GOREF, a capital town of the iſland of the ſame name, in Holland, 8 miles S. S. W. of Briel. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

* GORE ISLAND, ſo named by Capt. Cook, who diſcovered it in his laſt voyage. It is about 30 miles in extent, and ſuppoſed to be entirely unknown to the Ruſſians. It appeared to be barren, and deſtitute of inhabitants, at leaſt our navigators ſaw none. It lies in about lat. 64. N. lon. 191. E.

GORGONA, a ſmall iſland of Italy, in the ſea of Tuſcany, and near that of Corſica, about 8 miles in circumference, remarkable for the large quantity of anchovies taken near it. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 43. 22. N.

GORGONA, a ſmall iſland of the S. Sea, 12 miles W. of the coaſt of Peru, in America. It is indifferent high land, very woody, and ſome of the trees very tall and large, and proper for maſts. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and has ſeveral ſprings and rivulets of excellent water. It would be a very proper place for adventurers to lie concealed in, if the conſtant rains did not rot the rigging of the ſhips. There are a great number of monkies, Guinea-pigs, lions, lizards, and ſloths, remarkable for their uglineſs and ſlowneſs of their motions, though by their ſhape they ſeem to be of the monkey kind. Lon. 77. 50. W. lat. 3. 20. S.

GORHAMBURY, in Hertfordſhire, near St. Alban's, belonged to its abbey in 1161, when its abbot was Robert de Gorham, from whom it had its name, and was the paternal eſtate of the great Lord Bacon, as it is now of Lord Grimſtone, and is a ſuperb ſpecimen of ancient architecture.

GORITIA, or GORITZ, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Carniola; with a caſtle, ſeated on the river Lizonzo, 16 miles N. E. of Aquileia, and 66 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 30. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

GORLITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Luſatia, ſubject to the elector of Saxony. It is a handſome ſtrong place, and ſeated on the river Neiſſe, 55 miles E. of Dreſden, and 75 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

* GORZE, a town of France, in the territory of Meſſin, in Lorrain, ſeated on a hill, three miles from the river Moſelle. It has a very rich abbey, and is eight miles S. W. of Metz.

GOSLAR, a large and ancient town of Lower Saxony, and in the territory of Brunſwick; it is free and imperial; and it was here that gunpowder was firſt invented, by a monk, as is generally ſuppoſed. It is a large place, but the buildings are in the ancient taſte. In 1728, 280 houſes, and St. Stephen's fine church, were reduced to aſhes. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Goſe, and near it are rich mines of iron and lead. The inhabitants are famous for brewing excellent beer. It is 22 miles S. E. of Hildeſheim, and 28 S. of Brunſwick. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

* GOSPORT, a town in Hampſhire, parted from Portſmouth by a narrow arm of the ſea, and in ſome ſenſe may be reckoned part of it.

GOSTYNEN, or GOSTAVIN, a town of Poland, in the Palatinate of Rava, 36 miles N. E. of Rava. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

GOTHA, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is 18 miles W. of Erfort, and 15 S. E. of Mulhauſen. Lon. 10. 52. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

* GOTHARD, one of the higheſt mountains of Switzerland; and from the top, where there is an hoſpital for monks, is one of the fineſt proſpects in the world. It is eight miles from Aldorf.

GOTHIA, or GOTHLAND, a conſiderable part of Sweden, in Scandinavia, encompaſſed on three ſides by the Baltic Sea. It is divided into three parts, Oſtrogothia, or E. Gothland, Weſtrogothia, or W. Gothland, and Smaland, or S. Gothland; to which ſome add Hallan, Bleking, and Schonen.

GOTHLAND, a conſiderable iſland of the Baltic Sea, on the eaſtern coaſt of Sweden,

Sweden, on which it depends. Wifbyen is the only town in it. Lon. 19. 45. E. lat. 57. 0. N.

* GOTHS, an ancient people, formerly famous in Europe, whofe name fome geographers think came from Gutes, a part of Sweden, now Gothland; but the moft general opinion is, that they were Getes, a people of European Sarmatia, who inhabited a country on the northern borders of the Black Sea, as far as the river Nieper, and afterwards extended themfelves to the mouth of the Danube. After this they croffed Bulgaria and Romania, ravaged Macedonia, Greece, Dalmatia, and Italy, and pillaged Rome. They went and fettled in Languedoc, under the name of Vifigoths, and afterwards in Spain, where they erected a kingdom, which continued for about 300 years, till it was overturned by the Moors. The Oftrogoths likewife founded a kingdom in Italy, which continued only 58 years, being deftroyed by Narfes, in 552.

GOTTENBURG, a rich and ftrong town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the river Gothelba, which is the beft fituated for foreign trade of any in Sweden, as it lies without the Sound. It is 10 miles S. of Bahus, and 188 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 57. 42. N.

GOTTINGEN, a conſiderable town of Germany in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunſwick, formerly free and imperial, but now ſubject to the elector of Hanover, and where his late majeſty, king George II. lately founded an univerſity. It is ſeated on the river Leine, 25 miles N. E. of Caſſel, and 30 S. E. of Goſlar. Lon. 9. 53. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

GOTTORP, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, and capital of the duchy of Holſtein Gottorp, where the duke has a very fine palace. Lon. 9. 56. E. lat. 54. 36. N.

* GOTTSBERG, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and in the duchy of Schweidnitz, remarkable for its ſilver mines.

GOUDA, or TURGOW, a conſiderable town of the United Provinces, in S. Holland, remarkable for its ſtately church. It is ſeated on the river Iſſel, eight miles N. E. from Rotterdam, and 12 from Leyden. Lon. 4. 41. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

GOUDHURST, a town in Kent, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is 12 miles S. W. from Maidſtone, and 44 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 31. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

GOVERNOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua; taken by the imperialiſts in 1702, and by the French in 1703. It is ſeated on the river Mincio, near the Po, 12 miles S. E. of Mantua, and 12 N. W. of Mirandola. Lon. 10. 56. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

* GOURA, or GURA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Mazovia, belonging to the biſhop of Poſnania, who has filled it full of monks. Lon. 21. 50. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

* GOURDON, a town of France, in Querci, near the confines of Perigord, 18 miles N. W. of Cahors. Lon. 1. 24. E. lat. 45. 43. N.

* GOURNEY, a town of France, in Normandy, remarkable for its market of fine butter. It is ſeated on the river Epte, 52 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 49. 32. N.

* GOWER, ST. or ST. GOAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territories of the houſe of Heſſe Rhienfels. By the treaty of Utrecht the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel was put in poſſeſſion of this town and caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Rhine, 15 miles S. E. of Coblentz, and 47 N. E. of Trieves. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 50. 10. N. See GEVER.

* GOZZI, or GOZES, a ſmall iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, to the S. of the W. part of the iſle of Candy, 12 miles from fort Selino.

* GORZO, an iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, five miles N. W. of the iſland of Malta, belonging to the knights of that iſland, who have put it in a good ſtate of defence.

GRABOW, a town of Germany in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, 18 miles S. of Schwerin. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

* GRACIOSA, one of the Azores, or weſtern iſlands. Its inhabitants are about 3000, and its produce wheat, wine, butter, and cheeſe. See AZORES.

GRADISKA, a ſtrong town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, taken by the Turks in 1691. It is ſeated on the river Save, 20 miles S. W. of Poſega. Lon. 18. 39. E. lat. 45. 21. N.

* GRADISKA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the county of Geritz, ſeated on the river Liſonzo, on the frontiers of Friuli. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is 15 miles S. E. of Udino. Lon. 13. 14. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

GRADO, a ſtrong town of Italy, in a ſmall iſland of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Friuli, and territory of Venice, 13 miles

miles S. of Aquileia, and 50 E. by N. of Venice. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

GRAFTON, a village of Northamptonſhire, in the road between Stony Stratford and Northampton, where there is a manor-houſe and a park, given by king Charles II. to the duke of Grafton, from whence the title is derived.

* GRAISIVAUDAN, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, well peopled, and Grenoble is the capital. It is alſo called the territory of Grenoble.

GRAMMONT, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, ſeated on the river Dender, 18 miles N. E. of Tournay, and 17 S. E. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 59. E. lat. 50. 47. N.

* GRAMMONT, a town of France, in the Marche of Limouſine, remarkable for its abbey, which is the chief of the order. It is 15 miles N. E. of Limoge, Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 46. 1. N.

GRAMPOUND, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Valle, and ſends two members to parliament. The inhabitants have a conſiderable manufacture of gloves. It is 46 miles S. W. of Launceſton, and 244 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 49. W. lat. 50. 22. N.

GRAN, a handſome, large, and ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken, but laſt of all the Imperialiſts drove away the Turks from it, in 1683. It is ſeated on the river Danube, 20 miles S. E. of Comoren, and 87 E. by S. of Vienna. Lon. 18. 6. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

GRANADA, a conſiderable province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded on the N. and W. by Andaluſia, on the E. by the kingdom of Murcia, and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 175 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; is a mountainous country, and yet the ſoil good; but it has not been well cultivated ſince the Moors were driven away. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, ſugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruits, honey, wax, grapes, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of ſilk-worms. The foreſts produce gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks. The province was taken from the Moors in 1492, and Granada is the capital town.

* GRANADA, a large, handſome, and delightful city of Spain, capital of the kingdom of Granada, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is built on 4 hills, and divided into 4 parts, ſome of which is the large church, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Iſabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another is the palace of the kings of Spain, and an ancient palace of the Mooriſh kings, with ſo many rooms that it is like a labyrinth; in the third the univerſity ſtands; the fourth has nothing conſiderable; but all the public buildings are very magnificent. It is ſeated not far from the river Oro, near the place where it falls into the Xenil, 125 miles S. W. of Murcia, and 225 S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 37. 8. N.

GRANADA, an iſland of America, and the moſt ſoutherly of the Caribbees, being 25 miles in length, and five in breadth. It is very fertile, and has belonged to the French ſince 1650; but was ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

GRANADA, a town of America, in the province of Nicaragua, and in the audience of Guatimala, ſeated on the lake Nicaragua, 70 miles from the S. Sea It was taken twice by the French buccaneers, and pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake, which communicates with the N. Sea. Lon. 87. 0. W. lat. 11. 28. N.

GRANADA, NEW, a province of South America, in Terra Firma, about 75 miles in length, and as much in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Carthagena and St. Martha, on the E. by Venezuela, on the S. by Popayan, and on the W. by Darien. It contains mines of gold, copper, and iron; horſes, mules, good paſtures, corn, and fruits. It belongs to the Spaniards, and Santa-Fe-de-Bagota is the capital town.

GRANADILLOES, the name of ſome iſlands of the Caribbees, in America, having St. Vincent to the N. and Granada to the S. They are ſo inconſiderable that they are quite neglected; but were ceded to England by the treaty of peace in 1763.

GRANDE. See RIO GRANDE.

GRANDE-PRE, a town of France, in Champaign, and in the dioceſe of Rheims, ſeated on the river Ayre, among meadows, 32 miles E. of Rheims. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

* GRANIC, or GRANICUS, a ſmall river of Natolia, in Aſia, which has its ſource in Mount Ida, near the ruins of Ancient Troy It falls into the ſea of Marmora, to the E. of Lampſaco.

* GRANSON, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick, of the ſame name, with a caſtle.

tle. There was a battle gained here by the Swiſs over the duke of Burgundy in 1476. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

GRANT, the antient name of the river Cam, which runs by the univerſity of Cambridge.

GRANT, the name of a clan in the north-highlands of Scotland.

GRANTHAM, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated in a bottom on the river Witham, and is a noted place, with a good free-ſchool, and a handſome church, famous for its high ſpire, which ſeems to lean on one ſide. It is a corporation, ſends two members to parliament, and has the title of an earldom, is 21 miles N. by W. of Stamford, and 110 N. by W. from London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 52. 59. N.

GRANVILLE, a ſea-port town of France, in Lower Normandy, partly ſeated on a rock, and partly on a plain. It gives title to an Engliſh earl, and is 15 miles S. by E. of Coutances, and 185 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 32. W. lat 48. 50. N.

* GRASSE, a town of France, in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on an eminence, 15 miles W. of Nice, and 70 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 6. 56. E. lat 43. 39. N.

* GRASSE, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocele of Carcaſſone, ſeated on the river Orbieu, at the foot of the mountain of Corbiere, near a Benedictine abbey.

GRATELEY, a village in Hampſhire, on the S. E. ſide of Quarley-Hill, in the road from Andover to Saliſbury, is the place where, in 926, king Athelſtan held a grand council of the nobility.

GRATZ, a handſome ſtrong town of Germany, and capital of Stiria, with a caſtle, ſeated on a rock, and an univerſity. The Jeſuits have a college; and there are a great number of handſome palaces, and a fine arſenal. The caſtle ſtands on a very lofty hill, and communicates with the river, by means of a very deep well. It is ſeated on the river Muer, 45 miles N. W. of Waradin, and 85 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 47. 4. N.

GRAUDENTZ, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Culm, with a handſome caſtle; ſeated on the river Weiſſel, or Viſtula, 30 miles N. of Thorn, and 110 N. W. of Warſaw. Lon. 18. 52. E. lat. 53. 36. N.

GRAVE, a very ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant; ſeated on the river Maeſe, beyond which there is a fort, eight miles S. of Nimeguen, and 65 N. E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 51. 47. N.

GRAVELINES, a very ſtrong ſea-port town of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, with a caſtle and a harbour. It was ceded to France, by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is ſeated in a marſhy country, on the river Aa, near the ſea, 12 miles E. of Calais, and 75 W. of Ghent. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

GRAVENAC, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, 30 miles W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 28. E. lat 48. 22. N.

GRAVESEND, a town in the county of Kent, with 2 markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated on the banks of the Thames, and is a place of great reſort, being the common landing-place for ſeamen and ſtrangers in their paſſages to London. It is well ſtocked with houſes of entertainment, and has a block-houſe over againſt Tilbury fort. A great part of it was burnt down with the church in 1727, which has been ſince rebuilt as one of the 50 new churches, and the houſes are much handſomer than before. It is commonly called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, theſe two places being united under the government of a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 common council, a town-clerk, &c. This parish, with that of Milton, conſiſts of about 700 houſes, moſtly ſmall, and built with bricks; the ſtreets are alſo narrow, but paved with flints. The chief employment of the labouring people is ſpinning of hemp, to make nets for fiſhing and ropes. It is alſo famous for gardening. It is 22 miles S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 27. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

GRAVINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a duchy. It is 25 miles E. of Cuenza, and 32 S. W. of Bari.

* GRAY, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, and capital of the bailiwick of Amont. It is a trading-place, and ſeated on the river Saone, 20 miles N. of Dole, and 25 N. E. of Dijon. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

* GRAYS, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the ſide of the Thames, 24 miles E. of London. Lon. 0. 24. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

GREECE, a country of Turky, called by them at preſent Romelia. It is bounded on the N. by Bulgaria, Servia, and Dalmatia; on the W. by the gulph of Venice; on the S. by the Mediterranean; and on the E. by the Archipelago, the ſea of Marmora, the Black Sea, the Straits of

of the Dardanelles, and of Conſtantinople. It comprehends 6 parts, namely, Macedonia, Albania, Livadia, the Morea, the iſland of Candia, and the iſles of the Archipelago. It enjoys a temperate air, is healthy, and has a fruitful ſoil. It was greatly celebrated by ancient hiſtorians, and produced a vaſt number of famous men, who performed very great actions as ſoldiers, as well as others, who were eminent for their parts and learning: particularly Alexander the Great, and Homer, who were natives of this country. But it now groans under the tyranny of the Turks, and is but the ſhadow of what it was formerly, being over run with ignorance and barbariſm, and almoſt all the fine towns quite deſtroyed. It is inhabited both by Mahometans and Chriſtians.

* GREEN, a village in Suſſex, 8 miles S. W. of Horſham.

GREENLAND, a large country in the N. between the Straits of Davis, Frobiſher, and Iceland. How far it may extend N. is uncertain; and thoſe few inhabitants that are in it are ſavages, and much like the Eſkimaux. It is a cold miſerable country, and has very few animals except deers, white bears, foxes, and a few wild fowls. Here the Engliſh, Dutch, and other nations go every year to catch whales for the ſake of their fins and oil. It was ſo called, becauſe thoſe that diſcovered it firſt, found the ſhores covered with green moſs. There has been attempts made to ſettle in it; but the men periſhed with the ſeverity of the cold. Some divide it into E. and W. Greenland, making the firſt belong to Europe, and the other to America; but this is a fooliſh diſtinction, becauſe we are not ſure that it joins to the continent of either. In the maps it is generally diſtinguiſhed by the Dutch name of Groenland. Some would have them to be two places, but very improperly, for the beſt maps have no diſtinction, however, there are ſome who would have Spitzbergen to be Greenland.

GREENOCK, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, near the mouth of the river Clyde, and is the principal ſtation of the herring-fiſhery on that ſide the iſland. It is 16 miles W. of Glaſgow. Lon. 4. 29. W. lat 55. 54. N.

GREENWICH, a town in Kent, 5 miles E. of London, noted for its magnificent hoſpital for decayed ſeamen, its delightful park, and its aſtronomical obſervatory. The hoſpital is thought to be the fineſt ſtructure of this kind in the world; and its noble hall is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill. It was formerly noted for its palace, where Queen Elizabeth was born; but that was pulled down, and what is ſo called now, ſerves for apartments for the governor of the hoſpital, and the ranger of the park.

GRENOBLE, a handſome, large, populous, and ancient town of France, in Dauphiny, with a biſhop's ſee. It contains a great number of handſome ſtructures, particularly the churches and convents. The cathedral church is a fine ancient building in the Gothic taſte; and St. Andrew's church is adorned with a curious ſpire, and a tomb of excellent workmanſhip. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly eſteemed. It is ſeated on the river Iſere, over which there are two bridges to paſs into that part called Peirene, a large ſtreet on the ſide of the river. It is 27 miles S. of Chambery, and 105 W. by N. of Turin. Lon. 5. 49. E. lat. 45. 12. N.

* GRESFORD, a village of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, two miles N. of Wrexham.

* GRIFFENHAKEN, a town in Germany, in Pruſſian Pomerania, and in the duchy of Stetin, ſeated on the river Oder. Lon. 14. 42. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

* GRIGNAN, a town of France, in Provence, on the confines of Dauphiny. Lon. 5. 0. E. la. 44 25. N.

* GRIMAUD, a town of France, in Provence, near the Mediterranean Sea, and the gulph of Grimaud. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

GRIMBERGEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, ſeated on a rivulet, about a mile from the canal which goes from Bruſſels to Antwerp, with an abbey, a caſtle, and the title of a principality. It is ſix miles N. of Bruſſels. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

* GRIMM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and in Miſnia, ſeated on the river Muldaw, over which there is a bridge. It is 10 miles S. E. of Leipſic, and defended by a citadel. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

* GRIMMEN, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, and in the duchy of Baidt, five miles S. of Stralſund. Lon. 13. 27. E. lat. 54. 12. N.

* GRIMNITZ, a palace and hunting-houſe of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburgh, remarkable for a treaty of peace concluded here in 1589, between

in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the county of Mark, ſeated on the river Roer. Lon. 7. 14. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

HATUAN, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigorod. It was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1685, and is ſeated on a mountain, 28 miles N. E. of Buda, and 28 S. W. of Agria. Lon. 18. 54. E. lat. 47. 44. N.

HAVANNA, a ſea-port town of America, in the iſland of Cuba, and on the N. W. part of it, oppoſite to Florida. It is famous for its harbour, which is ſo large that it may hold 1000 veſſels, and yet the mouth is ſo narrow, that only one ſhip can enter at a time. This is the place where all the ſhips that come from the Spaniſh ſettlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. It is near two miles in circumference, and contains about 2000 inhabitants, conſiſting of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Negroes. The entrance into the harbour is well defended by forts and platforms of great guns, and the biſhop of St. Jago reſides here, as well as moſt men of faſhion and fortune belonging to the iſland. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1762, but reſtored to the Spaniards by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 82. 13. W. lat. 23. 12. N.

HAVANT, a town of Hampſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeven miles N. E. of Portſmouth, and 64 W. by S of London. Lon. 0. 58. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

HAVEL, a river of Brandenburg, which proceeds from a lake in the duchy of Mecklenburg, and running through the middle Marche, and through Brandenburgh, and other towns, runs N. and falls into the Elbe.

HAVELBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the electorate of Brandenburgh, with a biſhop's ſee, ſecularized in favour of the houſe of Brandenburgh. It is ſeated on the river Havel, 22 miles N. E. of Stendal, and 37 N. W. of Brandenburg. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

HAVERFORD WEST, a town of S. Wales, in Pembrokeſhire, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays. It is a town and county of itſelf, and commodiouſly ſeated on the ſide of a hill, and on a creek of Milford-haven, over which there is a ſtone-bridge. It is a large handſome place, with ſeveral good houſes, and contains three pariſh churches; has a conſiderable trade, with ſeveral veſſels belonging to it, and ſends one member to parliament. The aſſizes and county-gaol are kept here, and it had once a wall and caſtle, now demoliſhed. It is a mayor's town, and near it there are ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats. It is 15 miles S. by E. of St. David's, and 239 W. by N. of London. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 51. 50. N.

HAVERILL, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſdays. It has a pretty large church, one preſbyterian and one quaker's meeting, with about 300 poor clay houſes, and one wide ſtreet, not paved. It has a conſiderable manufactory of checks, cottons, and fuſtians, and is 59 miles N. E. of London, and 28 N. of Chelmsford. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

* HAUPOUL-MAZAMET, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, in the dioceſe of Lavaur.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, a large, handſome, rich, and ſtrong ſea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux. It has an excellent harbour, a ſtrong citadel, and a good arſenal. It was bombarded by the Engliſh in 1694, and is ſeated at the mouth of the river Seine, in a marſhy ſoil, 45 miles W. of Roan, and 112 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 11. E. lat. 49. 29. N.

* HAUTE-RIVE, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, ſeated on the river Ariege, 10 miles S. of Toulouſe. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

HAUTVILLIERS, a town of France in Champagne, and in the dioceſe of Rheims, with a famous rich abbey. It is ſeated on the river Marne, 20 miles from Rheims, and it is ſaid the beſt Champagne wine is produced here.

* HAWARDEN, or HARWARDEN, a village of N. Wales, in Flintſhire, five miles S. W. of Cheſter.

HAWKSHEAD, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated in a hilly country, and has a free grammar ſchool. It is 24 miles N. N. W. of Lancaſter, and 273 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 54. 24 N.

HAWKSHURST, a village in Kent, near Benenden, a dependant on the manor of Wye. It is a very populous and large pariſh, and had, before the deſtruction of its church in the civil wars, 1400 communicants; but now it is full of poor.

HAY, a town of Brecknockſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated between the rivers Wyll and Dulas, and is a pretty good town. It is 15 miles N. E. of Brecknock, and 151 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

* HAYE, a town of France, in Tourain, remarkable for the birth of Des Cartes. It is seated on the river Creuse, 7 miles from Guieche, 25 from Tours, and 135 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 46. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

HAYLSHAM, a town of Suffex, with a market on Saturdays. It is 12 miles E. of Lewes, and 58 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

HEA, a province of Africa, on the coaft of Barbary, and in the moft weftern part of the kingdom of Morocco. It produces no grain but barley, being full of high mountains, which feed a great number of goats and affes. Here is alfo a great deal of honey. The inhabitants are Mahometans and very jealous of their wives, who are very handfome, and much addicted to intrigues. It is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the S by the province of Sufa and Guzula, on the Eaft by Morocco, and on the N. by Ducala.

HEADFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and province of Connaught, 12 miles N. of Galway. Lon. 9. 3. W. lat 53. 29. N.

* HEADEN. See HEYDON.

HEAN, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Tonquin, ſeated on the river Dornea, 20 miles S. of Cachao, and 80 N. of the bay of Tonquin. The French have a factory here, and a handſome houſe for the principal miſſionary, who is a biſhop.

HEBRIDES, certain iſlands, lying to the W. of Scotland, and commonly called the Weſtern Iſles: the principal of which are Sky, Mull, Ila, Lewis, &c.

* HEBRIDES, NEW, a group of iſlands firſt diſcovered by Quiros in 1606, and were by him conſidered as part of a great ſouthern continent, under the name of Tierra Auſtralia del Eſpiritu Santo. They were next viſited by M. de Bougainville in 1768, who, beſides landing on the iſle of Lepers, did no more than diſcover, that the land was not connected, but compoſed of iſlands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Captain Cook, in 1774, aſcertained the extent and ſituation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear. They are ſituated between the latitudes of 14. 29. and 20. 4. S. and between the longitudes of 166. 41. and 170. 21. E. extending 125 leagues. The principal iſlands are Tierra del Eſpiritu Santo and Malicollo, beſides ſeveral others of leſs note, ſome of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit. In general, they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood and water, and the uſual productions of the tropical iſlands. The bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, and plantains, are neither ſo good nor ſo plentiful as at Otaheite; on the other hand, ſugar-canes and yams are not only in greater plenty, but of ſuperior quality, and much larger, ſome of the latter weighing forty-ſix pounds. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different iſlands, and ignorant of each other's exiſtence. They are in general of a ſlender make and dark colour, and moſt of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houſes are but ſmall, and poorly conſtructed; and, except their arms, they have ſcarcely any manufacture, not even for clothing. They are, however, hoſpitable, civil, and good-natured, when not prompted to a contrary conduct by the jealouſy, which the unuſual appearance of Europeans viſitors may naturally be ſuppoſed to excite.

HEDAMORA, a town of Sweden, in Veſterdal, or Weſtmania, ſeated on the river Dalecarlia, 30 miles S. W. of Gevelt, and 55 N. W. of Upſal. Lon. 17. 7. E. lat. 60. 14. N.

* HEGOW, a ſmall territory of Germany, in Upper Suabia. It is very populous, and belongs to divers ſovereigns.

* HEIDELHEIM, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the territory of Brentzhall, with a handſome palace, or caſtle, belonging to the houſe of Wirtemberg, 22 miles N. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

HEIDELBERG, a conſiderable and populous town of Germany, capital of the Lower Palatinate, with a celebrated univerſity. It is noted for its great tun, which holds 800 hogſheads, generally kept full of good Rheniſh-wine. It ſtands in a pleaſant rich country, and was a famous ſeat of learning; but it has undergone ſo many calamities, that it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It was firſt reduced to a heap of ruins in 1622, by the Spaniards; and the rich library was tranſported, partly to Vienna, and partly to the Vatican at Rome. After this it enjoyed the benefits of peace, till the Proteſtant electoral houſe became extinct, and a bloody war enſued, in which not only the caſtle was ruined, but the tombs and bodies of the electors were ſhamefully violated and pillaged. This happened in 1693; and the people of the Palatinate were obliged to leave their dwellings, and to go for refuge into foreign countries. To add to theſe misfortunes, the elector reſided at Manheim,

and

and carried moſt of the people of diſtinction along with him, ſo that it is uncertain whether Heidelberg will ever recover itſelf or not, though they have begun to rebuild ſome of the fortifications. The great tun was broke to pieces in 1693, by the French, and at great expence in 1729, was repaired. It ſtands on the river Neckar, over which there is a handſome bridge, 12 miles N. E. of Spire, and 37 S. E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

* HEILA, a town of Royal Pruſſia, in Caſſubia, ſeated at the mouth of the river Viſtula, on the Baltic Sea, and ſubject to Poland, 12 miles N. of Dantzick. Lon. 19. 25. E. lat. 54. 53. N.

* HEILIGEN HAVE, a ſea-port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in Wagria, ſeated on the Baltic Sea, over-againſt the iſland of Fermern. Lon. 10. 57. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

* HEILIGE-LAND, an iſland of the German Sea, between the mouth of the river Eider, and that of the Elbe. It belongs to the duke of Holſtein; and the king of Denmark endeavoured to take it in 1713, but without effect. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 54. 21. N.

* HEILIGENBEIL, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen, between Braunſberg and Brandenburg. Lon. 20. 17. E. lat. 54. 24. N.

* HEILIGENSTADT, a town of Germany, and capital of the territory of Etchſet, belonging to the elector of Mentz; ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Geiſled and Leine, 30 miles N. W. of Eiſenach. Lon. 10. 14. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* HEILSPERG, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, with a palace, where the biſhop of Warmia reſides; ſeated on the river Alle. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 54. 6. N.

* HELAVERD, a town of Aſia, in Perſia. Lon. 73. 15. E. lat. 31. 15. N.

* HELENA, ST. an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, belonging to the Engliſh Eaſt India Company. It lies in 5. 49. W. lon. and 15. 58. S. lat. being 1200 miles W. of the continent of Africa, and 1800 E. of South America. Its circumference is about 20 miles. It is in general rocky and mountainous, but far from being barren, the interior vallies and even mountains being pleaſant and fertile. Mr. Forſter tells us, "that, having travelled about half a mile from the town into the country, he was tranſported with one of the fineſt proſpects he had ever ſeen, conſiſting of ſeveral little hills, covered with rich verdure, and interſperſed with fertile vallies, which contained gardens, orchards, and various plantations; that many paſtures, ſurrounded by incloſures of ſtone, were filled with a ſmall, but fine breed of cattle, and with Engliſh ſheep; that every valley was watered by a rivulet; that the mountains in the centre of the iſland were hung with woods; that the ſoil, which covered the rocks and mountains, was in general a rich mould, from ſix to ten inches deep, clothed with a variety of plants and ſhrubs, among which was a tree, which the inhabitants call a cabbage-tree, though only uſed for fuel, gum-trees, and red wood, that in the governor's garden, about three miles from the town, he ſaw ſeveral plants of Europe, Africa and America, and particularly a profuſion of roſes and lilies, interſperſed with myrtle and laurel; that ſeveral ſorts of peach-trees were loaded with fruit, which had a peculiar rich flavour, different from that of our peaches; but that the other European fruit-trees throve but indifferently, and never bore fruit; that vines had been planted ſeveral times, but had not ſucceeded, on account of the climate; that cabbages and other greens thrive extremely well, but are devoured by caterpillars, that barley, and other kinds of corn, are generally devoured by rats, which are immenſely numerous; that the ground, for that reaſon, was laid out chiefly in paſtures, the verdure of which was ſurpriſing; that the whole iſland could ſupport 3000 head of their ſmall cattle; that the beef is juicy, delicious, and very fat, that the iſland, beſides cattle, abounds with goats, rabbits, a ſmall breed of horſes, ring-pheaſants, red-legged partridges, rice-birds, pigeons, &c. of ſome of which the breed is indigenous, but others have been brought from Africa, Europe, or the Eaſt-Indies; that the number of inhabitants on the iſland does not exceed 2000, including near 100 ſoldiers, and 600 ſlaves, who are ſupplied with all ſorts of manufactures and other neceſſaries by the company's ſhips, in return for refreſhments; and that many of the ſlaves are employed in catching fiſh, which are very plentiful." The town is ſmall, and ſtands in a valley at the bottom of a bay on the ſouth-ſide of the iſland, between two ſteep dreary mountains. The buildings, both public and private, are plain, but neat, and the town is well defended by forts and batteries. This iſland was given to the Eaſt India company by Charles II.

ſoon after it was taken from the Dutch by admiral Munden, anno 1672.

HELLESPONT. See DARDANELLES.

HELMONT, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, in the quarter of Peelland, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Aa, 17 miles from Bolduc, and 70 E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 5. 37. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

* HELMSLEY - BLACKMORE, or HELMSLEY, a town of the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſeated on the river Rye, and which has a brook running through it. The houſes are pretty well built with ſtone, and covered with ſlate. It had formerly a caſtle, and has now a market on Saturdays. It is 20 miles N. of York, and 220 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 54. 19. N.

HELMSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunſwick, with an univerſity; 22 miles N. E. of Brunſwick, and 20. E. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11. 36. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

* HELMSTADT, a ſtrong maritime town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Holland; ſeated near the Baltic Sea, 25 miles N. W. of Lunden, and 55 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 56. 39. N.

HELMSTON. See BRIGHTHELMSTONE.

HELSINBURG, or ELSINBURG, a ſea-port town or caſtle of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Schonen, ſeated on the oppoſite ſide of the Sound, 7 miles E. of Elſinore, and 37 S. of Helmſtadt. Lon. 13. 2. E. lat. 56. 2. N.

HELSINGFORD, a town of Finland, in Nyland, with a commodious harbour; 20 miles S. W. of Borgo, and 80 E. of Abo. Lon. 25. 0. E. lat. 60. 20. N.

HELSINGIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Jempteriand and Medelpridia, on the E. by the gulph of Bothnia, and on the S. and W. by Dalecarlia and Auſtricia It is full of mountains and foreſts, and the employment of the inhabitants is hunting and fiſhing.

HELSINGORE. See ELSINORE.

HELSTON, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on the river Low, is well-inhabited, and ſends two members to parliament; is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, a town clerk, and deputy-recorder, has one church lately built, about 400 houſes, and broad paved ſtreets. Here is the largeſt market-houſe in the county. The inhabitants neither pay to the church nor poor, theſe being ſupported by the revenues of the town. It is 11 miles S. W. of Falmouth, and 274 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 50. 2 N.

HELVOETSLUYS, a ſea-port town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and on the iſland of Vorn. It is a very good harbour, and is frequented by a great number of ſhips, particularly the Engliſh packet-boat always goes to this place, which is 5 miles S. of the Briel. Lon. 4 23. E. lat 51. 45. N.

* HEMPNALL, a village in Norfolk, 3 miles N. of Harleſton.

HEMPSTEAD, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated among the hills, on a branch of the river Coln, 18 miles S. W. of Hertford, and 23 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 51. 47 N.

* HEMPTON, a village in Norfolk, a mile S. of Fakenham.

HENBURY, a village in Glouceſterſhire, near Briſtol, two miles from St. Vincent's Rock. This pariſh is 25 miles in compaſs, of which the part towards the Severn is marſhy. In this pariſh is a camp, with three ramparts and trenches, ſuppoſed to have been Britiſh. In digging up this hill in 1707, great numbers of Roman coins were found; and, in the foundation of the old chapel, a vault was diſcovered, ten yards long, and ſix broad, in which were many human bodies, with the ſkulls and teeth entire.

HENLEY, a town of Oxfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Thames, over which there is a handſome bridge, and ſends malt, corn, and other things to London, by barges. It is 24 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 35 W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

HENLEY, a town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Alne, 10 miles N. W. of Warwick, and 102 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1 50. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

* HENNEBERG, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia. It is bounded on the N. by Thuringia, on the W. by Heſſe, on the S. by the biſhoprick of Wurtzburg, and on the E. by that of Bamberg. It abounds in mountains and woods; and it is populous and pretty fertile. Mainingen is the capital.

HENNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which gives title to a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is 34 miles N. W. of Bamberg, and

and 37 E. of Fuld. Lon. 10. 38. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

HENNEBON, a town of France in Bretagne, in the diocese of Vannes. It is inhabited by rich merchants, and is seated on the river Blavet, 260 miles W. by S. of Paris, and 22 N. W. of Vannes. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 47. 50. N.

HENERICHMONI, a territory of France, in Berri, with a capital of the same name, belonging to the duke of Sully.

HENRY, CAPE, the S. cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeek Bay. Lon. 76. 5. W. lat. 36. 56. N.

*HEPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, with a castle and an abbey; seated between Heidleberg and Darmstadt, about 14 miles from each. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 49 29. N

HERACLEA, a small town of Turky in Europe, in Macedonia, seated on the river Strimon.

HERACLEA, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, and a harbour. It was formerly very famous; and there are yet considerable remains of antiquity. It is seated near the sea, 50 miles W. of Constantinople, and 50 N. E. of Gallipoli. Lon. 27. 58. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

HERAT, a town of Asia, in Persia, and in the province of Chorazan, 160 miles S. E. of Mechid. Lon. 61. 0. E. lat. 34. 30. N

*HERBEMONT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a castle seated on a mountain, in the county of Chiney, near the river Semoy, three miles from Chiney.

HERBORN, a town of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and territory of Nassau, with a famous university and woollen manufacture. It is 8 miles S. W. of Dillenburg, and 10 N. W. of Solms Lon. 8. 20. E. lat 50. 40. N.

HERCINIAN FOREST, was anciently very famous, and run through almost all Germany, Upper Hungary, and Poland. There are some parts of it still remaining, which go by the name of Walds, and hence we have the name of the Walds, or Wolds of Sussex.

*HERCOLE, an island of that name, in the Tuscan Sea. It is small, and is six miles from the town of Porto Hercole to the E.

HERCOLE, a sea-port town of Italy, in Tuscany, on the coast called Statto delli Presidia, or the state of the Grisons; subject to the king of Sicily. Lon. 11. 9. E. lat. 42. 11. N.

HERCULES PILLARS, anciently so called, are thought to be the two mountains which form the straits of Gibraltar; namely, Calpe on the side of Europe, and Avila on the side of Africa.

HEREFORD, the capital city of Herefordshire, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays It is pleasantly and commodiously seated among delightful meadows, and rich corn fields, and is almost encompassed by the Wye and two other rivers, over which are two bridges It is a large place, and had six parish-churches, but two of them were demolished in the civil wars. It had also a castle, which has been long destroyed. It is a bishop's see, and the cathedral is a handsome structure. The chief manufacture is gloves, many of which are sent to London. It is governed by a mayor, six aldermen, and a sword-bearer; the streets are broad and paved; and is 24 miles W. N. W. of Glocester, and 130 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 52. 4. N. It sends two members to parliament.

HEREFORDSHIRE, an English county, 40 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and bounded on the E by Glocester and Worcestershire, on the W by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, on the N. by Shropshire, and on the S. by Monmouthshire. It contains 15,000 houses, 95,600 inhabitants, 176 parishes, and 8 market-towns, whereof three send members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Wye, which runs through the county, the Munnow, the Lug, the Arrow, the Frome, the Horkney, and other less streams. The air is very good, and the soil fruitful, especially in the vales. That part towards Wales is hilly, and well stocked with flocks of sheep. It is chiefly noted for wool and cyder, which last is transported all over England. The capital town is Hereford.

HERENTHAIS, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp; seated on the river Nethe, 20 miles N. E. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 54. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

HERENHAUSEN, a palace in Germany, near Hanover, belonging to the king of Great-Britain. Here are lodgings for all the court, and a garden of vast extent, in which are fine water-works, a labyrinth, and many other curiosities worth a traveller's observation.

HERFORDEN, or HERWERDEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of the county of Ravenſberg, with a famous nunnery, belonging to the Proteſtants of the confeſſion of Augſburg, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the empire, and has a voice and place in the diet. It is ſeated on the river Aa, eight miles E. of Ravenſberg, and 17 S. W. of Minden. Lon. 8. 47. E lat. 52 9. N.

HERGRUNDT, a town of Upper Hungary, near Nuſail, remarkable for its mines of vitriol, which are extremely rich. Thoſe who work in the mines have built a ſubterraneous town, with a great number of inhabitants. It is 65 miles N. of Buda. Lon. 18 15. E. lat 48 30. N.

HERK, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, near its confluence with the Demer, two miles W. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 5. 38. E lat. 50. 52. N.

* HERISAW, an ancient town of Switzerland, which is the moſt conſiderable and the moſt populous poſſeſſed by the Proteſtants in the canton of Appenzil. It is ſeated on the ſmall river Bulbach.

* HERISSON, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, ſeated on the rivulet Oveil towards the Cher, 12 miles from Bourbon-Archambaut.

HERMANSTADT, a handſome, large, populous, and ſtrong town of Hungary, capital of Tranſylvania, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the reſidence of the governor of the province, and is ſeated on the river Cebin, 85 miles E. of Weiſſemberg, and 205 S. E. of Buda. Lon. 24. 30. E. lat. 46 25 N.

* HERMITAGE, a village in Dorſetſhire, near Cerne Abbey.

HERMON, a mountain of Aſia, in Paleſtine, now called Sanir. It is a branch of Mount Libanus, and is very high, the top being always covered with ſnow, but the lower parts are pretty fruitful. There was a mountain in Galilee, called Little Hermon.

* HERNDALL, a town and ſmall territory of Scandinavia, in Norway, and in the government of Drontheim, ceded to the Swedes in 1645.

* HERNOSAND, a ſea-port town of Sweden, on the gulph of Bothnia, and in Angermania. Lon. 17. 58. E. lat. 62. 58. N.

HERSTAL, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Liege, with an ancient caſtle; ſeated on the river Maeſe, three miles N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* HERTFELDT, a ſmall territory of Germany in Suabia.

HERTFORD. See HARTFORD.

* HERTZBERG, a conſiderable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and on the confines of Luſatia, 25 miles S. of Wittemberg, and 35 N. W. of Dreſden. Lon. 13. 17. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

HERWERDEN. See HERFORDEN.

* HERZEGOVINZA, a territory of Turky in Europe, and in Boſnia, near Dalmatia Caſtel-nuvo the capital belongs to the Venetians, and the reſt to the Turks.

HESDEN, a ſtrong town of the French Netherlands, in the county of Artois, on the confines of Picardy; ſeated on the river Canche, 25 miles S. S. W. of St. Omer, and 165 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 6. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

HESSEL, or HESSE-CASSEL, the landgraviate of, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany It is bounded on the N. by the biſhopric of Paderborn and duchy of Brunſwick; on the E. by Aixfield and Thuringia, on the S by the abbey of Fuld and Wetteravia; and on the W. by the counties of Naſſau, Witgenſtein, Hatzfield, and Waldeck. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and the houſe of Heſſe is divided into four branches, namely, Heſſe-Caſſel, Homberg, Darmſtadt, and Rhinfels, each of which have the title of landgrave. The princes of Heſſe-Caſſel are Calviniſts; of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, Lutherans; and the remaining two, which are branches of the ſecond, are Rhinfels, a Catholick, Heſſe-Homberg, a Calviniſt. They take their names from the four principal towns. This country is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and ſurrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper; in the middle there are fine plains, fertile in corn and paſtures, and there is plenty of all ſorts of fruits and honey. They likewiſe cultivate a large quantity of hops, which ſerve to make excellent beer. Birch-trees are very common, and they make a great deal of wine of the ſap, which is ſaid to be very wholeſome. It is ſo populous that they can raiſe 30,000 men, without meddling with artificers, or thoſe that till the ground. The landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel is an abſolute prince, and his revenue is ſaid to amount to 120,000 pounds per annum.

HEVER, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, two miles S. of Louvain, and 14 E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

* HEUKELUM, a town of the United Provinces,

Provinces, in Holland, ſeated on the river Linge, five miles from Gorcum. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

* HEUSDEN, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, ſeated on the river Maeſe, among marſhes, with a handſome caſtle; eight miles N. W. of Bois le-duc, and five S. W. of Bommel. Lon 5. 3. E. lat. 51. 44. N.

* HEXHAM, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Tyne, and was formerly famous for an abbey and church, one of which is now demoliſhed, and a great part of the other was pulled down by the Scots. It is 22 miles W. of Newcaſtle, and 285 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 1 W. lat. 55. 9. N.

HEYDON, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on a river, which ſoon falls into the Humber, and was formerly a conſiderable town, but is now much decayed on account of the neighbourhood of Hull. It ſends two members to parliament; is ſix miles W. of Hull, and 181 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 53. 45 N.

HEYLINGSTADT. See HELLINGSTADT.

HEYLISHEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands in Brabant, 14 miles S. E. of Louvain, and five S. of Tirlemont. Lon. 5 7 E. lat. 50 45. N.

HEYSBURY, a town of Wiltſhire, whoſe market is diſuſed, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N. W. of Saliſbury, and 93 W. by S. of London Lon. 2 8. W. lat. 51 12. N.

HIERES, a town of France, in Provence, and in the dioceſe of Toulon, ſeated in a very pleaſant fruitful country; but its harbour being choked up, it is now much decayed. It is 12 miles E. of Toulon, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 6 20. E. lat. 43. 5. N.

HIERES, iſlands of France, on the coaſt of Provence, with the title of a marquiſate, and wherein are found many uncommon plants. Here the Engliſh fleet lay in 1744, when they blocked up the French and Spaniſh fleets in the harbour of Toulon. When they quitted the harbour, a miſunderſtanding between the admirals Matthews and Leſtock was the occaſion of their eſcape.

HIGHGATE, a conſiderable village in Middleſex, five miles N. of London. It is full of gentlemen's ſeats, of which many are very handſome.

HIGHAM, a village in Leiceſterſhire, to the S. of Boſworth, near the Watling-ſtreet way. In 1607, there were found, by turning up a great ſtone in this part of the Watling-ſtreet, 270 ſilver coins of Henry III. value about 3d each; a gold ring, one of agate, and another of ſilver, wherein was a flat ruddy ſtone, engraven with Arabic characters. There were alſo two or three pieces of ſilver coin of the emperor Trajan.

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a town of Northamptonſhire, with two great markets, on Thurſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated on an aſcent, on the eaſtern banks of the river Nen, and ſends one member to parliament. It had formerly a caſtle, now in ruins, and it has an alms houſe for 12 men and one woman, with a good free-ſchool. It is 73 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 66 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0 40. W. lat. 52. 19 N.

* HIESMES, a town of France, in Normandy, and chief place of a territory of great extent. It is ſeated on a barren mountain, 10 miles from Seez, and 90 W. of Paris. Lon 0. 15 E. lat. 48. 46. N.

HIGHLANDERS, a people in the N. of Scotland, who inhabit the mountainous parts, and have been long remarkable for their particular dreſs, which ſome ſuppoſed to be like that of the ancient Romans. They are generally ſtrong, able-bodied men, and make excellent ſoldiers. They were divided into ſeveral clans, each of which had a chief, or head, and whom they generally followed in caſe of war, or even in a rebellion but now this ſubordination is taken away by act of parliament, and ſome new privileges granted them.

HIGHWORTH, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the top of a hill, which ſtands in the middle of a rich plain, near the vale of White Horſe. It is 36 miles N. of Saliſbury, and 77 W. of London. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 51. 38. N.

* HILDESHEIM, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the biſhopric of the ſame name. It is free and imperial; and in the cathedral there is the ſtatue of Herman, the German chief. It is divided into the old and new towns, each of which have their ſeparate councils; and its inhabitants are a mixture of Lutherans and Papiſts. It is ſeated on the river Irneſſe, 17 miles S. S. E. of Hanover, and 92 W. S. W. of Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 52 10 N.

HILDESHEIM, the biſhopric of, is a country of Germany, in the circle of

Lower Saxony, between the duchies of Brunſwick and Lunenburg.

* HILPERSHAUSEN, a town of Germany in Franconia, ſeated on the river Werra, in the county of Henneburg, between Coburg and Smalcalde, with a fine caſtle, belonging to the branch of the houſe of Saxe-Gotha, and who is called the duke of Saxe-Hilperſhauſen. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

* HINCHINBROOK ISLAND, one of the Hebrides in the South Sea, in the neighbourhood of Sandwich iſland. Lon. 168. 33 E. lat. 17. 25. S.

* HINDLOPEN, or HINLOPEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Friezland, and in Weſtergoe, ſeated on the Zuider Zee, between Staverin and Worcum, with a ſmall harbour.

* HINDLRIAPPING, a bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, ſo called from a monaſtery that is now turned into a caſtle.

HINDON, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is an ancient borough-town, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles W. of Saliſbury, and 97 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 9. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

HINDOW, a town of Aſia, in India, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and remarkable for its excellent indigo. Lon. 82. 25. E. lat. 26. 30. N.

* HINDOW, a territory of Aſia, in India, bounded on the N. and E. by the provinces of Delli and Agra, and by Aſmer on the S. and W.

HINGHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is 12 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 97 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 52. 43. N.

* HINKLEY, a town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated near Watling-ſtreet, on the edge of the county next Warwickſhire, in a good ſoil, and is adorned with a large handſome church, which has a lofty ſpire. It is 12 miles S. W. of Leiceſter, and 91 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 52. 34. N.

* HIO, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, ſeated on the river Water, 25 miles E. of of Falcoping. Lon. 14. 0. E. lat. 57. 58. N.

HIPIO, See BONNE.

* HIPPOLITE, ST. a town of France, in Lorrain, on the confines of Alſace, and at the foot of the mountain Woge. It is five miles from Scheleſtat. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

* HIPPOLITE, ST. a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and dioceſe of Alais, with a ſtrong fort. There is a canal which croſſes the town, and runs ſeveral miles, ſupplying many fountains with water. Lon. 0. 4. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

HIRCANIA, the ancient name of part of Perſia, in Aſia, on the ſouthern ſhore of the Caſpian Sea.

* HIRCH-HORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the river Neckar, [illegible] the elector Palatine. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

HIRSCHFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, depending on a famous abbey, which was ſecularized in favour of the houſe of Heſſe-Caſſel. It is ſeated on the river Fuld, 16 miles N. E. of the town of Fuld, and 32 S. E. of Caſſel. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

HIRSBERG, a town of Sileſia, in the territory of Jawer, famous for its mineral baths. It is ſeated on the river Bober, 44 miles S. W. of Breſlaw. Lon. 16. 14. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

HISPANIOLA. See DOMINGO.

HITCHING, a large populous town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated near a great wood, called Hitch-Wood. The inhabitants make great quantities of malt, and the market is one of the greateſt in England for wheat. It is 15 miles N. of Hertford, and 34 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 58. N.

HITHE, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays. It had formerly four pariſhes, but, by the choking up of its harbour, and other accidents, is reduced to one. It is a cinque port, and is governed by a juſtice of the peace and conſtables. It conſiſts of one ſtreet, which is paved, and contains about 150 low houſes, moſtly built with wood and ſtone; the chief ſupport of the inhabitants is fiſhing. It has, however, two hoſpitals, well endowed, and is 10 miles W. of Dover, and 68 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

* HOCHBERG, a marquiſate and ſmall territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Brisgau. Emerting[illegible] the principal town, and it belongs to the prince of Baden Dourlach.

HOCHSTET, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, remarkable for a bloody battle fought between the Allies and the French

French in Auguſt 1704; when it was computed, that near 20,000 of the latter were killed, and 13,000 made priſoners; among whom was marſhal Tallard, who was brought to England, and ſent to Nottingham. It is ſeated on the Danube, five miles N. E. of Dillingen, and 22 N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 33. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

* HOCKERLAND, a territory of Germany, and one of the three circles of Pruſſia. It is ſurrounded by Poliſh Pruſſia; and Marienwerder is the capital town.

HODNET, a town of Shropſhire, whoſe market is diſuſed. It is 10 miles N. E. of Shrewſbury, and 135 N. W. of London. Lon. 2 27. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

HODSDON, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is a great thoroughfare on the N. road, and has ſeveral tolerable inns. It is 17 miles due N. of London, and three S. of Ware. Lon. 0. 1. E. lat. 51. 49 N.

* HOESHT, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, ſeated in a plain, on the river Main, three miles from Francfort, with the ruins of a caſtle. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

HOENZOLLERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the ſame name; 25 miles S. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

* HOFALISE, or HONFFLISE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 35 miles S. E. of Liege, and 30 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 56. E. lat 50. 3 N. See HONFALIZE.

* HOFF, a town of Germany, in Franconia, with a fine college. It belongs to the margrave of Barcith, and is ſeated on the river Lecta. Lon. 12. 12. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

* HOGRF, or HADGRE, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, 70 miles S. E. of Gemama.

HOGUE, a town and cape on the N. W. point of Normandy, in France, near which admiral Rook burnt the French admiral's ſhip called the Riſing-Sun, with 12 more large men of war, the day after the victory obtained by admiral Ruſſel near Cherburg, in May 1692. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 49. 45. N.

HOHEN-LOE, or HORIACH, a county of Germany, in the circle of Franconia.

HOHENBERG, a caſtle of Germany, in Auſtrian Suabia, and chief place of a ſmall county of the ſame name, 12 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

* HOHEN-EMS, a ſmall territory of Germany, near the canton of Appenzell, lying on the Rhine, and ſubject to its own prince.

* HOHENSTEIN, a county of Germany, in Thuringia, on the frontiers of the province of Anhalt. There are ſeveral places in Germany of the ſame name.

* HOHENTWIL, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Suabia, and landgraviate of Nellemburg, ſeated on a rock. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

HOHIO. See OHIO.

HOLBECHE, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated in a flat among the dykes, 12 miles S. of Boſton, and 108 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

HOLDERNESSE, a diviſion of the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, with the title of an earldom.

* HOLDSWORTHY, a large town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated between two branches of the river Tamer, 43 miles E. N. E. of Exeter, and 215 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

HOLLAND, the moſt conſiderable of the Seven United Provinces, lying between the Zuider-Zee, the North Sea, Zealand, and Utrecht. It is divided into N. Holland, W. Friezland, and S. Holland; and theſe together make but one province, whoſe ſtates take the title of Holland and W. Friezland. The Ye, a ſmall bay, which is an extenſion of the Zuider-Zee, ſeparates Holland from W. Friezland. The extent is not large, being not above 180 miles in circumference. The land is almoſt every where lower than the ſea. The water is kept out by dams and dykes, which they are particularly careful of keeping in good repair, leſt the whole province ſhould be laid under water. It is croſſed by the mouth of the Rhine and Maeſe, by ſeveral ſmall rivers, and by a great number of canals, on which they travel day and night at a ſmall expence. Properly ſpeaking, it is nothing but a large meadow, and yet all things are in great plenty, by reaſon of its trade, and the land ſerves to feed great numbers of cattle. It is ſo populous, that no country in the world can match it of ſo ſmall an extent; the paſtures are ſo rich, that they have plenty of butter and cheeſe, and the ſeas and rivers furniſh them with fiſh. There are 400 large towns, and 18 cities, which make up the ſtates of the province, and ſeveral others that have not the ſame privilege. The houſes are well built, and extremely neat and clean,

as well in the country as in the towns Learning flourishes here, and they have both linen and woollen manufactures, besides their building a great number of ships The Dutch surpass all nations in the world with regard to trade, and by their settlements in foreign countries, especially in the E. Indies, and on the coast of Guinea. This province has a court of justice, which finally determines in all criminal and civil affairs; and its states, in which the sovereignty resides, are composed of the deputies of the nobility and of the cities, besides the stadtholder. The only established religion is the protestant, for the rest are only tolerated. But we must not confound Holland, properly so called, with the republic, which comprehends the seven United Provinces. Amsterdam is the capital city.

* HOLLAND, NEW, a name given to a small territory on the eastern coast, to the S. of the province of Massachusets-bay, in N. America. It is also the name of a country to the S. of the Molucca islands, which is very little known except along the coast. The inhabitants are black, and the most ill-looking people in the world, they are tall and thin, and their hair woolly, like the negroes of Guinea. They are mightily troubled with flies, and perhaps for that reason their eyes are kept almost shut. Those that visited the coast could see no houses, which made them imagine they had none; but this is uncertain.

* HOLLAND, NEW, the largest known land, that does not bear the name of a continent, extends from lat. 43. 42. S to within 10. 30. of the equator; and from 110. 30 to 153. 30. E. long. so that its square surface considerably exceeds that of Europe. When this vast island was first discovered is uncertain. Towards the beginning of the last century, the north and west coasts were traced by the Dutch; the southern extremity was discovered by Tasman in 1642; in 1770, Capt. Cook explored the east and north-east side, from 38. S. and ascertained its separation from New Guinea; and in 1773, Capt. Furneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with Capt. Cook's, compleated the circuit. In that part of it, which Tasman distinguished by the name of Van Diemen's Land, and which was visited by Capt. Furneaux in 1773, and again by Capt. Cook in 1777, the land is, for the most part, of a good height, diversified with hills and vallies, and every where of a greenish hue. The sides of the hills are covered with large trees, and plenty of water falls from the rocks in beautiful cascades, two or three hundred feet perpendicular, into the sea; but, in the interior parts, it bears marks of being a very dry country. The soil, in some places, is black and rich, though thin; and, in others, it is either sandy, or consists of a yellowish mould. Among the vegetable productions, not one is found that can afford the smallest subsistence for man. The forest trees are all of one sort, growing to a great height, and in general quite straight, branching but little till towards the top. The most common tree, next this, is a sort of [illegible] about ten feet high The underwood consists chiefly of a shrub resembling a myrtle. The only quadruped, besides the kanguroo, is a sort of opossum, about twice the size of a large rat. Birds are neither so numerous, nor in such variety, as in the more northern parts. The sea is stored with its usual plenty, and the rocks with muscles and other shell-fish. The inhabitants are of the common stature, but rather slender; their colour is a dull black, not quite so deep as that of the African negroes; their hair is also black, and perfectly woolly Both sexes go quite naked. Their only ornaments consist in some large punctures or tides, raised on different parts of their bodies, some in straight and some in curved lines They have neither houses, canoes, vegetable productions, nor any method of catching large fish. Their habitations are the trunks of trees hollowed by fire; and their food shell fish, birds, and the kanguroo. Of their method of hunting no idea can be formed, the only weapon that was seen among them being a short pointed stick, in the use of which they shewed no dexterity. They have little of that wild or fierce appearance, common to people in their situation; on the contrary, they are mild and cheerful, without reserve or jealousy of strangers. The number of inhabitants appears to be very small, in proportion to the extent of the country: so many as thirty of them were never seen together but once, when they assembled on a rock to see the ships pass by.

* HOLLAND, the S. E. division of Lincolnshire. This tract was recovered from the sea, in several centuries, by a Dutch colony; and Camden says it takes its name from the Dutch province in the Netherlands, to which it exactly agrees in situation, soil, and other circumstances, the very ditches being navigable, the people passing from one town to another in boats by the canals.

* HOLME, a town of Cumberland, with

with a market on Saturdays. It is sometimes called Abbe-Holme, from an abbey that formerly stood there. It is a small place, seated on an arm of the sea, 12 miles N. of Cockermouth, and 310 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 19. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

HOLSTEIN, a country of Germany, with the title of a duchy, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It is bounded on the N. by Sleswick, on the E. by the Baltic Sea and the duchy of Saxe Lawenburg, on the S. by the bishoprics of Bremen and Lunenburg, and on the W. by the German Ocean, being about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is a pleasant, fruitful country, and is well seated for trade, which however was more considerable formerly than it is at present. But there are still some very considerable harbours, particularly Hamburg and Lubeck. The king of Denmark and the duke of Holstein-Gottorp have a joint-dominion in a great part of it, and of some towns and territories each of them are sole sovereigns. There are some imperial cities, which are governed by their respective magistrates, but the religion of the whole country is Lutheran. The king of Denmark, as duke of Holstein, is a prince of the empire as well as the duke of Holstein-Gottorp. It is divided into four cantons, Holstein Proper, Wagria, Stormar, and Ditmarsh.

HOLT, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is no corporation, nor has any manufactory. It has a church, about 300 good houses, with pretty wide streets, well paved, and about 1000 people. It is 122 miles N. E. of London, and 20 N. N. W. of Norwich. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

HOLYHEAD, a town and cape of the isle of Anglesea, in Wales, and in the Irish channel, where people usually embark for Dublin, there being three packet-boats that sail for that city every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, wind and weather permitting. It has a very convenient harbour for the northern trade, when taken short by contrary winds. If this were properly repaired, and warehouses built, it would be very convenient for the Irish, to import such of their goods as pay English duty, it being but a few hours sail from Dublin. Besides, the Dublin merchants might come over with the packets, to see their goods landed. The commodities are, butter, cheese, bacon, wild fowl, lobsters, crabs, oysters, razor-fish, shrimps, herrings, cod-fish, whitings, whiting pollacks, cole-fish, sea-tenches, turbots, soles, flounders, rays, and plenty of other fish. On the rocks the herb grows of which they make kelp, a fixed salt used in making glass, and in alum works. In the neighbourhood there is a large vein of white fullers earth, and another of yellow, which might be useful to fullers. On the isle of Skerries, nine miles to the N. is a light house, which may be seen 24 miles off. Large flocks of puffins are often seen here; they all come in one night, and depart in the same manner. Lon. 4. 22. W. lat. 53. 19 N.

HOLY-ISLAND, a small island lying on the coast of England, six miles S. of Berwick, in Northumberland. It is not above two miles and a quarter in length, nor much above a mile in breadth. The soil is rocky and full of stones, for which reason it is thinly peopled; it has but one town, with a church and a castle, under which there is a commodious harbour, defended by a block-house.

HOLYWELL, a town of N. Wales, in the county of Flint. It has a market on Fridays, and is a place of great note, for the well of St. Winnifrid, who is reputed a virgin martyr, and it is much frequented by people that come to bathe in it, as well as popish pilgrims, out of devotion. The spring gushes forth with such impetuosity, that at a distance it turns several mills. Over the spring is a chapel built upon pillars, and on the windows are painted the history of St Winnifrid's life. There is a moss about the well, which some foolishly imagine to be St. Winnifrid's hair. It is 10 miles E. of St. Asaph, and 212 N. E. of London. Lon 3. 21. W. lat. 53. 13. N.

* HOMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, in the province of Habat. Lon. 5. 35. W. lat. 35. 10. N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and Landgraviate of Hesse. It is 60 miles N. W. of Francfort, and gives title to one of the branches of the house of Hesse, who is sovereign of it. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

HOMBURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and duchy of Deux-Ponts, 50 miles S. E. of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 7. 32 E lat. 49. 16. N.

HONAN, a province of China, bounded on the N. by that of Pecheli and Chansi, on the W. by Chansi, on the S. by Houquang, and on the E. by Chantong. It is watered by the river Hohango, and besides the forts, castles, and garrisoned towns, it contains eight cities of the first rank, and 102 of the second and third.

The

The air of this province is very temperate and healthful, abounding with wheat, rice, paſtures, cattle, oranges of ſeveral ſorts, pomegranates, and all ſorts of European fruits Towards the W. it is mountainous and woody, and towards the E. it is all cultivated like a garden. It is well watered with fountains, brooks, and rivers, which render it very pleaſant.

HONDURAS, a province of N. America, in New Spain, lying on the N. Sea, being about 870 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, it was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in the year 1502. The Engliſh have been poſſeſſed of the logwood country on the bay of Honduras a great while, and cut large quantities every year. The Moſquito native Americans live in the eaſtern part, and being independent of the Spaniards, have entered into treaties with the Engliſh, and ſerve them in ſeveral capacities. This province is watered by ſeveral rivers, which enrich the country by their inundations, and it is very fertile in Indian corn. It is ſaid there are ſome mines of gold and ſilver in this province. Valadolid is the capital town.

HONFALIZE, a town of Luxemburg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 34 miles N. W. of Luxemburg Lon. 5. 56. E. lat. 49 30. N. See HOTALIZE.

HONFLEUR, a conſiderable ſea-port town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a good harbour, and trade in bone lace It is ſeated on the river Seine, eight miles N. of Pont Pr eveque, and 110 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15 E lat. 49 24. N.

HONITON, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated near the river Otter, over which there is a bridge, on the road from London to Exeter. A dreadful fire happened here in July 1747, which conſumed three parts of the town, and the damage was computed at 43,000l. It ſends two members to parliament, but being no corporation, a portreeve is the returning officer. It has one church, which is half a mile from the town, and a chapel within it, with about 400 houſes, which are chiefly in one broad paved ſtreet. Here is a large manufactory of bone-lace. It is 16 miles E. of Exeter, and 156 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

* HONOISTEIN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 7. 5 E. lat. 49. 48. N.

* HOOD's ISLAND, one of the iſlands in the S Sea, called Marqueſas. Lon. 138. 47. W. lat. 9. 26, S. See MARQUESAS.

* HOOE, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, in Upper Guinea, inhabited by the Quaquas.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and capital of a conſiderable county of the ſame name, 10 miles S. of Breda, and 20 N. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

* HOOK-NORTON, a village in Oxfordſhire, four miles N. E. of Chipping-Norton.

HOPE, the ſtation at the mouth of the river Thames, below Gravesend.

* HOPE, a village in Derbyſhire, in that part called the Peak, 12 miles W. of Sheffield, in Yorkſhire.

* HOREB, a mountain of Aſia, in Arabia Petræa, at the foot of which is a monaſtery, where a biſhop of the Greek church reſides. There are two or three fine ſprings, and a great number of fruit-trees.

* HORN, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of the United Provinces, in Weſt Frieſland, with a pretty good harbour; here they fat the cattle that come from Denmark and Holſtein. It is ſeated on the eaſtern ſide of the Zuider-Zee, ſix miles N. of Eadam, and 13 N. E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 52 -38. N.

* HORN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, and capital of a county of the ſame name, which is 17 miles long, and 12 broad. Lon. 5 55. E. lat 51. 12. N.

* HORNBACH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, ſeated on the river Horn, with a Benedictine abbey, five miles S E. of Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7. 36. E lat. 49. 10. N.

HORNBERG, an ancient town of Germany, in the Black Foreſt, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortreſs upon a mountain. It is ſeated on the river Gutlaſh, 13 miles N. W. of Botſweil, and 21 N. E. of Friburg. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

HORNBY, a village of Lancaſhire, eight miles N. E. of Lancaſter.

HORN, CAPE, the moſt ſouthern part of Terra-del-Fuego, in S. America, round which all ſhips now paſs that ſail into the S. Sea, whereas formerly they uſed to go through the Straits of Magellan. Lon. 67. 26. W. lat. 55 58. N.

HORN CASTLE, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Bane, and three parts of it ſurrounded with water. It is a large well-built town, and had formerly a caſtle, now demoliſhed. It is 20 miles E. of Lincoln,

Lincoln, and 136 N. of London. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 53. 14. N.

HORNDON, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, which, at a ſmall diſtance, falls into the Thames, at the place called the Hope. It is 16 miles S. of Chelmsford, and 29 E. of London. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

HORNSEY, a town in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is 40 miles E. of York, and 188 N. of London. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 53. 56. N.

* HORSENS, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, and in the dioceſe of Arhuis, at the bottom of a bay, which ſerves as a harbour, and is over-againſt the N. point of the iſland of Fionia.

HORSHAM, a town of Suſſex, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated near St. Leonard's foreſt, and is a borough-town, ſending two members to parliament, and ſometimes the aſſizes are held here. It is 36 miles S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 19. W. lat. 51. 8. N.

HOTTENTOTS. See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

* HOUAT, an iſland of France, near the coaſt of Bretagne, 10 miles from Belle-Iſle. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and was attacked by the Engliſh in 1697, but in vain.

HOUDAN, a ſmall town in the iſle of France, in Beauce, and in the dioceſe of Chartres, ſeated on the river Vegre, 10 miles from Dreux, and 32 S. W. of Paris. They have a manufacture for woollen ſtockings. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

HOUGHTON-CONQUEST, a ſeat in Bedfordſhire, formerly belonging to the family of the Conqueſts. Here is a free ſchool, belonging to a college in Cambridge, and there are two common fields near it, called Danes Fields, remarkable for two pits, 15 feet in diameter.

* HOUIME, a ſmall diſtrict of France, in Lower Normandy, between Dumfront and Falaiſe. It is remarkable for its good cyder and mines of iron.

HOUNSLOW, a village in Middleſex, 10 miles from London, and belongs to two pariſhes; the N. ſide of the ſtreet to Heſton, and the S. ſide to Iſleworth. It is ſituated on the edge of the heath of the ſame name, and near it are powder-mills, which have been ſometimes blown up, the ſhocks of which have been ſenſibly felt in London.

HOU-QUANG, a province of Aſia, in China, the great river Yang and Tſechiang runs acroſs it, from E. to W. It is divided into the N. and S. parts: the former contains eight cities of the firſt rank, and 60 of the ſecond and third; and the latter, ſeven of the firſt rank, and five of the ſecond and third. It is a flat, open country, watered every where with brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with fiſh. Here are plenty of wild fowls; the fields nouriſh cattle without number, and the ſoil produces corn, and various kinds of fruits. Gold is found in the ſands of the rivers; and they have iron, tin, and tutenague. In ſhort, there is ſuch a variety of all ſorts of commodities, that it is called the magazine of the empire.

* HOWDEN, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a large market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the rivers Owſe and Derwent, and is a pretty large town, which gives name to a ſmall territory called Howdenſhire. It is 16 miles S. E. of York, and 179 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 51. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

* HOXTER, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, ſeated on the river Weſer, eight miles N. W. of Corwey, and 27 N. E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 39. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

* HOY, an iſland of Scotland, and one of the Orcades. It is about 10 miles long, and that part called Waes is fruitful and pretty populous. It is a good place for fiſhing, and there is an uncommon bird here, called Yer, which is of the ſize of a duck, of a ſingular ſhape, and extremely fat. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 58. 56. N.

HOYA, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Weſer, 43 miles N. W. of Zell; ſubject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 9. 6. E. lat. 52. 57. N.

* HRANISCH, a town of Germany, in Moravia, ſeated on an iſland in the river Morave, 30 miles S. E. of Olmutz, and 30 E. of Brinn. Lon. 17. 53. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

* HUA, or KAHUA, a large town of Aſia, and capital of Cochin China, with a handſome palace, where the king commonly reſides. It is ſeated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river. The inhabitants are ſincere, good-natured, and civil to ſtrangers, and their religion is like that of China. They all blacken their teeth, thinking it a ſhame to have them white, like dogs, and wear their nails very long. There is alſo a garriſon kept here, and there are a few Chriſtians. Lon. 105. 5 E. lat 17. 40. N.

* HUAHINE, one of the Society Iſlands in

Corbeil, Mont-Cheri, Chartres, Ferte-Alaſs, and Palaiſau.

HURONS, a ſavage people of N. America, in New France. Their country is of great extent, but not populous, they having been diminiſhed by their continual wars with the Iroquois. There is a lake here, called the Huron lake, which is very large, and ſurrounded by four others of great extent, about which theſe people chiefly inhabit.

HURST-CASTLE, a fortreſs in Hampſhire, not far from Limington. It is ſeated on the extreme point of a neck of land which ſhoots into the ſea towards the Iſle of Wight, from which it is diſtant two miles.

HUSUM, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel, and a very handſome church. It is ſeated near the river Ow, on the German Sea, 20 miles W. of Sleſwick, and is ſubject to the duke of Holſtein-Gottorp. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat 54. 45. N.

HUTHERSFIELD, or HUDDERSFIELD, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, whoſe market is on Tueſdays. It is 42 miles S. W. of York, and 189 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

HUY. See HUI.

HYLE LAKE, in Cheſhire, between the mouths of the Dee and Merſey, where ſhips bound for Ireland often wait for a wind.

I. J.

JAAR, a river which riſes near Tongres, in the biſhoprick of Liege, and paſſing by Barkworra, falls into the Maeſe at Maeſtricht, where there was a battle fought between the Allies and the French, in 1746.

JABLUNKA, a town of Sileſia, in the territory of Treſchan, 30 miles S. E of Trapaw. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 49. 41. N.

JACCA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a biſhop's ſee, and a fort, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, among the mountains of Jacca, which are a part of the Pyrennees, 22 miles N. of Hueſca, and 50 N. by E. of Saragoſſa. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 42. 36. N.

JACI-DE-AGUILA, a ſea-port town of Sicily, on the eaſtern coaſt, between Catanea and Tavormina, with the title of a principality. Lon. 15. 26. E. lat. 37. 27. N.

JAEN, a ſtrong and handſome town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated in a country producing excellent fruits, and very fine ſilk, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles S. W. of Baeza, and 115 E. of Seville. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 37. 38. N.

JAFFA, an ancient town of Aſia, in Paleſtine, formerly called Joppa. It is now entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur, and is 50 miles N. W. of Jeruſalem. Lon. 35. 0. E. lat. 32. 16. N.

JAFNAPATAN, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the E Indies, and in the iſland of Ceylon, ſeated at the N. end of that iſland, 100 miles N. of Candy. The Dutch took it from the Portugueze in 1658, and have continued in the poſſeſſion of it ſince that time. They export great quantities of tobacco from thence, and ſome elephants, which are accounted the moſt docile of any in the world. Lon. 80. 45. E. lat. 9. 47. N.

JAGERNDORFF, a town and caſtle of Sileſia, capital of a province of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Oppa, 15 miles W. of Troppaw, and 65 S. by E of Breſlaw. Lon. 17. 24. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

* JAGO, St. a large river of S. America, which riſes in the audience of Quito and Peru. It is navigable, and falls into the S. Sea, after having watered a fertile country, abounding in cotton-trees, and inhabited by wild Americans.

JAGO, St. the largeſt, moſt populous, and fertile of the Cape-de-verd iſlands, in Africa. It lies about 13 miles weſtward of the iſland of Mayo, and abounds with high barren mountains; but the air, in the rainy ſeaſon, is unwholeſome to ſtrangers. The animals are, beeves, horſes, aſſes, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet cats, and well-proportioned monkies. They have fowls and birds of almoſt all ſorts, as well as Indian corn, plantains, bananoes, pompions, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pine-apples, maniyokes, cocoa-nuts, guavas, tar, apples, and ſugar-canes. They have alſo ſome cedar-trees, and plenty of cotton. St. Jago, or Ribeira-Grande, is the capital town. Lon. 23. 30. W. lat. 15. 0. N.

JAGO, St. a handſome and conſiderable town of S. America, capital of Chili, with a good harbour, a biſhop's ſee, and a royal audience. It is ſeated in a large, beautiful plain, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life, at the foot of the Cordillera-de-los Andes, on the river Mapocho, which

which runs acroſs it from E. to W. Here are ſeveral canals, and a dyke, by means of which they water the gardens, and cool the ſtreets. It is very ſubject to earthquakes, and the inhabitants are native Americans and Spaniards. Lon. 71. 5. W. lat. 34. 10. S.

JAGO-DE-CUBA, ST. a town of N. America, on the ſouthern coaſt of the iſland of Cuba, with a good harbour, ſeated at the bottom of a bay, and on a river of the ſame name. Lon. 76 44. W. lat. 20. 07. N.

* JAGO-DE-LOS-CAVALLEROS, a town of America, and one of the principal of the iſland of Hiſpaniola. It is ſeated on the river Yague, in a fertile ſoil, but bad air, 25 miles from Conception-de la-Vega. Lon. 70. 5. W. lat. 19. 40. N.

* JAGO-DEL-ESTERO, ST. a town of S. America, one of the moſt conſiderable of Tucuman, and the uſual reſidence of the inquiſitor of the province. It is ſeated on a large river, in a flat country, where there is game, tigers, guanacos, commonly called camel-ſheep, and an animal, to which they have improperly given the name of a lion, for he is nothing like one, and is of a gentle diſpoſition. It is 475 miles from Potoſi. Lon. 62 0. W. lat. 28. 25. S

* JAGO-DE-LAS-VALLES, ST. a town of N. America, in the audience of Mexico, ſeated in a plain, on the river Panuco. Lon. 100. 0. W. lat. 23 0. N.

JAGO-DE-LA-VEGA, otherwiſe called Spaniſh town, is the capital of the iſland of Jamaica, in America, where the aſſembly and the grand courts of juſtice are held. It is ſeated in a fine pleaſant valley, on the banks of the Rio Cobre. It was once a large, populous place, containing 2000 houſes, two churches, a monaſtery, and ſeveral private chapels; but it is now reduced to a ſmall compaſs, and has only one fine church, and a chapel, with about 5000 inhabitants. Being an inland place, its trade is ſmall, but ſeveral wealthy merchants and gentlemen reſide there, living in a gay manner. It is ſeated near the S. E. part of the iſland, about ſeven miles N. W. of Port-paſſage, on the bay of Port-royal. Lon. 76. 49. W. lat. 18. 6. N.

JAGODNA, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Servia, ſeated on the river Moraw, 70 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 54. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

* JAGOS, a people of Africa, who live in the deſerts, and wander about like the wild Arabs. They inhabit ſeveral parts of Lower Ethiopia, but principally the kingdom of Anſico. They worſhip the ſun and moon, are very ſtrong, and great robbers. Their arms are an ax, a bow and arrows.

* JAGRENATE, a famous temple of Aſia, in the E. Indies, in a territory between the kingdoms of Orixa and that of Bengal, which contains great numbers of deer and antelopes, exceedingly tame, becauſe no animals are killed here by the natives. The temple is ſeated on a plain, about a mile from the ſea, and viſited by vaſt crouds of pilgrims from all parts of India. The nights are ſpent in muſic and ſongs of praiſes to the idol, which is nothing but a deformed black ſtone, with two large diamonds to repreſent eyes. The idol itſelf is never removed, but its repreſentation is carried in proceſſion in a vehicle four ſtories high, and there are 900 people to draw it. Some zealots will fall flat on the ground, and think it an honour to be cruſhed to pieces by the wheels. Lon. 85. 40 E. lat. 19. 40. N.

* JAGUANA SANTA MARIA-DEL-PORTO, a town of America, in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, belonging to the Spaniards, 150 miles from St Domingo. Lon. 71. 20. W. lat 19. 25. N

* JAICK, a large river of Tartary, which ſeparates it from Turkiſtan, has its ſource in Mount Caucaſus, and falls into the Caſpian Sea. It is full of large fiſh, whoſe ſpawn being ſalted, is called caviare, which is tranſported into Europe.

JAICZA, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Boſnia, 50 miles N. E. of Boſnia-Seraio, with a ſtrong citadel, and ſeated on the river Plena. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* JAKUISKOI, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in Siberia, ſeated on the river Angara, whoſe ſource is in the lake of Baikal, about eight miles diſtant. It was rebuilt about 100 years ago, and has very ſtrong fortifications. Moſt proviſions are plenty here, and the land about it is very fruitful in corn. They have a ſort of beeves, without horns, covered with very long hair. The country people live in huts covered with earth, at the top of which there is a hole to let out the ſmoke, and the fires are made in the middle thereof. Both men and women are robuſt, large, and have pretty good features, going naked in the ſummer-time, but in the winter they have long coats, made of ſheeps ſkins, faſtened on with girdles tipt with iron. Their religion conſiſts in worſhipping dead deer and ſheep, which are ſpitted upon poles, and placed before their doors.

The muſk deer are here to be met with, and are in ſhape like bucks without horns Lon. 129. 53. E. lat. 62. 1. N.

JALOFFS, a people of Africa, between the rivers Gambia and Senegal, whoſe country is vaſtly large. They all go naked, and are much blacker and handſomer than other negroes, having very good features.

JAMA, a ſtrong fort of the Ruſſian empire, ſeated on a river of the ſame name in Ingria, 13 miles N. E. of Narva. Lon. 28. 4. E. lat. 59. 26. N.

JAMAGOROD, a ſtrong town of the Ruſſian empire, in the province of Ingria, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 12 miles N. E. of Narva. Lon. 28. 3. E. lat. 59. 25. N.

JAMAICA, an iſland of America, diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in 1494, being 350 miles N. of the continent of America, 37 S. of the iſland of Cuba, and 50 W. of Hiſpaniola, and is about 160 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It is of an oval figure, and grows narrower from the middle, till it terminates in two points at the extremities of the iſland. It contains upwards of 4,000,000 of acres, and is divided by a ridge of hills which run nearly from E. to W. from ſea to ſea. Here abundance of fine rivers take their riſe, and flow from both ſides in gentle ſtreams, refreſhing the valleys as they glide along, and furniſhing the inhabitants with ſweet and cool water. They are well ſtored with fiſh of various kinds, not known in Europe, but they are exceeding good. However, they have eels and craw-fiſh in great plenty, not unlike ours. None of theſe rivers are navigable, but ſome of them are ſo large, that the ſugars are carried upon them in canoes from the remote plantations to the ſea-ſide. They are ſo numerous, that it is impoſſible to deſcribe them all, and ſome of them run under ground for a conſiderable ſpace, particularly the Rio-Cobre, and the Rio-Pedra. The mountains, and indeed the greateſt part of the iſland, are covered with woods, which never loſe their verdure, but look green at all times of the year, for here is an eternal ſpring. There are a thouſand different kinds of trees adorning the brow of every hill, irregularly mixing their different branches, appearing in a gay confuſion, and forming groves and cool retreats. Among theſe are the lignumvitæ, the cedar, and the mahogany-trees. In the valleys there are ſugar-canes, ginger, orange and lemon-trees, ſtar-apples, guavas, citrons, mammees, and others, which make the country look like a paradiſe. But, to balance this, there are dreadful alligators in the rivers, guianoes, and galli-waſps in the fens and marſhes, and ſnakes and noxious animals in the mountains. The longeſt day is about 13 hours, and about nine in the morning it is ſo intolerably hot, that it would be difficult to live, if the ſea-breezes did not ariſe to cool the air. Sometimes the nights are pretty cool, and there are great dews, which are looked upon as unwholeſome, eſpecially to new comers. There are two ſprings or ſeaſons, for planting grain, and the year is diſtinguiſhed into two ſeaſons, which are the wet and dry; but the rains are not ſo frequent as they were formerly, which is ſuppoſed to be owing to the cutting down of the woods. The months of July, Auguſt, and September, are called the hurricane months, becauſe then they are moſt frequent, and there is lightning almoſt every night. There is not above a third part of the iſland inhabited, for the plantations are all by the ſea-ſide. Here and there are ſavannahs, or large plains, where the original natives uſed to plant their Indian corn, and which the Spaniards made uſe of for breeding their cattle, but theſe are now quite bare and barren. The gentlemen's houſes are generally built low, being only one ſtory, on account of the hurricanes and earthquakes, and the negroes huts are made of reeds, which will hold only two or three perſons. The common drink is Madeira wine, or rum-punch. The common bread, or that which ſerves for it, is plantains, yams, and caſſava-roots. The yams are like potatoes, only of a much larger ſize, and more coarſe. Hogs are plenty, and their mutton and lamb pretty good; but the ſervants generally feed upon Iriſh ſalt-beef, and the negroes have herrings and ſalt-fiſh. The common dreſs here of the men is, linen drawers and waiſtcoats, thread ſtockings, and handkerchiefs tied round the head; but, upon public occaſions, the gentlemen wear wigs, ſilk coats and waiſtcoats, trimmed with ſilver. The ladies are richly dreſt, and the ſervant-maids wear linen gowns. The current coin is all Spaniſh money, for that of the Engliſh is kept as a curioſity. The general produce of this iſland is, ſugar, rum, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimento, chocolate, ſeveral kinds of woods and medicinal drugs. They have ſome tobacco, which is but indifferent, and uſed only by the negroes, who can ſcarce live without it. They have no ſorts of European grain; but they have Indian corn, Guinea corn, and peaſe of various kinds, but

none like ours, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, ſuch as Seville and China oranges, common and ſweet lemons, ſhadocks, citrons, pomegranates, mammees, ſour-ſops, papas, pine-apples, cuſtard apples, ſtar apples, prickly pears, alicada pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and many other ſorts. The common diſtempers are, fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes. There are four negroes to a white man, and of the former there are about 100,000, beſides a mixed breed, between the blacks, whites, and mulattoes. This iſland was taken by the Engliſh in 1656, under the command of Penn and Venables. St. Jago was the capital town, but now Kingſton claims that privilege.

JAMANA, a town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, ſeated on the river Aſtan, about 150 miles W. of El Catif. It is the capital of a principality that lies between Hagiaz, Oman, and Arabia Deſerta

JAMBA, a ſmall kingdom of Aſia, in Indoſtan, with a town of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Ganges, 220 miles N. E. of Delli. Lon. 80. 0. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

JAMBI, or JAMBIS, a ſea-port town and ſmall kingdom of Aſia, on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. It is a trading place. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper from thence, with the beſt ſort of canes. It is 160 miles N. of Bencoolen. Lon. 102. 35. E. lat. 0. 59. S.

* JAMBOLI, a territory of Turky in Europe, lying on the Archipelago, on the confines of Romania and Bulgaria.

* JAMES, ST. a town of France, in Normandy, in the dioceſe of Auranches, eight miles from Pontorſon, and 167 W. of Paris.

JAMES-TOWN, in N. America, was once the capital of Virginia, but now Williamſburg claims that honour. It is ſeated in a peninſula on the N. ſide of James river, and conſiſts of about 80 houſes, chiefly for the entertainment of ſeafaring men. Lon. 76. 29. W. lat. 37. 3 N.

JAMETS, a town of France, in Barrois, and capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, 12 miles S. of Steni. Lon. 5 30. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

JANEIRO-RIO, a river of S. America, on the coaſt of Brazil, which riſes in the weſtern mountains, and running eaſtward, falls into the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 42. 39. W. lat. 22. 54. S.

JANEIRO, a province of S. America, in Braſil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, and bounded by Spirito Sancto on the N. by the Atlantic Ocean on the E. and S. and by mountains on the W. which ſeparate it from Guiara, in Spaniſh America. The Portugueſe annually export from hence gold and precious ſtones from the mountains, of a prodigious value.

* JANNA, a territory of Turky in Aſia, and in Macedonia, lying on the Archipelago, and bounded on the N. by Comenolitary, on the S. by Livadia, on the W. by Albania, and on the E. by the Archipelago. It is much the ſame as Theſſalia of the ancients, and Lariſſa is the capital town.

JANNA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in the province of Janna, of which it is capital. It is inhabited by rich Greek merchants, and is 62 miles W. of Lariſſa. Lon. 21. 36. E. lat. 39. 44. N.

JANOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kauſhim, famous for a battle here between the Swedes and Imperialiſts, when the laſt were beaten in 1645. It is 48 miles S. E. of Prague, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 15. 38. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

JAPAN, a large country in the moſt eaſtern part of Aſia, with the title of an empire. It is compoſed of ſeveral iſlands, in the principal of which are Niphon and Saikokf, or Sacock. It was diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1542, being caſt upon ſhore by a tempeſt. The whole empire is divided into 7 principal countries, which are ſubdivided into 70 provinces. It is the richeſt country in the world for gold, and the air and water are very good. It produces a great deal of rice, which they reap in September; millet, wheat, and barley, which they get in in May. Cedars are common, and ſo large that they are proper for the maſts of ſhips and columns for temples. They have a large quantity of porcelain, ſilk, and ſkins, as alſo red pearls, which are not in leſs eſteem than the white. In ſhort, Japan is accounted one of the beſt countries in Aſia. The inhabitants are naturally ingenious, and have a happy memory; but their manners are diametrically oppoſite to thoſe of the Europeans. Our common drinks are cold, and theirs are all hot; we uncover the head out of reſpect, and they the feet; we are fond of white teeth, and they of black; we get on horſeback on the left ſide, and they on the right; and they have a language ſo peculiar, that it is underſtood by no other nation. The ſciences are highly eſteemed among them, and they have ſeveral ſchools at different places. Thoſe they ſtudy moſt are arithmetic,

rhetoric, poetry, hiſtory, and aſtronomy. Some of their ſchools at Meaco have each 3 or 4000 ſcholars. They treat the women with a great deal of ſeverity, and puniſh adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleaſes. The Japaneſe are naturally good ſoldiers, and ſkilful at ſhooting with a bow: however, as they inhabit nothing but iſlands, they are ſeldom at war with their neighbours. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication with others is forbid, eſpecially with Chriſtians, for they do not look upon the Dutch to be ſuch. Their emperor is called Dairo; and in the minority of one of them in 1150, when they had civil wars, one of the competitors of the crown aſſumed the eccleſiaſtical government, retaining the ſame title; while the other, who ruled in civil affairs, was called Cuba; and things have remained on the ſame footing to this day. The Dairo is the chief emperor, and confers the dignity upon the other as if he was his vaſſal. He reſides at Meaco, and has no lands, but he has a right of ſelling titles and dignities; and the idolatrous prieſts make great contributions. He wears a black habit and a cap upon his head; his feet muſt never touch the ground, nor muſt he ever be expoſed to the rays of the ſun. He never cuts his hair, nor his beard, nor his nails; and all his victuals muſt be dreſt in new veſſels. When he goes abroad, he is carried by 14 men in a litter, ſurrounded with curtains, ſo that he may ſee and not be ſeen. He has generally 12 wives, who has each a palace, with ſinging and dancing women for his diverſion. He has alſo an unlimited number of concubines. His palace is adorned with 365 idols. The religion of the whole country is paganiſm; but there are two different ſects. There were once a great number of Chriſtians in different parts of the empire; but in 1638 they underwent great perſecutions, inſomuch, that they were all rooted out of Japan. The cauſe of this was the oppoſition of the prieſts; the haughty behaviour of the Portugueſe, they not allowing ſeveral wives; and the perſuaſions of the Dutch, who told them that their emperor would become a ſlave to the Pope. The emperor of Japan is a ſovereign monarch, and all the petty kings are his vaſſals. His army generally conſiſts of 100,000 foot, and 80,000 horſe, which, with thoſe maintained by his vaſſals, amount to 268,000 foot, 88,000 horſe, and 2000 vaſſals. His ordinary revenue is immenſe, but it is hard to ſay what it is exactly. The palace of the emperor is at Jeddo, in the iſland of Niphon, and it is the capital of the whole. The only Europeans that trade with Japan are the Dutch; and whenever their ſhips arrive, they take away their guns, ſails, and helms, and carry them on ſhore till they are ready to return back. In the abſence of the ſhips, the factors are ſhut up in a ſmall peninſula, and are not ſuffered ſo much as to have a lighted candle in their houſes in the night-time. The merchandiſes which the Dutch carry to Japan are ſpices, ſugar, ſilks, linen, and woollen-cloth; elephants teeth, and haberdaſhery wares; for which they receive gold, ſilver, cabinets, and other japanned and lacquered wares. The Japaneſe have neither tables, beds, nor chairs, but they ſit and lie on carpets and mats in the manner of the Turks.

JAPARA, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, and in the iſland of Java, ſeated on the N. coaſt, with a good harbour. This was capital of a conſiderable kingdom, till the Dutch made themſelves maſters of it; and now they have a colony there, and a conſiderable trade. There are a vaſt number of Mahometans here, and the women are very ugly and very debauched. It is 253 miles E. of Batavia. Lon. 111. 5. E. lat. 6. 35. S.

* JARGLAU, an ancient town of France, in Orleanois, taken by the Engliſh in 1438, and retaken by Joan of Arc the next year. It is 10 miles S. E of Orleans, and 70 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

JARISLAU, or YARISLAW, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Volga, 140 miles N. E. of Moſcow. Lon. 38. 59. E. lat. 57. 35 N.

JARISLAW. See JAROSLOW.

JARNAC, a town of France, in Orleanois, and in Angoumois, remarkable for a victory gained by Henry III. over the Huguenots in 1569. It is ſeated on the river Charente, 20 miles W. of Angouleſme, and 235 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 45. 43. N.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, ſeated on the river Elb, 27 miles S. W. of Glatz, and 52 N. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

* JAROSLOW, a handſome town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ruſſia, with a ſtrong citadel. It is remarkable for its great fair, its handſome buildings, and a battle gained by the Swedes in 1656, after which they took the town. It is ſeated on

on the river Saine, 55 miles W. of Lemburg, and 100 E. of Cracow. Lon. 22. 43. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

JARROW, a village in Durham, ſituated near Shields, on the Tine, where, in 1763, a ſtone was dug up in the church, importing, that the foundation of that building was begun in 674, in the reign of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, by Ceolfrid its abbot.

JASENITZ, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Royal Pomerania, as alſo in the duchy of Stetin. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Oder, eight miles below the town of Stetin.

JASQUE, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in Perſia, in the gulph of Ormus, and in the province of Tuberan. Lon. 59. 15 E. lat. 26 10. N.

JASSY, a town of Europe in Moldavia, where the hoſpodar reſides. It is ſeated on the river Pruthe. Lon. 27. 35. E lat. 47. 8. N

JAVA, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, lying to the S of the equator. It is generally known by the name of Great Java, to diſtinguiſh it from Bali, by ſome named the Leſſer Java; and is about 420 miles in length, and of a very different breadth. The N. coaſt has a great many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little iſlands near the ſhore. In former times it had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has two kingdoms only; one of which is under the juriſdiction of the king of Mataram, and the other under the king of Bantam. The inhabitants are a barbarous, proud, and fierce people, of a brown complexion, flat faces, ſhort coal-black hair, large eye brows, and large cheeks with ſmall eyes, and large eye-lids. The men are very robuſt and ſtrong-limbed, and very proper for war; but the women are ſmall. The men wear a piece of callico wrapt two or three times round their middles; and the women wear them from their arm-pits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives, and ſeveral concubines, according to their abilities. Thoſe living near the ſea-ſide are generally Mahometans; but within land they are Gentoos, abſtaining from fleſh of all kinds. It is a very fertile iſland, and has very high mountains, reaching to the clouds, particularly the Pepper mountain on the S. ſide of the iſland. It has likewiſe impaſſable foreſts and wilderneſſes; but to the N. between Batavia and Bantam, is a very populous country, full of rice-fields, and all ſorts of wild and tame animals. Here alſo is plenty of ſalt and pepper, beſides moſt ſorts of fruits proper to the climate. They have alſo plenty of hogs, beeves, and ſheep, with other tame creatures. They have likewiſe fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance; and in the woods there are large tygers, rhinoceroſes, and other wild beaſts; and in the rivers there are crocodiles The air is as temperate and healthy as any part of the Eaſt-Indies. The moſt agreeable ſeaſon begins in May, with the eaſtern breezes and a very ſerene ſky, till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, and kill the inſects, and continue till May. In March they begin to ſow, and in July the ſugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the beſt months for all ſorts of fruits. It has a river which riſes in the mountains, and, dividing itſelf into many branches, waters the circumjacent country, which afterwards re-unite, and paſs through the midſt of Batavia, dividing it into two parts This iſland is moſtly under the dominion of the Dutch; and, beſides the native Javaneſe, it is inhabited by Chineſe, Malayans, Amboyneſe, Topaſſes, Burgaſſes, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from diſtant countries by the Dutch, who have ſuch large fleets here that they command the coaſt of Aſia and Africa In 1740, the Dutch pretended that the Chineſe were going to make an inſurrection, and upon that account diſarmed them; and yet, after that, barbarouſly maſſacred them all, to the number of 20,000 men, women, and children, and ſeized their effects. Lon. from 105. to 116. E lat. from 6. to 8. S. It is to the S. of the iſland of Sumatra, from which it is only ſeparated by the ſtraits of Sunda. Batavia is the capital ſettlement of the Dutch.

JAWER, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of the province of the ſame name, with a citadel and large ſquare, ſurrounded by piazzas. It is 12 miles S. of Lignitz, and 88 E. of Prague. Lon. 16. 36. E lat. 50 58. N. The province of Jawer is bounded on the S by Bohemia, on the W. by Upper Luſatia, on the N. by Sattin and Glogau, and on the E. by Schweidnitz and Lignitz.

IBORG, or IBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Oſnaburg, ten miles S. W. of Oſnaburg, and 90 N. E. of Munſter. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat 52. 14 N.

ICELAND, a large iſland to the N of Europe, about 400 miles in length, and

150 in breadth. For two months together the ſun never ſets; and in the winter it never riſes for the ſame ſpace, at leaſt not entirely. The middle of this iſland is mountainous, ſtony, and barren; but in ſome places there are excellent paſtures, and the graſs has a fine ſmell. The ice, which gets looſe from the more northern country in May, brings with it a large quantity of wood, and ſeveral animals, ſuch as foxes, wolves, and bears. Mount Hecla is the moſt noted mountain, and is a volcano, which ſometimes throws out ſulphureous torrents. The inhabitants believe that ſome of the ſouls of the damned go to this mountain, and that others are confined to the ice near this iſland. Their houſes are ſcattered about at a diſtance from each other, and many of them are deep in the ground, but they are all miſerable huts, covered with ſkins. Many of the inhabitants profeſs Chriſtianity; but thoſe that live at a diſtance are Pagans. They are moſtly cloathed with the ſkins of beaſts. The Danes trade with the natives for hides, tallow, train-oil, whalebone, and ſea-horſe teeth, which are as good as ivory. Lat. from 64 to 67. N.

ICKLETON, a village in Cambridgeſhire, five miles N. E. of Saffron-Walden.

ICKWORTH, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays. It is a ſmall place, and there are the ruins of an ancient priory, and ſeveral Roman coins have been dug up. It is 23 miles N W. by N. of Ipſwich, and 74 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

ICONIA. See COGNI.

IDA, a famous mountain in the iſland of Candia, of great note in ancient hiſtory. It is now nothing but a great monſtrous ugly barren mountain, quite bare on the top, without the leaſt ſhadow of a landſkip, grotto, or ſpring. All the cattle that are bred on it are a few paltry horſes, ſome ſheep, and half-ſtarved goats.

IDA, a mountain in Natolia, famous for the judgment of Paris, who was to determine whether Juno, Pallas, or Venus, was moſt beautiful He determined it in favour of the laſt, and gave her the golden apple.

IDANHA-LA-NUEVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 3 miles S. W. of Old Idanha. Lon. 6. 16. W. lat 39. 37. N.

IDANHA VELHA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the confines of Eſtremadura. The French took it by aſſault in 1704. It is ſeated on the river Pouſul, 25 miles N. E. of Caſtle Branco, and 20 N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 14. W. lat. 39. 39. N.

IDRIA, a town of Italy, in Friuli, and in the county of Goritz, with a caſtle. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and there are rich quickſilver mines in the town itſelf. It is 17 miles N. E. of Goritz, and 25 N. of Trieſte. Lon. 13. 52. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

IDSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, which is the reſidence of a branch of the houſe of Naſſau, to whom it belongs. It is 13 miles N. E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 23. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

IDUMEA, formerly called EDOM, is a ſmall territory in Aſia, between Paleſtine, Egypt, and Arabia Petræa. It is full of mountains, and the capital town was anciently called Seir.

* JEIN, ST. a large and fine river of N. America, in Acadia, famous for its ſalmon fiſhery.

* JEAN, St. a town of France, in Vaſgau, on the confines of Lorrain. It is ſeated on the river Sare, 12 miles W. of Deux-Ponts, and 8 N. W. of Sarguemine. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 49. 16. N

JEAN D'ANGELY, an ancient town of France, in Saintonge, with a fine Benedictine abbey. It was taken from the Huguenots in 1621 by Lewis XIII. who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Boutonne, on which there are two powder-mills; 15 miles N. E. of Saintes, and 32 S. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 45. 59. N.

* JEAN DE LAUNE, ST. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in Dijonnois, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Soane, 15 miles S. E. of Dijon, and 155 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

JEAN-DE-LUZ, St. a town of France, in Gaſcony, and the laſt next Spain, with a harbour. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, near the ſea, 10 miles N. E. of Fontarabia, 12 miles S. W. of Bayonne, and 315 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 140. E. lat. 43. 23. N.

JEAN-DE-MAURIENNE, a town of Italy, in Savoy, and capital of the county of Maurienne, in a valley of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Arc, on the confines of Dauphiné, 15 miles S. by W. of Montier, and 25 N. E of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

* JEAN D'ULHUA, ST. an iſland of N. America, in New Spain, lying on the North Sea, which was diſcovered in the year

year 1518, by Grijelva. Lon. 101. 15. W. lat. 20. 20. N.

JEAN-PIED-DE-PORT, a town of France, in Gaſcony, near the frontiers of Spain, with a citadel ſtanding on an eminence. It is ſeated on the river Nive, at the entrance of one of the paſſages over the Pyrenees, 20 miles S. E. of Bayonne, and 30 N. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 33. W. lat. 43. 12. N.

JEDBURG, an handſome town of Scotland, with a ſmall market, capital of Tiviotdale, or Roxburgſhire, and 36 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 55. 35. N.

JEDDO, the capital town or city of the iſlands of Japan, where the emperor reſides. It is open on all ſides, having neither walls nor ramparts, and the houſes are built with earth, and boarded on the outſide, to prevent the rain from deſtroying the walls. In every ſtreet there is an iron gate, which is ſhut up in the night, and a kind of cuſtom-houſe or magazine, to put merchandizes in. It is a large place, being 9 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the ſpace of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houſes, and in which a vaſt number of the inhabitants periſhed. The emperor's palace, and all the reſt were reduced to aſhes, but they are all rebuilt again. The royal palace is in the middle of the town, and is defended with walls, ditches, towers, and baſtions. Where the emperor reſides there are three towers, nine ſtories high, each covered with plates of gold, and the hall of audience is ſupported by pillars of maſſy gold. Near the palace are ſeveral others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empreſs has a palace of her own, and there are 20 ſmall ones for the concubines. Beſides, all the vaſſal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handſome garden, and ſtables for 2000 horſes. The houſes of the common ſort are nothing but a ground-floor, and the rooms are parted by folding ſcreens; ſo that they can make the rooms larger or ſmaller at pleaſure. It is ſeated in an agreeable plain at the bottom of a fine bay; and the river which croſſes it is divided into ſeveral canals. Lon. 139. 30. W. lat. 36. 10. N.

JEKYL, a ſmall iſland of North America, at the mouth of the river Alatamaha, in Georgia.

JEMTERLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Angermania, on the E. by Medalpadia, on the S. by Helſingia, and on the W. by Norway. It is full of mountains, and the principal towns are Reſſundt, Lich, and Docra.

JENA, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, with an univerſity. It is ſeated on the river Sala, 10 miles S. E. of Weimar, and 25 S. E. of Erford. Lon. 12. 4. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

JENDA, a great lake of Sweden, in the province of Finland, and territory of Tavaſtia.

* JENCAPORE, a town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Chaul, 187 miles N. W. of Delli, or Delhi. Lon. 75. 55. E. lat. 30. 50. N.

JENISA, a great river of the Ruſſian empire, that runs from N. to S. through Siberia, and falls into the Frozen Ocean, E. of that river.

* JENISKOI, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in Siberia, ſeated on the river Jeniſa. It is large, populous, and pretty ſtrong; and there are villages for ſeveral miles round it. It is ſubject to the Tunguſians, who are Pagans, and chiefly live on the above river. They pay a tribute to the emperor for every bow, reckoning a man and a woman for one. The climate is extremely cold, and no other fruits grow here but black and red currants, ſtrawberries, and gooſeberries. Corn, butcher's meat, and wild fowls, are very cheap. Lon. 92. 35. E. lat. 57. 46 N.

* JENIZZAR, a town of Turky in Europe, in Greece, and in Macedonia, near the gulph of Salonica; 17 miles N. E. of Caravaſſera. Lon. 22. 57. E. lat. 40. 38. N.

* JENIZZAR, a town of Greece, and in the territory of Janna. Lon. 23. 5. E. lat. 40. 40. N.

JENCOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, ſeated on the S. ſide of the lake Werter, with a ſtrong citadel. The houſes are all built with wood. It is 50 miles N. W. of Calmar, and 45 S. of Falkoping. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 57. 12. N.

JENO, or GENO, a town of Upper Hungary, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria; 20 miles S. of Great Waradin, and 48 N. E. of Segidin. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

* JERICHO, an ancient and famous town of Aſia, in Paleſtine, built by the Jebuſites. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and is nothing but a few wretched huts, where ſome beggarly Arabs reſide. It is five miles W. of the river Jordan,

and 20 E by N. of Jeruſalem. Lon. 35. 50. E. lat. 31. 58. N.

* JEROSIAW. See JAROSLOW.

JERSEY, an iſland in the Engliſh Channel, 12 miles from the coaſt of Normandy in France, and 25 from the coaſt of Brittany, ſubject to the Engliſh. It is about 30 miles in circumference, and difficult of acceſs, on account of the rocks, ſands, and forts erected for its defence. It contains 12 pariſhes; and the chief town is St. Hilary, in the S. part of the iſland. It lies extremely well for trade in time of peace, and to annoy the French privateers in time of war. It is well watered with rivulets, and is pretty well ſtocked with fruit-trees. They have a noted manufactory for woollen-ſtockings and caps, and are ſtill governed by the ancient Norman laws, the courts of England having no juriſdiction here.

JERSEY, NEW, one of the Thirteen Provinces of the United States of N. America, bounded on the W. by Pennſylvania, on the S. by Maryland, on the N. by New York, and on the E. by the Ocean; and is about 140 miles in length, from N. to S. and 60 in breadth from E. to W. The chief towns are Burlington, Perth-Ambov, and Elizabeth-town. It is divided into E. and W. Jerſey, and the produce of both is Indian corn, wheat, peaſe, beans, barley, oats, horſes, black cattle, furs, and pipe-ſtaves. They uſed to ſend to the Caribbee iſlands bread, corn, flour, ſalt beef, pork, and fiſh; and, in return, received rum, ſugar, and the other produce of thoſe iſlands. To England they ſent furs and ſkins, for which they had furniture and cloaths in return.

* JERVENLAND, a ſmall canton of Europe, in Livonia, and in the diſtrict of Eſtonia, ſubject to the Ruſſians. The caſtle of Wittenſtein, and the town of Oberbalen, are the principal places.

JERUSALEM, an ancient and famous town of Aſia, formerly capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebuſites. It was taken by Nebuchadnezzar in the eleventh year of the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews were led captive to Babylon. It was afterwards taken by the Romans, and ruined together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Chriſt, being one of the moſt remarkable ſieges in hiſtory. The emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jeruſalem. It was taken by the Perſians in 614, and by the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the Latins, who founded a new kingdom which laſted 88 years, under 9 kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got poſſeſſion of it in 1187. The Turks drove away the Saracens in 1217, and have kept poſſeſſion of it ever ſince, who call it HELEODS, that is, The Holy City. It is now inhabited by Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Chriſtians. It ſtands on a high rock, with ſteep aſcents on every ſide, except to the N. It is almoſt ſurrounded with valleys encompaſſed with mountains, ſo that it ſeems to ſtand in the middle of an amphitheatre. It is at preſent about 3 miles in circumference, and includes Mount Calvary, which was formerly without the walls. The only thing that renders it conſiderable is the great reſort of pilgrims, for the inhabitants accommodate them with lodgings and proviſions, which is their chief buſineſs. A baſhaw, with a guard of Janiſſaries, always reſide here, to protect them from the inſults of the Arabs. The church of the Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims chiefly come to viſit, is a large ſtructure, with a round nave, which has no light but what comes through the top, like the Rotunda at Rome. The dome is covered on the outſide with lead, and within with cedar-wood. The opening of the dome is cloſed with a net of wire, to hinder the birds from coming into the church. In the middle of the nave, and directly under the opening of the dome, is the Holy Sepulchre, which is placed in a chapel, whoſe door is 3 feet high, and 2 broad. It is ſo ſmall, that it will hold but three perſons on their knees at a time. At the entrance on the right hand is the place where the body of our Saviour was laid, and not in the middle as many have thought. The table which he was laid on at firſt, is two feet and a half high from the pavement, which is now covered with white marble, becauſe the Chriſtians who came to viſit it were all for carrying away a ſmall bit. This chapel is cut out of the rock, and there are three holes in the roof, to let out the ſmoke of the lamps, which are 44 in number, and always kept lighted. The whole is covered with white marble both within and without; and on the outſide there are 10 fine columns of the ſame. It is covered with a platform, the middle of which is exactly above the three holes, and forms a ſmall dome, ſix feet in height, covered with lead and ſupported with ſix columns of porphyry, placed by pairs on the platform, and ſo making ſix arches, having three lamps under each. Before the gate of the Sepulchre is a ſilver lamp, ſo large, that two men cannot fathom it. The Turks have had a mind ſeveral times to carry off this lamp, and ſend it to Mecca.

Mecca. We have not room to mention other particulars; and therefore we ſhall only take notice, that every year, on Good-Friday, all the parts of our Saviour's paſſion are ſolemnized and acted. They have firſt a ſermon, and then every one takes a lighted taper in his hand, with crucifixes and other things to begin the proceſſion. Among the crucifixes there is one as large as life, exceedingly well done, being crowned with thorns, and beſmeared with blood. They viſit firſt the pillar of flagellation; next the priſon, afterwards the altar of the diviſion of Chriſt's garments, then they advance to the chapel of deriſion, and from thence to Mount Calvary, leaving their ſhoes at the bottom of the ſtairs. Here are two altars; one where our Lord was ſuppoſed to be nailed to the croſs; and another where it was erected, and where they ſet up the crucified image, which finiſhes the ceremony: only they pull out the nails, take down the body, and wrap it in a winding-ſheet. It is 112 miles S. W. of Damaſcus, and 345 from the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 35. 25. E. lat. 31. 54. N.

JESELMERE, a town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the dominions of the Great Mogul; 185 miles N. of Amadebad. Lon. 72. 40. E. lat. 26. 40. N.

JESI, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marca or Marche of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Jeſi, 17 miles S. W. of Ancona, and 112 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 16. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

JESSO, JEDSO, or YEDSO, a large iſland of Aſia, to the N. of the iſland of Niphon, governed by a tributary prince depending on the empire of Japan. It is full of woods, and the inhabitants are ſtrong, robuſt, ſavage, and ſlovenly, when compared to the Japaneſe. They live by fiſhing and hunting, and are very little known to the Europeans.

JESSOP'S WELL, in Surrey, a ſulphurous ſpring, about four miles from Epſom and Kingſton, ſomething of the ſame kind as that of Harrogate in Yorkſhire.

JESSUAT, a territory of Aſia, in Indoſtan, bounded on the S. by the kingdom of Bengal; on the N. by that of Necball; on the E. by that of Acem, and on the W. by that of Patan, or Patna. Rajapora is the capital town.

* JESUPOL, a town of Poland, in Pokutia, ſeated on the left bank of the river Biſtritz, which falls into the Iveiner, with a citadel. It is about 5 miles below Halicz.

JEVER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of Jeverland, with a citadel; 17 miles N. E. of Aurick, and 28 N. E. of Embden. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 53. 33. N.

* JEVERLAND, a territory of Germany, in Weſtphalia, belonging to the houſe of Hanault-Zerbſt.

* IF, an iſland of France, in Provence, and the moſt eaſtern of the three before the harbour of Marſeilles. It is very well fortified, and its port one of the beſt in the Mediterranean.

* IGIS, a town of the country of the Griſons, in Caddea, with a magnificent caſtle; in which is a cabinet of curioſities, and a handſome library; 23 miles S. W. of Chora, and 23 S. of Glaris. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 46. 33. N.

IGLAW, a conſiderable and populous town of Germany, in Moravia, where they have a manufactory of good cloth, and excellent beer. It is ſeated on the river Igla, 40 miles W. of Brin, and 62 S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 42. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

* IGLESIAS, a town in the S. part of the iſland of Sardinia, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 8. 59. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

IHOR, JOHOR, or JOR, a town of Aſia, in Malacca, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the peninſula beyond the Ganges. It was taken by the Portuguele in 1603, who deſtroyed it, and carried off the cannon; but it has been ſince rebuilt, and is now in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch. Lon. 103. 41. E. lat. 1. 45. N.

ILA, an iſland of Scotland, in Argyleſhire, with the title of an earldom. It is 26 miles in length, and 18 in breadth, where broadeſt. In the middle of it is a freſh water-lake, containing a ſmall iſland, where Donald, king of the Iſles, formerly reſided; and it is ſaid that the ruins of his palace are ſtill to be ſeen. Here are ſeveral other lakes, and caves big enough to hold 200 people. It has a paſture for a good number of cattle, and contains plenty of lime ſtone.

* ILAMBA, a conſiderable province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola. It is divided into ſeveral very populous diſtricts, each of which has its ſova, or governor.

* ILANTZ, a town of the Griſons, and capital of the fourth community of the League Griza. It has in its turn the aſſembly of the three leagues of the country; and is ſeated on the Rhine, 17 miles S. W. of Coira.

Ilchester, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the river Yeovil, and is a town of great antiquity, as appears by the Roman coins dug up. It once had ſixteen churches, now only two; is a corporation, ſends two members to parliament, and here the county gaol is kept. It is 16 miles S. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat 50. 56. N.

Ildefonso, St. a magnificent palace of the king of Spain in New Caſtile, and in the territory of Segovia, built by Philip V. It is a ſuperb ſtructure, with fine water-works and gardens.

*Ildefonso de los Zapotacas, St. a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the dioceſe of Guaxaca; ſeated on a mountain, 50 miles N. E. of Antequera. Lon. 97. 30. W. lat. 17. 55. N.

Ilderton, a village in Northumberland, ſituated S. of Woller. On a hill near it is a ſemicircular encampment, defended by two high rampiers of earth, and a deep foſs, with an inner circle of ſtones, which appear uncemented. The area is about 100 yards diameter, and contains many remains of buildings.

*Ilesugaguen, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, ſeated on a mountain.

*Ilfracomb, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the Severn Sea, almoſt oppoſite to Swanſea, in Glamorganſhire, and has a ſafe harbour, 49 miles N. N. W. of Exeter, and 181 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 51. 14. N.

*Ilhas Desertas, corruptly called by the Engliſh ſailors, the Deſerters, ſmall barren iſles near Madeira.

*Ilheos, a ſea-port town of S. America, and capital of the capitanery of Rio dos-Ilheos, in Braſil. It belongs to the Portugueſe, and is ſeated in a fertile country. Lon. 41. 25. W. lat. 15. 5. S.

Ilheos, or Rio-dos-Ilheos, a province of S. America, in Braſil, bounded on the N. by the capitanery of Bahia, on the E. by the Ocean, and on the S by the capitanery of Segura. It is ſubject to Portugal.

*Ilkuch, a royal town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its ſilver mines mixed with lead. It is ſeated in a barren country, at the foot of ſeveral mountains, 25 miles N. W. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 40. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

Ill, a river of Germany, which riſes near Baſle, in Switzerland, runs N. through Alſace, and having paſſed by Colmar, Schelſtadt, and Straſburg, falls into the Rhine, below Wantzenow.

*Ille, a town of France, in Rouſſillon, 10 miles from Perpignan. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

Iller, a river of Germany, which riſing in the mountains of Tirol, runs N. through Suabia, paſſing by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube at Ulm.

*Illinois, a people of N. America, inhabiting near the banks of a large river of the ſame name. It is a very good country; and they plant Indian corn, which they chiefly ſubſiſt upon. They are a civil, active, lively, robuſt people, of an handſome ſhape, and of a red copper colour, like the reſt of the Americans. They marry ſeveral wives, and are great libertines; but ſome of their villages have embraced Chriſtianity.

Illinois, a lake ſo called, in N. America. It now goes by the name of Lake Michigan; and has the Upper Lake to the N. and that of Huron to the W. with which it communicates by a narrow channel.

Illock, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Sclavonia, ſeated on the Danube, 15 miles from Peterwaraden, and 55 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 6. E. lat. 45. 36. N.

*Ilmen, a lake of Ruſſia, in the province of Great Novogrod, which has communications with the lake Ladoga, by the river Wallcoff. Lon. 34. 0. E. lat. 58. 0. N.

Ilminster, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated in a dirty bottom, among the hills, and has formerly ſuffered greatly by fire. It is 26 miles S. W. of Wells, and 137 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

Ilse, a river of Germany, riſing in the mountains of Bohemia, and running S. falls into the Danube at Ilſtadt, which is part of the town of Paſſaw.

Ilsley, East, a town of Berkſhire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, between two hills, and excellent downs for feeding ſheep being a fine ſporting country. It is 14 miles N. W. of Reading, and 53 W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

*Ilst, a town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, and in Weſtergoo, 12 miles from Lewardin. Lon. 5. 24. E. lat. 53. 1. N.

*Ilstadt, a town of Germany, in Bavaria,

Bavaria, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Ills, over-againſt Paſſaw. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

IMENSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, 14 miles S. of Kempen, and 20 E. of Lindaw. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

IMERETTA, a province of Aſia, between Mount Caucaſus and the Black Sea, the province of Curiel and Georgia, being part of the ancient Colchis. It is a very mountainous country, though there are ſome fruitful vallies and plains, producing corn, wine, and paſtures. The inhabitants are a ſort of Chriſtians, but extremely ignorant and vicious. Cotatis is the capital town, and is in the hands of the Turks.

IMOLA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee, and is a very handſome populous place. It is ſeated on the river Santerno, nine miles N. W. of Faenza, and 45 N. by E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 44. 28 N.

IMPERIAL, a pleaſant town of S. America, in Chili, 10 miles from the South Sea, and on the river Canton, 140 miles from Conception, to which the biſhop has retired ſince this town was taken by the ſavages. It is ſeated on a craggy rock, in a charming country. Lon. 73. 25. W lat. 38. 40. S.

*INDIES, a vaſt country of Aſia, which received its name from the river Indus; ſeated partly in the temperate, and partly under the torrid zone, and conſequently the air very different. Towards the N. it is pretty temperate; but towards the S. on the contrary, is very hot; and it rains almoſt conſtantly for three months in the year, which renders the heats more ſupportable, and contributes to fertilize the ground, which produces abundance of rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-nuts, and many other fruits, of which there are none in Europe but what have been tranſplanted from thence. There are mines of gold and ſilver, and ſeveral ſorts of precious ſtones, borax, and ſalt-petre. They fiſh for pearls in the ſeas and in the rivers. This country produces ſeveral ſorts of animals, as well domeſtic as wild, ſuch as elephants, rhinoceroſes, camels, dromedaries, buffaloes, lions, tygers, leopards, panthers, and a vaſt number of monkies. The trade is exceedingly great, and it chiefly conſiſts of indigo, ſalt-petre, ſilk, cotton, and precious ſtones; but more eſpecially in a prodigious quantity of calicoes, chintz, and other ſtuffs of various kinds. The Europeans had little or no intercourſe with the Indies till the year 1498, when the Portugueſe diſcovered a way by ſea, round the Cape of Good Hope; and they ſoon began to make ſettlements therein, and became very powerful, till the Dutch drove them away from many of their factories. The Indians are generally Gentoos or Idolaters, though there are a great numbers of Mahometans. In the places that depend upon the Europeans, ſome of them are become Roman Catholics. Many of the Idolaters believe in the tranſmigration of ſouls, and will not kill or eat any thing that has life, not even the moſt noxious inſects or animals. Their principal prieſts are brachmans; and there are faquirs, who make their principal devotion conſiſt in the choice of the moſt troubleſome poſtures, which they never leave till they quit the world. Some paſs ſeveral years without lying down either night or day, reſting only upon a cord which is ſtretched out; others ſhut themſelves up in a cave ſeveral days together, without eating or drinking; ſome hold their arms lifted up ſo long that they can never ſtir them afterwards. In ſhort, others put burning coals upon their heads, and let them lie there till the fire reaches the very bones. Sometimes theſe faquirs go in a body, followed by a great number of diſciples; and they often make a merit of killing Chriſtians. It was a cuſtom among the Gentoos for the women to burn themſelves with their deceaſed huſbands; but it is not ſo frequent as it was formerly, becauſe the Mahometans will not allow it. Inſtead of tobacco, which they ſmoke in Europe, the Indians amuſe themſelves with chewing leaves of arrack, and betel-nuts, with lime, as they pretend, to preſerve their teeth; and at their entertainments they always preſent mixtures of this kind, which renders their lips red, and their teeth black. The Indies is divided into four large parts, namely, Indoſtan, the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, that beyond it, and the iſlands of the E. Indian ſeas, the principal of which are, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, the Celebes, the Maldives, the Moluccas, and the Marians. Some writers make Tonquin and China a part of the E. Indies, eſpecially with regard to trade, but very improperly. When the Spaniards firſt diſcovered America they called it the W. Indies, on account of its riches, which is the reaſon why theſe parts we are ſpeaking of are called the E. Indies. The Indians are generally well made and robuſt, but they do not love labour, nor do they

they make good ſoldiers. They are civil, kind to ſtrangers, and very ingenious. With regard to their complexion, they are of an olive colour in the northern parts, and in the ſouthern quite black. There are many different languages in the E. Indies, but the Mahometans generally underſtand Arabic, becauſe the Alcoran is written in that language.

INDOSTAN, PROPER INDIA, or the empire of the Great Mogul, is bounded on the W. by Perſia, on the S. by the weſtern peninſula, on the E. by the eaſtern peninſula, and on the N by ſeveral kingdoms of Independent Tartary. It is a vaſt country, and is at leaſt 1200 miles in length. It is very fertile in all ſorts of corn, and all the commodities of the E. Indies are to be met with here. The inhabitants are more humane with regard to ſtrangers, and not ſo great enemies to the Chriſtians as the Turks; they dreſs much in the ſame manner, and take ſeveral wives, being much addicted to luxury. Genghiſkan, a Tartarian prince, who died in 1226, and whoſe conqueſts ſurpaſſed thoſe of Alexander and the Romans, ſeized on this empire in the 13th century. Tamerlane 200 years afterwards became maſter of it, and his deſcendants are now upon the throne. The Great Mogul was the richeſt prince in the world, eſpecially in diamonds and precious ſtones, till Kouli Khan, the laſt king of Perſia, deprived him of all his treaſures. The government is deſpotic, and the Great Mogul maſter both of the lives and fortunes of his ſubjects. He often takes away lands that any one has cultivated, and gives worſe in their room. His revenue is ſaid to amount to near 50 millions ſterling a-year, and he has an army of 70,000 men. The provinces are governed by omars, ſome of whom are called nabobs, and he generally beſtows upon them lands ſufficient to maintain their dignity and their troops. Their revenues are ſo conſiderable, that theſe governors are like ſo many petty kings; but they are obliged to make large preſents to the Great Mogul, and to make their court to him; otherwiſe all their riches would be taken from their families after their death. There are no fixed laws with regard to their ſucceſſion, which produces many intrigues and quarrelling among the ſons to obtain the throne. The empire of the Mogul contains 20 provinces; namely, Caſhmire, Cabul, and Ayoud to the N. Siba and Patna on the eaſt ſide of the Ganges, and which contain ſeveral provinces. Thoſe that lie to the S. are Bengal, Berer, Candiſh, Baligate, Talinga, Baglana, and Guzurat. The eaſtern provinces are Tata, or Sinda, or Multan. There are ſix in the middle, between the river Indus and the Ganges, namely Pengab or Lahor Delli, Agra, Aſmer, Malva, and Halabas. To theſe 20 provinces may be joined the kingdoms of Golconda and Carnate, which are tributary to the Great Mogul. However, it may be obſerved, that he is not abſolute maſter of all theſe countries, for there are many petty princes, called rajahs, who are the deſcendants of the ancient kings of this vaſt country. Some of theſe rajahs acknowledge the Great Mogul, and others are independent of him, and make war againſt him. All the cities and towns, as well as other particularities, are taken notice of in their proper places.

INDRAPORE, a Dutch ſettlement on the weſtern coaſt of Sumatra in the E. Indies, 160 miles N. W. of Bencoolen.

* INDRE, a river of France, which has its ſource in Berri, and paſſing into Tourraine, falls into the Loire.

INDUS, or SINDE, a great river of Aſia, which riſes to the N. beyond the kingdom of Caſhmire, runs almoſt directly S. paſſing by Atok, Multan, Buckor, and other leſs towns, and falls by ſeveral mouths into the ocean, one of which paſſes by Tetta. Kouli Khan not long ſince made this the boundary of the Perſian empire, between Indoſtan and Perſia.

* INFIERNO, a ſmall iſland of Africa, and one of the Canaries, bounded on the S. by Lancerota, by St. Claire on the N. and by Gracioſa on the E.

* INGATESTONE, a town in Eſſex, on the road to Colcheſter, three furlongs in length, and 23 miles N. E. of London.

INGESTRE, a village in Staffordſhire, on the banks of the Trent, two miles N. E. of Stafford, where the preſent earl of Talbot has a ſeat, and from thence takes his title of viſcount.

INGLESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, remarkable for having been the reſidence of the emperors, ſeated on the river Salva, on an eminence, from whence there is a charming proſpect, five miles S. W. of Mentz, and five of Bingen. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 49. 48. N.

* INGLETON, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, eight miles N. W. of Settle.

INGOLSTADT, a handſome town of Germany, and the ſtrongeſt in Bavaria, with a famous univerſity, and a handſome church.

church. The houſes are built with ſtone, and the ſtreets large. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1742, who carried almoſt all the artillery away. It is ſeated on the Danube, five miles N. E. of Newberg, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

INGRIA, a province of the Ruſſian empire, lying on the gulf of Finland, being about 130 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It abounds in game and fiſh, and here are a great number of elks, which come in troops from Finland, in the ſpring and autumn. It was conquered by the czar Peter the Great, and Peterſburg is the capital town. It is bounded by the river Nieva and the gulph of Finland on the N. by great Novogorod on the E. and S. and by Livonia on the W.

* INHAMBANA, a kingdom of Africa, on the E. coaſt, lying under the equator, and on the gulph of Sopha. The inhabitants are idolaters, and Tonqua is the capital town.

INN, a river of Germany, which has its ſource in the county of the Griſons, and at the foot of the mountain Septimerberg. It runs N. E. through Tyrol, by Inſpruc, and continuing its courſe N. E. through Bavaria, paſſes by Kuffſtain, Vaſſeburg, Braunaw, and other towns, and falls into the Danube, between Paſſaw and Inſtadt.

INNERKEITHING, a parliament and ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the N. ſhore of the frith of Forth, 18 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 56. 3. N.

INNERLOCHY, or FORT-WILLIAM, a fortreſs lately erected on the highlands of Scotland, at the mouth of a large lake in the county of Lochaber, 28 miles S. W. of Lochneſs, and 100 N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 57. 0. N.

INNISKILLING, a ſtrong town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, and province of Ulſter. The inhabitants diſtinguiſhed themſelves in favour of king William ſoon after the Revolution, againſt king James's party. It is ſeated between two lakes, 12 miles E. of Ballyſhannon. Lon. 7. 50. W. lat. 54. 25. N.

INNTHAL, a diſtrict of Germany, in the Tyrol, watered by the river Inn. Inſpruc is the capital town.

* INOWSLADISLOW, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Poland, and capital of Cujavia, with a fort, and a palace where the biſhop of Cujavia reſides. It is 39 miles N. E. of Gneſda, and 90 W. of Warſaw. Lon. 18. 50. E. lat. 52. 58. N.

INSPRUC, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, with a ſtrong caſtle; very populous, and was formerly the place where the arch-dukes of Auſtria reſided; ſeated in a pleaſant valley, on the river Inn, 27 miles N. W. of Brixon, and 60 S. of Munich. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* INSTADT, a town of Germany, ſeated on the river Danube, near Paſſaw, from which it is ſeparated by the river Inn. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

INSTOW, a village in Devonſhire, corruptly ſo called for Johnſtow. It ſtands at the conflux of the Taw and Towridge, not far from Biddiford.

INVERARY, a parliament-town of Scotland, in Argyleſhire, ſeated on Lochfine, 75 miles N. W. of Edinburgh, and 45 N. W. of Glaſgow. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 56. 16. N.

* INVERNESS, a ſhire of Scotland, comprehended in Murray, which ſends two members to parliament, and one for the burghs of Inverneſs, &c.

INVERNESS, a ſea-port town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated at the mouth of the river Neſs, on Murray Frith, 106 miles N. of Edinburgh, and 50 N. E. of Innerlochy. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 57. 30. N.

* JOACHMIS-THAL, that is to ſay, the valley of St. Joachim, a town and valley of Bohemia, in the circle of Elnobogen. There was a rich ſilver-mine diſcovered in it at the beginning of the 16th century.

JOANNE, an iſland of Africa, and one of the Comeras, ſeated between the N. end of Madagaſcar and the continent of Africa. Here the E. India ſhips, bound for Bombay, frequently touch and take in water and freſh proviſions, it being a plentiful country, and the people very ready, to ſupply them. Lon. 45. 25. E. lat. 12. 0. S.

* JOCELIN, a town of France in Upper Bretagne, in the biſhopric of St. Malo; 25 miles N. E. of Vannes, and 50 S. by W. of St. Malo. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 48. 0. N.

* JOHANSBERG, a town of Poland, in Sudavia, a canton of Ducal Pruſſia, with a citadel. It is ſeated on the river Pych. Lon. 22. 39. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

JOHN'S, ST. an iſland of the E. Indies, in Aſia, and one of the Philippines, E. of Mindanayo, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow Strait. Lon. 128. 15. E. lat. 8. 30. N.

JOHN'S, ST. an iſland of N. America, in the bay of St. Lawrence, having New Scotland on the S. and W. and Cape Breton on the E. The Engliſh got poſſeſſion of it when Louiſburg was ſurrendered to them, on July 26, 1758.

JOIGNI, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the dioceſe of Sens, with a very handſome caſtle. It conſiſts of three pariſhes, and is handſomely ſituated on the river Yonne, 17 miles from Sens, and 25 from Auxerre. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

JOINVILLE, an ancient and conſiderable town of France in Champagne, with the title of a principality, and a large magnificent caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Marne, 25 miles S. W. of Bar-le-duc, and 125 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

IONIA, anciently a province of Leſſer Aſia, now called Natolia. The Turkiſh name of this province at preſent is Sarcan.

* JOHNQUERA, a very ancient town of Catalonia, in Ampurdam, ſeated at the foot of the Pyrenees, 20 miles N. of Gerone, and 20 S. of Perpignan. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 42. 22. N.

JOHNQUIERES, a town of France, in Provence, 12 miles S. W. of Aix, and 10 N. W. of Marſeilles. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

JORDAN, a river of Turky in Aſia, and in Paleſtine. It riſes in Mount Libanus, and runs from N. to S. forming two lakes, the one formerly called the Sea of Galilee, or the lake of Tiberias, and the other the Dead Sea.

* JOSAPATH, a valley of Paleſtine, in Aſia, between Jeruſalem and the Mount of Olives. It is pretty long, but not broad; and ſome people, miſtaking a paſſage of ſcripture, believe that this is the place where all mankind are to meet at the day of judgment, after they have riſen again.

* JOSAS, a ſmall diſtrict in the Iſle of France, between the rivers Seine and Beauce.

* JOSEPH, St. an iſland of the Eaſtern Ocean, and one of the Marians, called alſo Sypaſi. It is ſix miles in circumference, and is one of the moſt populous among them. Lat. 15. 20. N.

* JOUARE, a town of France, in Lower Brie, with a moſt famous and magnificent Benedictine abbey, eight miles from Colomiers, 10 from Meaux, and 35 from Paris.

* JOUY-LE-CHATEL, a town of France, in Brie, and in the election of Roſay.

* JOUY-SUR-MORIEN, a town of France, in Brie, and dioceſe of Meaux.

* IPSALA, a town of Turky in Europe, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Lariſſa, 20 miles S. of Trajanopoli, and 118 W. of Conſtantinople. Near it are mines of alum. Lon. 26. 10. E. lat. 40. 57. N.

* IPSERA, a ſmall iſland in the Archipelago, to the N. W. of the iſland of Scio, from which it is 15 miles. It is in the form of a heart, and over-againſt it, to the W. is another ſmall iſland, called Anti-Ipſera.

IPSTONES, a village in Staffordſhire, near the river Churnet, one mile below Kingſley. The ſoil here is noted for producing the beſt ruddle, or red-oker, for marking ſheep.

IPSWICH, a town of Suffolk, with 3 markets, on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Orwell, near the place where the freſh and ſalt water meet. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once ſurrounded with a wall, traces of which are yet to be ſeen. It is divided into 4 wards, containing 12 pariſh-churches, with a Preſbyterian, an Independent, and a Quakers meeting-houſe, and has a handſome guild-hall, two hoſpitals, a free ſchool, with a good library, ſeveral alms-houſes, and a cuſtom-houſe, with a good quay. It is governed by a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 24 common-council, and ſends two members to parliament. It conſiſts of about 4000 houſes, which are pretty good and lofty. The ſtreets are tolerably wide and well paved, but no manufacture is carried on here of any conſequence; yet being a ſea-port, and its quay pretty large and convenient, it derives a good maritime trade, and was formerly noted for building ſhips, but it is much decayed from what it was. It is noted for being the birth-place of cardinal Wolſey; is 20 miles N. E. of Colcheſter, and 69 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 16. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

* IRAC, a large country of Aſia, divided into Irac-Arabia, and Irac-Agemi. Irac-Arabia, or Babylonian-Irac, is watered by the rivers Tigris and Euphrates, and takes its name from the deſert of Arabia which lies to the W. of it. It is almoſt all under the dominion of the Turks, and Bagdad is the royal town.

* IRAC-AGEMI, or PERSIAN-IRAC, lies between Ghilan Tabriſtan, the territory of Heri Sableſtan, Farſiſtan, Laurestan, and Turcomania. It is under the dominion of the Perſians, and Iſpahan is the capital town.

* IREBY, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated in a valley, at the ſpring head of the river Ellan, and many Roman antiquities have been

been dug up here. It is at preſent a good town, and is divided into the higher and lower; 10 miles N. E. of Cockermouth, and 299 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

IRKEN, or JERKIN, YARKAN, a rich, populous, and large town of Aſia, in Great Tartary, and capital of Little Bocharia, with a caſtle. It is the ſtaple town of all the trade carried on between the Indies and the N. part of Aſia. The Calmucks are maſters of it, and never diſturb any one on account of their religion. It is 8 miles N. of Caſchgar. Lon. 73. 25. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

IRELAND, one of the Britiſh iſlands, lying to the W. of that of Great-Britain. It is bounded on the E. by St. George's Channel and the Iriſh Sea, which ſeparates it from England and Wales; on the N. E. by a channel about 15 miles broad, which ſeparates it from Scotland; and all other ſides by the ocean. It lies between lon. 5. 25. and 10. 40. W. and between lat. 51. 15. and 55. 15. N. being about 278 miles in length, and 155 in breadth. It is divided into four large provinces; namely, Ulſter to the N. Leinſter to the E. Munſter to the S. and Connaught to the W. and theſe again are ſubdivided into counties and baronies. The air is mild and temperate, being cooler in ſummer, and warmer in winter, than in England, though it is not ſo clear and pure, nor ſo proper for ripening corn and fruits. It is more moiſt than in England; for which reaſon, ſtrangers at firſt are very liable to looſeneſſes and colds; but this quality is pretty much mended, and will be more ſo, when the bogs and moraſſes come to be drained. In general it is a fruitful, level country, and well watered with lakes and rivers; and the ſoil in moſt parts is very good and fertile; even in thoſe places, where the bogs and moraſſes have been drained, there is good good meadow ground. It produces corn, paſtures, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are ſo many cattle, that their beef and butter is tranſported into divers countries; and not only the Engliſh, but other ſhips frequently come to be victualled here. They have large quantities of excellent wool, which will be of great advantage to them, as they are now allowed to manufacture it; and, by a late act of parliament, they are permitted to ſend their woollen-yarn into England; but it is to be feared that will not prevent them from ſelling their wool to the French in time of peace, as they have done hitherto, which enables them to ſell their woollen manufactures cheaper than us in foreign markets. The principal riches and commodities of Ireland are, cattle, hides, tallow, ſuet, butter, cheeſe, wood, ſalt, honey, wax, furs, hemp, and, more eſpecially, fine linen-cloth, which they have brought to great perfection, and their trade in it is vaſtly increaſed. It is ſaid by ſome, that there are mines of iron, ſilver and lead; but if there are, they are not worked, and conſequently of no benefit. The moſt remarkable thing is, that there are no venomous creatures in this country; and if they are brought there, they certainly die. Several attempts have been made to introduce frogs; but whether they have ſucceeded in it, or not, we cannot pretend to ſay. This country is exceedingly well ſituated for foreign trade, on account of them many ſecure and commodious harbours. Their laws differ but little from thoſe of England; and their eſtabliſhed religion is the ſame. However, as this kingdom is ſubordinate to that of Great-Britain, all their acts of parliament muſt be approved of by the King in Council; and an act of the Britiſh parliament can repeal or alter any of their laws. They can alſo appeal from a ſentence of their courts to the courts of law, and to the houſe of Peers, in Great Britain. The members that ſerve in parliament were formerly for life, unleſs upon the demiſe of the King of Great-Britain; but by a late act their parliaments are made octennial. The lord-lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed from time to time by the King. There is uſually a body of 12,000 men kept in pay on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment. They are not quartered in public houſes, but lodge in barracks built for that purpoſe. There are a great number of Roman Catholics in this country, whoſe religion is tolerated; beſides a great number of Diſſenters in the N. of Ireland. Dublin is the only univerſity in the kingdom; and that conſiſts of one college, in which there are about 600 ſtudents. The common people are ſo poor, and it is ſo hard for them to get a livelihood, that they frequently go into other countries to ſeek their fortunes; and particularly great numbers go over to the plantations in America. That part of the inhabitants, called the Wild Iriſh, were formerly as ſavage as the native Americans; and, like them, lived in huts, making a fire in the middle of them: but it is to be hoped, that all the rude and barbarous cuſtoms, ſo

ſo common among them, will in a ſhort time entirely ceaſe. It has been common for the nobility and men of fortune to reſide in London; but the inhabitants of Dublin, by providing plays and other polite diverſions, endeavour to keep them at home as much as poſſible. The number of houſes in Ireland, was computed to be 357,669, in 1744; but in 1753 they were found to be 595,439. There are alſo 2293 pariſhes, 260 baronies, and 128 boroughs.

IRELAND, NEW. See BRITAIN, NEW.

IRK, a river in Lancaſhire, which runs into the Irwell, near Mancheſter.

IRON-ACTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, at the conflux of the Stanie and Laden, which form the river Frome, three miles from Briſtol. It is a pariſh eight miles in compaſs, where much iron has formerly been dug up, and where many iron works and great heaps of cinders are to be ſeen.

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, in Tranſilvania, are part of the boundary between Chriſtendom and Turky.

IROQUOIS, a people of N. America, inhabiting near or about the lake Ontario, commonly known by the name of the Five Indian Nations. Their country is very cold, and their religion very ſuperſtitious. The uſe of ſpirituous liquors has much altered their manners, and they are extremely addicted to dancing and ſports. Their wit is lively enough; but they are ſomewhat given to melancholy, and are extremely idle. When the Iroquois go to war, they paint themſelves with various colours, and particularly their faces.

* IRROMANGO, a conſiderable iſland in the South Sea, and one of the Hebrides, lying in 18. 48. S. lat. and in 169. 20. E. lon.

* IRRONAM, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, near Tanna, lon. 170. 26. E. lat. 19. 31. S.

IRTIS, a large river in Aſia, in Siberia, which riſes in the hills of the country of the Calmucks; and running from the S. to N. E. falls into the Oby, near Tobolſki. The N. W. ſhore is low pasture-ground; on the other ſide, there are a prodigious number of black bears, wolves, [illegible] and grey foxes, beſides the beſt [illegible] ſquirrels in all Siberia. This river abounds with fiſh, particularly ſturgeons and delicate ſalmons.

IRWIN, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the bailiwick of Cunningham, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the Firth of Clyde, 15 miles E. of the iſle of Arran, and 60 W. by S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 55. 38. N.

ISABELLA FORT, a fortreſs of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſeated on the W. ſide of the river Schelde, oppoſite to Antwerp. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 51. 13. N. There is another fort of the ſame name, two miles S. W. of Sluys, in Dutch Flanders.

* ISABELLA, ST. an iſland of the S. Sea, and the largeſt of the iſles of Solomon. It was diſcovered by the Spaniards in 1568.

* ISADAGAS, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Tedſcura. The inhabitants are good-natured and civil to ſtrangers, for they will not let them pay any thing for their entertainment. It is ſeated in a country abounding in cattle; and the honey is very white, and in great eſteem.

ISCHIA, an iſland of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, about 15 miles in circuit, lying on the coaſt of Terra-di-Lavoro, from which it is three miles diſtant. It is full of agreeable vallies, which produce excellent fruits, mountains, on which grow vines of an exquiſite kind, rivers, and fine gardens.

* ISCHIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of an iſland of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong fort. Both the city and fortreſs ſtand upon a rock, which is joined to the iſland by a ſtrong bridge; the rock is about 7 furlongs in circumference. The city is like a pyramid of houſes piled one upon another, which make a very ſingular and ſtriking appearance. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron-gates, which open into a ſubterraneous paſſage, through which they enter the city. They are always guarded by ſoldiers, who are natives of the iſland. Lon. 14. 2. E. lat. 40. 41. N.

* ISELSTEIN, a ſmall town of the Netherlands. It is ſeated on the river Iſſel, four miles from Utrecht.

ISENACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, from whence one of the Saxon princes takes the title of duke. There are iron-mines in the neighbourhood. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

* ISENBURG, a large town of Germany, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a handſome caſtle; ſeated on the river Seine, eight miles from Coblentz. The county belongs to the elector of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 50. 32. N.

* ISENGHEIN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, with the title of a principality. It is ſeated on the river Mandeira

tween the houſes of Brandenburgh and Pomerania.

GRIMBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, or Triers, with a biſhop's ſee, 17 miles S. E. of Triers. Lon. 6. 59. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

* GRIMSBY, a ſea-port town of Lincolnſhire, with 2 markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is a large place, which had formerly a caſtle and two pariſh churches, with a commodious harbour, which is now almoſt choked up. It has now only one church, which is a large handſome ſtructure like a cathedral. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets, whoſe houſes are well built; is a corporation, ſends 2 members to parliament; is 35 miles N. E. by E. of Lincoln, and 170 N. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

GRINDON-RIGG, a river in Northumberland, near Berwick, famous for the victory which was gained over the Scots in 1558, by the Earl of Northumberland, and his brother, when many of the Scots were drowned in this river. On a riſing ground near Grindon, about a quarter of a mile S. from Sandybank, are four upright ſtone pillars, funeral monuments of the chieftains ſlain in that action.

* GRINGLEY, a village in Nottinghamſhire, 4 miles W. of Gainſborough.

GRINSTEAD, EAST. See EAST GRINSTEAD.

* GRINSTON, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, 8 miles W. of Richmond.

GRIPSWALD, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Germany, in Pomerania, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the Swedes, with a good harbour, and an univerſity. It is ſeated near the ſea, 15 miles S. E. of Stralſund, and 55 N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

GRISONS, a people of Italy, inhabiting the mountains of the Alps, and in alliance with Switzerland. They are divided into three parts, called the Leagues; their whole country is about 87 miles in length, very populous, and the government democratic. Each community has its own laws, and is a kind of ſovereignty. The public affairs are determined by diets, which meet once a year. With regard to religion, they are partly Papiſts and partly Proteſtants. They are gay, bold, brave, haughty, and jealous of their liberty. They ſtill poſſeſs the Valteline, and the counties of Borneo and Chiavenna. It is ſaid they can ſend 35,000 men into the field, who are the militia of the country. It is bounded on the S. by the duchy of Milan and the territories of the Venetians; by Tirol on the E. and partly on the N. and by Switzerland partly on the N. and on the W.

* GRODEC, the name of four towns in Poland, the firſt of which is in Red Ruſſia, the ſecond in the palatinate of Podolia, the third on the left bank of the Neiſter, and the fourth in the palatinate of Kioff.

GRODNO, a conſiderable town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Troki, remarkable for a royal palace, the diet held here every three years, and a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated partly in a plain, on the river Niemen, and partly on a mountain, 75 miles S. W. of Troki, and 125 N. E. of Warſaw. Lon. 24. 15. E. lat. 53. 28. N.

GROENDALE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, ſeated at the head of the river Iſche, ſix miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

GROENLAND. See GREENLAND.

GROLL, a town of the Netherlands, in Guelderland, and county of Zutphen. The French took it in 1672, and demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Slink, 15 miles S. E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 26. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

* GRONINGEN, a rich, populous, handſome, and ſtrong town of the Netherlands, capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, which is one of the United Provinces, with a citadel and a famous univerſity. It is ſeated on the rivers Hunes, and Aa, 10 miles from the ſea, and 85 N. E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 6. 31. E. lat. 53. 10. N.

GRONINGEN, one of the Seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by E. Frieſland, on the W. by W. Frieſland, on the N. by the German Ocean, and on the S. by Overyſſel and the county of Benthem. It is divided into two parts, of which the town of Groningen and its diſtrict is one, and the Ommerlands form the other. Theſe two bodies aſſembled by their deputies, with the ſtates of the province, make the ſovereignty. Its government is not unlike that of ancient Rome. The excellency of this country conſiſts in paſtures, which feed a great number of large horſes, fit for the coach.

* GROSSA, an iſland of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, near the coaſt of the county of Zara. It is about 30 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Venetians.

GROSSETTO, a town of Italy in Tuſcany, with a ſtrong caſtle and a biſhop's ſee; ſeated near the ſea, 30 miles S. W.

of Sienna. Lon. 11. 1. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

GROTSKAW, a ſtrong town of Germany, capital of a province of the ſame name, in Silefia; pleaſantly ſeated in a fertile plain, 10 miles S. W. of Briege, and 30 N. E. of Glatz. Lon. 17. 25. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

GROTSKAW, a town of Turky in Europe, and in the province of Servia, remarkable for a battle fought near it between the Germans and Turks in 1739, in which the Germans were obliged to retreat. Lon. 41. 10. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

GROYNE. See CORUNNA.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and the chief place of a principality of the ſame name, belonging to the houſe of Hanover. In the mountains near it there are mines of ſilver, iron, copper, and lead. Theſe mountains are covered with trees, which are ſome remains of the Hyrcanian foreſt. It is 42 miles S. W of Brunſwick, and 45 S. of Hanover. Lon. 10. 3. E. lat. 51. 31. N.

GRUCKFIELD, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, ſeated on the river Save, with a handſome caſtle. Lon. 15. 45. E. lat. 46. 7. N.

* GRUNBERG, a town of Germany, in Silefia, and in the palatinate of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 1. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

* GRUNDE, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunſwick, ſeated among the mountains of Hartz. Lon. 13. 35. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

* GRUNINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt, ſeated on the river Felke. Lon. 11. 41. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

* GRUNINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, very pleaſantly ſeated, with a caſtle, where the bailiff reſides. Lon. 8. 43. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

* GRUNSFIELD, a town of Germany, in Franconia, ſeated on a river that falls into the Tauber. It belongs to the landgraviate of Luchtenburg.

* GRUNSTADT, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated in a fertile country. Lon. 8. 15. E. lat. 49. 31. N.

* GRUYERES, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a handſome caſtle, where the bailiff reſides. It is famous for cheeſe, and is 15 miles S. W. of Friburg. Lon. 6. 43. E lat. 46. 35. N.

* GUACOCKINGO, a town of North America in New Spain, 30 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 99. 45. W. lat. 19. 36. N.

GUADALAJARA, or GUADALAXARA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, and diſtrict of Alcala, ſeated on the river Herares, 15 miles from Alcala, and 30 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 47. W. lat. 40. 36. N.

GUADALAJARA, a conſiderable town of N. America, and capital of a rich and fertile province of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee; 217 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 104. 49. W. lat. 20. 50. N.

* GUADALAVIAR, a river of Spain, which riſes on the confines of Arragon and New Caſtile, and running by Turvel in Arragon, croſſes the kingdom of Valencia, paſſes by the town of the ſame name, and ſoon after falls into the Mediterranean Sea, a little below Valencia.

GUADALOUPE, a handſome town in Spain, in Eſtremadura, with a celebrated convent, whoſe ſtructure is magnificent, and is immenſely rich. It is ſeated on a rivulet of the ſame name. Lon. 5. 3. E. lat. 39. 12. N.

GUADALOUPE, an iſland of America, and one of the Caribbees, between the iſlands of St. Domingo, Marigalant, Deſiada, and Montſerrat, and is in the form of a half-moon. The middle of it is in about 16. 20. of N. lat. and 62. W. long. and is divided into two parts by a narrow ſtrait, called Riviere Sale, or the Salt River; and at this place the land on each ſide is not above four miles broad, and by this ſtrait the ſea on the N. W. communicates with that on the S. E. The N. W. part is 60 miles in length, 24 in breadth, and 148 in circumference. This is divided into Baſſeterre and Cabeſterre, which laſt ſignifies the Head of the Land, and is ſo called becauſe it lies open to the trade-wind, whereas Baſſeterre is under the wind. The eaſtern part is named Grande Terre, but for what reaſon is hard to ſay, for it does not contain more land than the former, though the ſhape is much more irregular. The French began to ſend colonies to this iſland in 1632, and ſince that time they have been continually improving and fortifying it, and yet it was taken by the Engliſh in 1759, who found it extremely pleaſant and fertile; but it was reſtored to the French by the treaty of peace in 1763. It is generally ſaid to be the beſt of all the Caribbee Iſlands, the ſoil being exceedingly good, and every where well watered near the ſea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains, eſpecially in Cabeſterre. The moſt remarkable curioſity in Guadaloupe is the burning mountain, called by the French la Soufriere; it is ſeated in the S. part of Cabeſterre;

believe; and that called the Piton, or Pike, which is elevated above the reſt of the mountains, is 2[illegible] yards high, and 160 in circumference. It conſiſts of a heap of large white calcined ſtones, and on the top there is a mouth of about 36 yards in diameter; the edges are covered with large ſtones, mixed with aſhes and pieces of ſulphur, and there proceeds from it, from time to time, clouds of black, thick, ſulphureous ſmoke, mixed with ſparks of fire. Beſides this, there are other places which continually emit ſmoke with ſparks of fire, which do not prevent the air from being very cold. The negroes often go in queſt of the ſulphur, which they purify and ſell. The vegetables, fruits, and trees, are much the ſame as in the other iſlands, except the cinnamon-tree, and that which yields balſam of Capivi. Some affirm there are no ſerpents here.

GUADALQUIVER, one of the moſt famous rivers of Spain, which riſes in Andaluſia, near the confines of Granada, and running quite through Andaluſia, by the towns of Baiza, Andaxar, Cordova, Seville, and at St. Lucar, it falls ſoon after into the gulph of Cadiz.

GUADARAMA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, remarkable for its great trade in cheeſe. It is ſeated on the river Guadaram, 25 miles N. W. of Madrid, and 15 S. of Segovia. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 41. 45. N.

* GUADEL, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in the province of Mekran, with a pretty good harbour. Lon. 62. 55. E. lat. 25. 0. N.

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, having its ſource in New Caſtile, and paſſing croſs the high mountains, it falls down to the lakes, called Ojos of Guadiana, from whence it runs to Calatrava, Medelin, Merida, and Badajoz in Eſtramadura of Spain, and, after having run for ſome time in Alentejo of Portugal, it paſſes on to ſeparate the kingdom of Algarve from Andaluſia, and falls into the bay or gulph of Cadiz, between Caſtro Marino and Agramonte.

GUADILBARBAR, a large river of Africa, which riſes in Biledulgerid, from whence it runs to Borgio and Deſcaro in the diſtrict of Zeb; then it enters the kingdom of Tunis, paſſes by Maſti, and divides into two branches, one of which falls into the ſea at Porto Farina, under the name of Magrada; and the other having viſited Beja, falls into the ſea near Barga, under the name of Guadalquiver.

GUADIX, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a biſhop's ſee. It was taken from the Moors in 1253, who afterwards retook it; but the Spaniards got poſſeſſion of it again in 1489. It is ſeated in a fertile country, 30 miles E. of Granada, and 15 S. W. of Baza. Lon. 2. 47. W. lat. 37. 4. N.

* GUAGIDA, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremeſen, where the mules are ſaid to be the fineſt in all Africa. It is ſeated on a pleaſant plain, on the river Ariſgol, 35 miles from Tremeſen.

* GUALATA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded on the N. by Derveches, on the S. by the river Senegal, on the E. by a chain of mountains, and on the W. by the river of St. Anthony and by the Ludages. The inhabitants are negroes, and are ſaid to receive ſtrangers with great hoſpitality; and the country ſeems to be the ſame now known by the name of the Grand Jolloffs.

* GUALDO, a town of Italy, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and in the Marche of Ancona, towards the confines of the duchy of Spoleto, and that of Urbino, eight miles N. W. of Nocera; in 1751 it was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake. Lon. 12. 43. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

GUALEOR, a large and ſtrong town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with a ſtrong fort, 60 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 76. 50. E. lat. 25. 43. N.

GUAM, the firſt and chiefeſt of the Ladrone Iſlands, in the S. Sea, being about 100 miles in circumference. It depends upon the Spaniards, who have a garriſon here, but the inhabitants are almoſt all natives of the country, and reputed to be very ſkilful in building of boats. The iſland abounds with excellent fruits, and the air is wholeſome, notwithſtanding which the natives are ſubject to a kind of leproſy. Lon. 145. 15. E. lat. 13. 5. N.

GUAMANGA, a conſiderable town of S. America, capital of a province of the ſame name in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, with a biſhop's ſee. It is remarkable for its ſweetmeats, for its manufactures, and for mines of gold, ſilver, loadſtones, and particularly quickſilver. It is 200 miles E. of Lima. Lon. 73. 25. W. lat. 12. 40. S.

GUANAHANI, or ST. SALVADORE, now called Cat-iſland, one of the Bahama Iſlands diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in 1492, the ſame day that the ſhip's crew deſigned to have murdered

him, when they deſpaired of ſucceſs. Lon. 75. 5. W. lat. from 24. 10. to 24. 40. N.

GUANUGO, a rich and pleaſant town of S. America, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the audience of Lima. It abounds in all the neceſſaries of life, has a great number of natives, and is 112 miles N. E. of Lima. Lon. 74. 55. W. lat. 9. 55. S.

* GUANZAVELCA, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima. It is rich, and abounds in mines of quickſilver. It is 159 miles from Piſco. Lon. 74. 39. W. lat. 12. 36. S.

GUARDAFEU, a cape of Africa, on the coaſt of Abyſſinia, at the eaſtern extremity of the kingdom of Adel, and at the entrance of the Strait of Bab-el-mandel. Lon. 52. 5. E. lat. 11. 46. N.

GUARDIA, or GUARDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a biſhop's ſee. It is fortified both by art and nature, and has a ſtately cathedral. It is 60 miles S. E. of Lamego, and 138 E. of Liſbon. Lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 40. 22. N.

GUARDIA-ALFEREZ, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Contado-di-Moliſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeven miles N. W. of Larino. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 41. 39. N.

* GUARGALA, or GUERGUELA, a town of Africa, and capital of a ſmall kingdom of the ſame name, in Biledulgerid, to the S. of Mount Atlas, 420 miles S. by E. of Algiers. Lon. 3. 55. E. lat. 30. 0. N.

GUARMA, a ſea-port town of Peru, in S. America, 120 miles N. W. of Lima. Lon. 77. 49. W. lat. 10. 10. S.

GUASTALLA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, with the title of a duchy, remarkable for a battle between the French and Imperialiſts in 1734. It was ceded to the duke of Parma in 1748, by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle; is ſeated near the river Po, 15 miles N. of Reggio, and 20 S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 38. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

* GUASTO, or VASTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, between the mouths of the rivers Trigno and Aſinella, in the gulph of Venice, 15 miles S. E. of Lanciano. Lon. 15. 6. E. lat. 42. 29. N.

* GUATIMALA, the audience of, in N. America, and in New Spain, is above 789 miles in length, and 456 in breadth. It abounds in chocolate, which they make uſe of inſtead of money. It has 12 provinces under it; and the native Americans, under the dominions of Spain, profeſs Chriſtianity; but it is mixed with a great many of their own ſuperſtitions. There is a great chain of high mountains, which run acroſs it from E. to W. and is ſubject to earthquakes and ſtorms. It is however very fertile, and produces great quantities of chocolate, cochineal, and cotton.

* GUATIMALA, a province of N. America, in New Spain, and in the audience of the ſame name; bounded on the W. by Soconuſco, on the N. by Verapaz and Honduras, on the E. by Nicaragua, and on the S. by the S. Sea. St. Jago de Guatimala is the capital of the whole audience.

GUATIMALA, a large and rich town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of a government of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It carries on a great trade, eſpecially in chocolate. Lon. 90. 30. W. lat. 13. 40. N.

* GUAXACA, a province of N. America in New Spain, which is very fertile in wheat, Indian corn, cochineal, and caſſia. It is bounded by the gulph of Mexico on the N. and by the S. Sea on the S. It contains mines of gold, ſilver, and cryſtal. Guaxaca is the capital town.

GUAXACA, a town of N. America, in the audience of Mexico, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is without walls, and does not contain above 2000 inhabitants; but it is rich, and they make very fine ſweetmeats and chocolate. It has ſeveral rich convents, both for men and women. Lon. 100. 0. W. lat. 17. 45. N.

GUAYRA, a diſtrict of the province of La Plata, in S. America, having Brazil on the E. and Paraguay on the W.

GUBEN, a handſome town of Germany, in Lower Luſatia, ſeated on the river Nieſſe, and belongs to the houſe of Sax-Meiſenburg. It is 25 miles S. of Francfort upon the Oder, and 62 N. E. of Dreſden. Lon. 14. 39. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

* GUBER, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland. It lies almoſt 300 miles eaſtward of Gago; and between them is a vaſt deſert without water. Guber is ſurrounded with high mountains; and the villages, which are many, are inhabited by people who are employed in taking care of their cattle and ſheep. There are alſo abundance of artificers, and linen-weavers, who ſend their commodities to Tombuto.

The

The whole country is overflowed every year by the inundations of the Niger, and at that time the inhabitants ſow their rice. There is one town, which contains almoſt 6000 families; among whom are many merchants.

* GUBIO, or EUGUBIO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the duchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 30 miles S. of Urbino, and 82 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 38. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

GUELDERLAND, a territory of the Netherlands, with the title of a duchy: It includes the upper quarter of Gueldres, and is the firſt of the United Provinces. It comprehends the three counties of Nimeguen, Zutphen, and Arnheim. The upper quarter of Gueldres comprehends the quarter of Ruremond, which is poſſeſſed by three ſovereigns. Gueldres belongs to the king of Pruſſia; Ruremond and its dependencies to the houſe of Auſtria; and Venloe and Stephenſwaert belong to the States-General.

GUELDRES, a ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of the ſame name. It was ceded to the king of Pruſſia by the peace of Utrecht, and is ſeated among the marches, 10 miles N. E. of Venloe. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

GUENGA, a great river of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. It riſes in the mountains of Balagate, and running N. E. falls into the weſt branch of the river Ganges, in Bengal.

* GUERAND, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the county of Nantz. It carries on a conſiderable trade in white-ſalt, and is about three miles from the ſea, and 250 W. S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 47. 20. N.

* GUERCHE, a town of France, in Touraine, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Creuſe, ſeven miles S. E. of Haye. Lon. 0. 49. E. lat. 46. 51. N.

GUERET, a town of France, in the Upper Marche, and in the province of Lyonnois, ſeated on the river Gartampe; 35 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 170 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 46. 10 N.

GUERNSEY, or GARNSEY, an iſland on the coaſt of Normandy, in the Engliſh Channel, and ſubject to Great-Britain. It is naturally ſtrong, being ſurrounded with high rocks, and is well ſituated for trade in time of peace; likewiſe, in time of war, it lies well to annoy the French with their privateers. It is about 10 miles in length, as much in breadth, and contains 10 pariſhes. The natives ſpeak French, it having been a part of Normandy, and is ſtill governed by Norman laws.

* GUETARIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, with a caſtle and good harbour. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 43. 26. N.

* GUETA, an ancient town of Spain, in New Caſtile, 15 miles N. W. of Cuenza, and 60 E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat 40. 22. N.

GUIANA, a large country of S. America, between the rivers of Oroonoko, and of the Amazons, and to the E. of Peru. The inward parts of the country are inhabited by ſavages, who have different languages and cuſtoms; and ſome of them make their houſes on trees, probably to be ſecure from the inundations of the rivers. The French poſſeſs a part of the coaſt, which is called Equinoctial France, and the Dutch another. Here is a perpetual ſpring, and it produces large quantities of ſugar-canes. One part is inhabited by Caribbees, who were formerly reported to be men-eaters; but this is found to be falſe. The Engliſh and French ſettled here trade in cotton, ſilk, ſugar, tobacco, Briſil wood, aloes, natural balſam, oranges, and citrons made into ſweetmeats, or otherwiſe. It is divided into two large countries, called Caribia, and Proper Guiana. The former lies chiefly upon the ſea-coaſt. It is between the equator and eight degrees of N lat.

GUIAQUIL, a town, bay, and harbour of S. America, in Peru, and capital of an audience of the ſame name. It ſtands facing a low iſland cloſe by the river, partly on the ſide, and partly at the foot of a hill, which deſcends gently towards the river. It is divided into two parts by the ſtream, called the Old and the New, and joined together by a bridge for foot-paſſengers, half a mile in length. The ſituation is in ſuch a boggy ground, and ſo dirty in winter, that, without the bridge, there would be ſcarce any paſſing from one houſe to another. It conſiſts of about 500 houſes, and has but one regular ſtreet, along the river-ſide. Before the church of St. Jago is a very handſome parade, but the church itſelf is gone to decay. There are three other churches, well adorned with altars, carved work, and pictures. It is 17 miles E. of Puna, and 140 N. E. of Payta. Lon. 81. 6. W. lat. 2. 11. N.

GUIARA, a ſea-port town of S. Amer-

ries, and on the Caraccas coaſt. Lon. 66. 5. W. lat. 10. 35. N.

GUIENNE, the largeſt province of France, bounded on the N. by Saintonge, Angoumois, and Limoſin; on the E. by Limoſin, Auvergne, and Languedoc; on the S by the Pyrennees, Lower Navarre, and Bearn; and on the W. by the Ocean. It is about 225 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It is divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper comprehends Quercy, Rouergue, Armagnac, the territory of Commingeſ, and the county of Bigorre. The Lower contains Bourdelois, Perigord, Agenois, Condomois, Bazadois, the Lander, Proper Gaſcony, and the diſtrict of Labour. The principal rivers are, the Garonne, the Adour, the Tarn, the Aveirou, and the Lot. Bourdeaux is the capital town.

GUILFORD, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Wey, and on the declivity of a hill; is a large place, containing three pariſh-churches, and ſometimes the aſſizes for the county are held here. It is a great thoroughfare, and has ſeveral good inns. It had a large ſtrong caſtle, of which ſome of the walls are yet ſtanding It is a mayor-town, ſends two members to parliament, and has the advantage of ſending goods to London by barges It is 17 miles S. W. of Kingſton, and 30 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W, lat. 51. 16. N.

* GUILLAIN, ST. a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainault, and in the provoſtſhip of Mons, which is defended by its ſluices. It is ſeated in marſhy land on the river Haine, ſix miles from Mons. Lon. 3. 53. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

GUILLESTRE, a town and caſtle in the Alps, formerly belonging to Dauphiny, in France, and taken by prince Eugene in 1709. It is nine miles N. E. of Embrun, and 14 S. W. of Brienzon. Lon. 6. 36 E. lat. 44 41. N.

* GUIMARAENS, an ancient, handſome, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro-e-Minho, and in the Comarcas. It has formerly been the reſidence of ſome of their kings, and is divided into the Old and New. The public buildings are magnificent. It is 10 miles S. E. of Braga, and 165 N. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 8. 21. W, lat 41 35. N.

* GUINEA, NEW, lies to the northward of New Holland, from which it is ſeparated by Endeavour Strait. The length of this ſtrait, from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, is 10 leagues, and its breadth about five, except at the north-eaſt entrance, where it is contracted to ſomewhat leſs than two miles, by a congeries of iſlands, called Prince of Wales's Iſlands. Except this ſtrait, and the land of Cape Deliverance, the whole coaſt, and the circumjacent iſlands, ſeem to have been minutely examined both by the Dutch and Spaniards. Some traces of a paſſage, between New Holland and New Guinea, are alſo to be found in the accounts of former voyages; but Capt. Cook, in 1770, had the merit of eſtabliſhing the fact beyond diſpute. New Guinea was thus found to be a long narrow iſland, extending ſouth-eaſt from the equator to 12 S lat. and from 131 to 153 E. lon. The land in general is very low, but covered with ſuch luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can ſcarcely be conceived The cocoa-nut, the bread fruit, and the plantain-tree, beſides moſt of the trees, ſhrubs, and plants that are common to the South-Sea iſlands, are found here in the greateſt perfection. The inhabitants make much the ſame appearance as the New Hollanders, and like them go naked.

GUINEA, a large country of Africa, of which little is known except the coaſt, and thence called the Coaſt of Guinea. It is divided into the Lower and Upper. This laſt comprehends the Malagueta Coaſt, the Tooth Coaſt, the Gold Coaſt, Whidaw, Great Ardra, and Benin. The lower part is commonly called Congo. It is very unhealthy for Europeans, though the negroes live a conſiderable time. The water is ſo bad, that it is common for worms to breed between the ſkin and the fleſh, of above an ell long, and of a white ſilver colour. The inhabitants in general go almoſt naked, and there ſeems to be very little religion or honeſty among them. The commodities purchaſed there are, gum-ſeneca, at Senegal; grain, upon the Grain Coaſt; elephants-teeth, upon the Tooth Coaſt; the greateſt plenty of gold, upon the Gold Coaſt; and all, in general, furniſh ſlaves, more or leſs: indeed, ſome of all theſe commodities are to be had in all parts of it. The Engliſh, Dutch, French, Danes, and other nations, have factories upon this coaſt, and purchaſe ſlaves, and other commodities, for the benefit of their employers. There are abundance of little ſtates, whoſe heads or chiefs, the ſailors have dignified with the name of kings; however, there are very few who deſerve that title. When they are at war with

with each other, as they often are, the people taken, on both ſides, are ſold for ſlaves; and it is not uncommon for the neareſt of kin to ſell each other, when they have power ſo to do. Though they come on board the ſhips naked, they ſeldom fail of ſtealing ſomething or other, though never ſo well watched, they are ſuch dextrous thieves. Some make Guinea to extend from Cape Blanco, in 20 degrees of N. lat. to Angola in 10 degrees of S. whilſt others include Guinea within the bounds of the coaſt above mentioned; but this is a diſtinction of very little conſequence. The Portugueſe found out this country in the beginning of the 15th century, and began to trade here.

* GUINCAMP, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the duchy of Penthievre, 258 miles W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 48. 36. N.

* GUIPUSCOA, a ſmall province in the N. part of Spain, bounded on the E. by Baſques; on the N. by the ocean; on the W. by Biſcay; on the S. by Navarre. It abounds in moſt things except wheat. Toloſa is the capital town.

GUISE, a ſmall town of France, in Picardy, and in Thierache, with a very ſtrong caſtle, and the title of a duchy; ſeated on the river Ouſe, 15 miles N. E. of St. Quintin, and 95 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

GUITING POWER, or LOWER GUITING, a village in Glouceſterſhire, ſix miles from Stow, and ſix from Winchcombe. The church is an ancient fabric, the door-way of which, and the arch between the church and chancel, are thought to be of Saxon workmanſhip.

* GUNDELFINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, with a handſome caſtle; ſeated on the river Danube, 15 miles from Ulm, and eight N. of Burgaw. Lon. 10. 24 E. lat. 48. 36. N.

* GUNDELSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Graichow, ſeated on the river Neckar, with a caſtle on an eminence.

GUNFLEET, one of the channels through which ſhips enter the mouth of the river Thames.

GUNTSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the margraviate of Burgaw; ſeated on the E. ſide of the Danube, 16 miles N. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* GUNTZENHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, five miles from Weiſſemburg; ſeated on the river Altmul, near a foreſt, and belongs to the Margrave of Anſpach.

GURIEL, a province of Aſia, in Mingrelia, bounded on the E. by Mount Caucaſus; on the N. by Imeretta; on the W. by the Black Sea; and on the S. by Turky. The inhabitants are a ſort of Chriſtians, but very ignorant, and pay little or no regard to religious precepts, for they are great thieves, treacherous, cruel, drunkards, and ſhameleſs. Their principal trade conſiſts in ſlaves; and they often ſell one another to the Turks, eſpecially the females, who are very handſome.

GURK, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Gurk, 20 miles N. of Clagenfurt, and 53 E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 14. 18. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

GUSTROW, a conſiderable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a magnificent caſtle, or palace, where the dukes reſide. Their religion is according to the confeſſion of Augſburg. It is 12 miles S. of Roſtock, and 35 N. E. of Schwerin. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 53. 57. N.

GUTSKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of the ſame name, belonging to Sweden; ſeated on the river Peene, 14 miles W. of Wolgatz, and 50 E. by N. of Guſtrow. Lon. 13. 39 E. lat. 54. 0. N.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary, ſeated on the E. ſide of the Danube, oppoſite to the iſland of Schut, 25 miles E. of Preſburg. Lon 17. 47. E lat. 48. 10. N.

GUZURAT, a province of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It is made an iſland of the river Indus, or Sindy; and the inhabitants are ſtill Gentoos, or Pagans, driving their old trade of thieving, or pirating, for they plunder all that comes within their power, both by ſea and land. The Great Mogul would certainly reſtrain them, if their country was paſſable for an army; but there are many low grounds, marſhes, and lakes, which there is no paſſing over but by boats. However, there is ſome trade in cotton, corn, and coarſe cloth, and in the ſhells of a fiſh, in the ſhape of a periwinkle, and of the circumference of a man's arm. Theſe being ſawed into rings, the women uſe them for ornaments, and wear them on their arms. The next ſea-port town is called Baet, whoſe inhabitants are nothing but a neſt of pirates and robbers. Mangerout admits of trade for coarſe calicoes, wheat, butter, pulſe, pep-

per, ſugar, and betel-nuts. It is inhabited by Banyans, who never eat any fleſh; and the wild-deer and antelopes are ſo familiar, that they come into the houſes.

GYFHORN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lunenburg; ſeated on the rivers Aller and Iſa, 25 miles N. of Brunſwick, and 45 N. E. of Hanover. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 52 49. N.

GYULA, a town of Hungary, formerly fortified; but, being taken by the Turks in 1566, the fortifications were demoliſhed.

H.

HAAG, or HAG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bavaria, ſeated on a hill, on the W. ſide of the river Inn, and is capital of a county. It is 30 miles E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

* HABAR, an ancient town of Aſia, in Perſia, lying on the road from Sultania to Com in Irac-Agemi. Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 36. 12. N.

HABAT, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is ſurrounded by the Mediterranean, the Straits of Gibraltar, and the Atlantic Ocean. The principal towns are Arzilla, Tetuan, and Ceuta, which laſt is in poſſeſſion of the Spaniards.

HABSBURG, or HAPSBURG, an ancient caſtle of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern. It is the place where the ancient counts of Hapſburg reſided, and is ſeated near the lake of Lucern, and 26 miles N. of the town of that name. Lon. 8. 4. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

HACHA, a ſea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. It produces the fruits proper to thoſe parts, a great deal of ſalt, ſome gold, and precious ſtones; and here the Spaniſh galleons touch at their arrival in S. America, from whence expreſſes are ſent to all the ſettlements, to give them notice of it. Lon. 72. 0. W. lat. 11. 30. N.

* HACZAC, a ſmall territory of Tranſilvania, on the confines of Walachia, with the title of a county.

HADAMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in Weteravia, with a handſome caſtle; ſeated near the river Elſe, 22 miles N. W. of Mentz, and 15 E. of Coblentz. Lon. 8. 0. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

HADDINGTON, a royal borough of Scotland, in E. Lothian, which ſends one member to parliament, in conjunction with Dunbar, N. Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh. It is ſurrounded with the ſeats of the nobility and gentry; and there are the ruins of a magnificent church. It is 18 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 39. W. lat. 55. 58. N.

* HADELIAND, a ſmall territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen.

* HADEQUIS, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea. It was taken by aſſault in 1514, by the Portugueſe, who carried away many beautiful ſlaves.

HADERSLEBEN, a ſea-port town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, with a ſtrong citadel, built upon a ſmall iſland. It is ſeated on a bay of the Baltick Sea, and has a well frequented harbour. It is 25 miles E. of Ripen, and 40 N. of Sleſwick. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 55. 18. N.

HADHRAMUT, a town and province of Aſia, in Happy Arabia, 115 miles W. of Cureſſen. Lon. 45. 30. E. lat. 15. 0. N.

HADLEIGH, a village in Eſſex, near Prittlewell, had anciently a caſtle, of which there are now ſome conſiderable ruins, which ſhew its ancient grandeur. It is ſituated on the brow of a ſteep hill, from whence there is an extenſive proſpect. It is built of ſtone, almoſt of an oval form, with walls nine feet thick, now covered with buſhes.

HADLEY, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated in a bottom on the river Preſton, is a pretty large town, and has a very handſome church, a chapel of eaſe, with one preſbyterian meeting-houſe. It has about 600 houſes, a few of which are of brick, and the reſt but indifferent. The ſtreets are pretty broad, but not paved. Large quantities of yarn are ſpun here for the Norwich manufacture; and this town had once a conſiderable woollen manufacture, which is now decayed. It is 20 miles S. E. of Bury, and 64 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

HAELSINGLAND, a ſubdiviſion of Nordland, in Sweden, famous for the valour of its inhabitants, who took ſeveral towns, and gave them their own names.

* HÆMONIA, the ancient name for the N. part of Thrace, which extended from Mount

Mount Hæmus, now called Coſtaggnazzar, and Mariza, as far as the Euxine or Black Sea.

HÆMUS, the higheſt mountain of Turky in Europe, in Romania, now called Coſtagnazzar.

HAERLEM. See HARLEM.

* HAESBROUK, a ſmall town of Flanders, five miles from Caſſel, and five from Air. Lon. 2. 34. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

* HAGIAR, a town of Aſia, in Arabia, and in the province of Hagias, 87 miles N. of Medina. Lon. 39. 25. E. lat. 25. 30. N.

HAGIAS, a province of Aſia, in Arabia, bounded on the W. by the Red Sea, on the N. by Arabia Petræa, and on the E. by Theama.

HAGUE, or GRAVEN HAGUE, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which geographers pretend is but a village, and yet it may compare with the handſomeſt towns or cities in Europe, with regard to its extent, the number and beauty of its palaces, its ſtreets, its agreeable walks, and its great trade, eſpecially in books. The greateſt part of the houſes have the appearance of palaces, and there are at leaſt 4000 gardens. It is ſeated four miles from the ſea, and there is a pavement acroſs the Downs, with trees on each ſide, which leads to Scheveling, near the ſea-ſide. The ancient counts of Holland reſided here, and though it be 500 years ago, the wood-work of the palace is yet ſound. The Stadtholder, or Governor of the country, generally reſides here; and it is the place where the States of the United Provinces aſſemble, and here the foreign miniſters are admitted to audience. As the ſtreets are very broad and long, it is a pleaſant ſight to behold ſo many coaches and equipages belonging to the foreign ambaſſadors, in handſome liveries, driving along them. Here alſo the ſupreme courts of juſtice are held, which, together with the particularities abovementioned, render it ſo populous, and ſo much frequented by foreigners, that it is a great wonder that they have but two churches to perform divine ſervice in. It is three miles N. W. of Delft, eight S. W. of Leyden, 10 N. W. of Rotterdam, and 38 S. W. of Amſterdam. Lon. 4. 23. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* HAGUENAU, a town belonging to the French, in Germany, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, and was formerly imperial. It was ſeveral times taken and retaken in the late wars, and is ſeated on the river Motter, which divides it into two parts, near a foreſt of the ſame name, 12 miles N. of Straſburg, and 252 E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

HAIK, a market town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Peebles, ſeated on the river Tiviot.

HAILBRON, a handſome, ſtrong, and free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtembuig. The inhabitants, who are Proteſtants, derive a great advantage from the baths near it, and from whence the town has its name, as it ſignifies the fountain of health. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the Neckar, over which there is a ſtone bridge, in a pleaſant fruitful country, productive of wine, 25 miles N. E. of Stutgard, and 70 N. E. of Straſburgh. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

* HAIMBURG, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Auſtria, ſeated on the river Danube, 10 miles W. of Preſburg, and 25 E. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 58. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

* HAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the circle of Miſnia, with a manufacture of cloth. It is ſeated on the river Rhedar, 10 miles N. E. of Meiſſen, and 12 N. W. of Dreſden. Lon. 13. 43. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

HAINAN, a conſiderable iſland of Aſia, belonging to China to the N. of the gulph of Cochin-China, and to the S. of the province of Canton, from which it is 12 miles diſtant. It is about 400 miles in circumference, and the ſoil of the northern part level; but the ſouthern and eaſtern are very mountainous, among which ſome of the vallies produce two crops of rice every year. The inhabitants are moſtly a wild ſort of people, and great cowards, for 50 Chineſe will put 1000 of them to flight. In general they are a ſhort and deformed people, and the colour of their ſkins reddiſh. They are only clothed from the waiſt downwards, and addicted to painting their faces like other ſavages. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which laſt is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain with. It produces the ſame fruits as China, beſides ſugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the animals is a great black ape, with features reſembling thoſe of the human face; but they are very ſcarce. The common ſort of apes are grey, and very ugly. Some of the inhabitants of the ſea-coaſt have ſubmitted to the Chineſe.

HAINAULT, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N. by Brabant, on

on the W. by Flanders and Artois, on the S. by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and on the E. by part of the territory of Liege and the county of Namur. It is divided into Austrian Hainault, whose capital is Mons; and French Hainault, whose capital is Valenciennes. It is a cold country, and subject to rains, on account of its being near the forest of Ardenne.

HAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle and archduchy of Austria, seated on the Danube, 35 miles E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 18. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

HAINI, a river of the Austrian Netherlands, which runs through the province of Hainault, from E. to W. passing by Mons, St. Gilian, and falling into the Schild at Conde.

HALABAS, a town of Asia, in Indostan, and capital of a province of the same name. It is very large, and defended by a strong citadel; is seated at the confluence of the rivers Jemma and Ganges, 120 miles W. by N. of Patna, 180 E. by S. of Agra. Lon. 80. 49. E. lat. 25. 55. N.

HALBERSTADT, a handsome town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality of the same name. It was formerly capital of the bishoprick of Halberstadt, now secularized. The cathedral is a superb structure, with a fine peal of bells; and there are two regular abbies within the town, and one without, which last belongs to Roman Catholic monks. There are also two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated here, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is now subject to the king of Prussia, and is agreeably seated on the river Hotheim, 32 miles S. E. of Brunswick, and 30 N. W. of Mansfeld. Lon. 11. 24. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

* HALBERSTADT, the principality of, is a small territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, surrounded towards the E. by the principality of Anhalt and the duchy of Magdeburg, and towards the W. by the duchy of Brunswick and the bishoprick of Hildesheim. Halberstadt is the capital town.

* HALDENSTEIN, a free and independent barony of Swisserland, with a handsome citadel.

HALEN, a small town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Brabant, seated on the river Geet, 24 miles W. of Maestricht. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

* HALES-OWEN, a town in Shropshire, but included in Worcestershire, six miles E. of Stourbridge.

HALESWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated on a neck of land, between two branches of the river Blith, is a well-frequented thriving place, and has a trade in linen-yarn and sail-cloth. It has one large church, and about 600 pretty good houses; but the streets are neither wide nor paved. About the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It is 28 miles N. E. of Ipswich, and 101 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

* HALIBUT ISLAND, so named by Capt. Cook, in his last voyage, on account of the number of fish of that name they here caught, some of which weighed upwards of an hundred pounds, and none less than twenty. This island is seven leagues in circumference, and, except the head, is very low and barren. Lon. 195. 45. E lat. 54. 48. N.

HALIFAX, a town of Nova Scotia, in North America, begun to be built by the English planters in 1749. It is delightfully seated on Chebucto harbour, in a healthful country, but somewhat subject to fogs, and the winter is very severe. Lon. 63. 30. W. lat. 44. 45. N.

HALIFAX, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It has the title of an earldom; seated on a branch of the river Calder, in a barren soil, and on the gentle descent of a hill; is a very large parish, and contains 12 chapels of ease, and upwards of 12,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in woollen manufactures. The town itself is handsome, with houses built of stone, and good streets, and is 40 miles W. S. W. of York, and 197 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 53. 45 N.

* HALITZ, a town of Poland, and capital of a territory of the same name, in Red Russia, with a castle. It is seated on the river Neister, 46 miles S. of Lemburg, and 65 N. W. of Kaminieck. Lon. 25. 19. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

HALLAND, a country of Sweden, in the island of Schonen, lying along the sea-coast, at the entrance of the Baltick Sea, and opposite to Jutland. It is 60 miles along the coast, but is not above 12 in breadth. Halmstadt is the capital town.

HALLATON, a town of Leicestershire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on a rich soil, 12 miles S. E. of Leicester, and 90 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

HALLE, a little dismantled town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Hainault. The church of Notre Dame contains an image

image of the Virgin Mary, held in great veneration. It is ſeated on the river Senne, eight miles S. W. of Bruſſels, and 22 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

HALLE, a handſome and conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a famous univerſity and ſalt-works. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated in a pleaſant plain on the river Sale, 25 miles N. W. of Leipſick, and 40 S. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 8. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

HALLE, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, famous for its ſalt-pits; ſeated on the river Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 22 miles E. of Hailbron, and 37 N. E. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 49. 20. N

HALLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and county of Tirol, ſix miles N. E. of Inſpruck. Lon. 11. 33. E. lat. 47. 12. N.

HALLEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg; ſeated on the river Saltza, among the mountains, wherein are mines of ſalt, which are the chief riches of the town and country. It is ſeven miles S. E. of Saltzburg. Lon. 13. 12. E. lat. 47. 33. N.

HALLER, a town of the Netherlands, and province of Brabant, 10 miles S. E. of Tirlemont. Lon. 5. 18. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

HALMSTADT. See HELMSTADT.

HALSTEAD, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on the river Coln, which runs through the middle of it, and the market is good for corn and proviſions. It is 16 miles N. of Chelmsford, and 47 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 51. 59. N. It has a pretty large old church, the ſteeple of which was burnt down by lightning, but erected again at the expence of Robert Friſke, Eſq. The town conſiſts of about 600 houſes, which are in general pretty good ones: they are ſituated on a riſing ground, and the ſtreets not paved. The number of the people amounts to about 4000. Here is a good manufactory of ſays, bays, callimancoes, &c. In this place is a good free-ſchool for 40 boys, and a very antique bridewell.

* HALTEREN, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and in the biſhoprick of Munſter; ſeated on the river Lippe, 25 miles S. W. of Munſter. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

HALTWHISTLE, a town of Northumberland, whoſe market is diſuſed. It is a pretty good town, well built, and affords good entertainment for travellers. It is 37 miles W. of Newcaſtle, and 313 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 17. E. lat. 55. 2 N.

* HALVA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſeated on the river Cebu, eight miles from Fez. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 33. 32. N.

* HALY, a town of Aſia, in Happy Arabia. Lon. 42. 45. E. lat 19. 45 N.

HAM, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and capital of the county of March, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Lippe, 24 miles S. of Munſter, and 50 N. E. of Cologne. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

HAM, a town of France, in Picardy, ſeated on the river Somme, among marſhes, 10 miles N. from Noyon, and 48 N. of Paris. Lon. 3 6. E lat. 49. 45. It has three pariſhes, and there is a round tower, whoſe walls are 36 feet thick

* HAM, a village in Surry, near Richmond.

HAMADAN. See AMADAN.

* HAMAH, a town of Aſia, in Syria, ſeated among the hills. Some geographers take it for Apamea, which is a great miſtake; for this is now called Afamiyah, and is a day's journey from thence. It has all along been a conſiderable place, and has a caſtle ſtanding on a hill. The town is very large, and as it is ſeated on the aſcent of a hill, the houſes being built one above another, make a very agreeable appearance. Many of the beſt houſes are half ruined; but thoſe that are ſtill ſtanding, with the moſques, are built of black and white ſtones, as well as the caſtle. The river Aſſi, formerly called Orontes, runs cloſe by the caſtle, and fills the ditches about it, which are cut very deep into the ſolid rock. The bazars, or market-places, are pretty good; and they have a trade for linen of their own manufacture. It is 85 miles N. by E. of Damaſcus, and 78 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 34. 55. E. lat. 36. 15. N.

* HAMAMET, a town of Africa, in Barbary; ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, 45 miles from Tunis. Lon. 10. 15. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

* HAMAR, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 miles N. E. of Anſlo. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 60. 30. N.

* HAMBLEDON, a village in Hampſhire, ſeven miles S. W. of Peterſfield.

HAMBLEDON-HILL, in Buckinghamſhire,

at one end of Cranburn Chaſe, near Sturminſter. Here was a Roman camp, and many coins of that nation have been dug up. It is the antagoniſt camp to that of Hog-Hill. It extends eaſt and weſt three quarters of a mile; it is of an irregular ſhape; and from hence is an extenſive view of the vale of Blackmore.

HAMBURG, one of the largeſt towns in Germany, the births and burials amounting to 5000 perſons every year. The ancient town itſelf is pretty large; to which they have added the new town, almoſt as big as the former. Moſt of the houſes are new, built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furniſhed within. The principal ſtreets of the ancient town have long and broad canals, which are filled twice every 24 hours by the tides. Theſe are not only uſeful for trade, but ſerve to keep the houſes and the ſtreets clean. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, which is of vaſt advantage to the inhabitants; and on the ſide of Holſtein is the Alſter, which, before it enters the town by ſluices, forms a fine baſon that cannot be equalled in Germany; and there are ſmall boats continually rowing on it for pleaſure. Their corn all comes by water; and thouſands of horned cattle are brought from Jutland and Bremen. Holſtein abounds in calves, ſheep, and butter; and Mecklenburg ſupplies them with hogs, game, and wood, and they have garden-ſtuff and fruits brought from all parts in carts. The canals are always covered with boats full of ſea-fiſh of all ſorts, according as they are in ſeaſon, all the year round. Hamburg is well fortified, and there is always a ſufficient garriſon to defend it, with a fine train of artillery. On the ramparts are handſome walks, on which they take the air in fine weather. The burghers mount guard themſelves, and are divided into ſeveral companies. The ſtreets are well lighted every night; and there is a guard, which patroles all over the city. This is a pleaſant place for foreigners; becauſe, beſides the cheapneſs of proviſions, they are ſure to meet with people of their own nation; and there are operas, plays, aſſemblies, balls, concerts, maſquerades, and other parties of pleaſure for their diverſion. The ſenate of this town is compoſed of four burgo-maſters, of whom one only is a tradeſman; four ſyndics; 24 ſenators, of whom 11 are men of letters, and the reſt tradeſmen; four ſecretaries, one of whom is a prothonotary, and another belongs to the archives; ſo that the whole ſenate conſiſts of 36 perſons. The town is divided into 5 pariſhes; and out of each are formed ſeveral colleges, or companies, who take care of public affairs, unleſs there is any thing too high for their determination, and then it is judged by a ſort of general aſſembly. Our room will not allow us to take particular notice of their breweries, their public cellars, their timber-yards, their good regulations to ſtop fire, their peſt-houſes, their churches, and their ſeveral pious foundations. It is a place of great trade; which they carry on with Portugal, Spain, France, England, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy, and Ruſſia. They alſo ſend veſſels every year to Greenland to catch whales, and there are not leſs than 200 ſhips at a time, belonging to foreign merchants, at anchor before the city; and there is a large handſome exchange, where the merchants meet. The inhabitants are all Lutherans, and none but the Engliſh have the liberty of performing divine ſervice in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altena, which is a large town near the harbour of Hamburg; except the Jews, who have no ſynagogue. Beſides the 5 principal churches, they have 11 ſmaller ones for particular occaſions, ſome of which belong to hoſpitals. The cathedral of Notre-Dame is a very fine ſtructure; and has a chapter, conſiſting of 12 canons, who are all Proteſtants. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the N. bank of the Elbe, 45 miles N. W. of Lunenburg, 60 S. of Sleſwick, and 55 N. E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

* HAMELBURGH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the territory of the abbey of Fuld; ſeated on the river Saab, 28 miles S. E. of Fuld. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

HAMELIN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Calemburg, at the extremity of the duchy of Brunſwick, of which it is the key. It is agreeably ſituated at the confluence of the rivers Hamel and Weſer, 25 miles S. W. of Hanover, and 48 S. W. of Brunſwick. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

* HAMIRZ-METAGARA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez. It is remarkable for its gardens.

HAMILTON, a town of Scotland, in Clydſdale, with the title of a duchy. It is a very pretty neat town, and near it the duke of Hamilton has a very magnificent palace and large park. It is ſeated on the river Clyde, 10 miles S. E. of Glaſgow. Lon. 4. 16. W. lat. 55. 38. N.

HAM-

HAMMERSMITH, a village in Middleſex, 4 miles W. of London, and a little to the N. of the Thames; it is pretty large, and full of handſome houſes.

* HAMMERSTEIN, a fortreſs of Germany, upon the Rhine, over-againſt Coblentz, and belonging to the elector of Treves, or Triers. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

HAMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhoprick of Liege, near the confines of Brabant; 30 miles N. W. of Maeſtricht, and 17 W. of Roermund. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

HAMPSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Berkſhire; on the E. by Suſſex and Surry; on the W. by Dorſetſhire; and on the S. by the Britiſh Channel. It contains 26,850 houſes, 162,350 inhabitants, 253 pariſhes, and 20 market-towns. The principal rivers are the Avon, the Stour, the Teſt, and the Itching. The air is wholeſome, and the ſoil various; and here is the famous New Foreſt, for the making of which William the Conquerer demoliſhed 36 churches. It has 9 walks, as many keepers, a bow-bearer, and a lord-warden. The commodities are corn, wool, wood, iron, ſea-fiſh, and particularly lobſters and oyſters. Here are alſo ſome woollen manufactures; but it is moſt noted for its excellent honey, and the beſt bacon in the kingdom. It ſends 20 members to parliament; that is, 18 for the towns, and two for the county. Winchester is the capital.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, one of the United Provinces of North America, and formerly one of the four diviſions of New England; bounded on the N. by New Scotland; on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by Maſſachuſets Bay, and on the W. by New-York. As it is a very proper country for producing naval ſtores, a great part of it uſed to be appropriated for furniſhing maſts and yards for the Britiſh navy, during the former periods of their dependence on the mother country.

HAMPSTEAD, a pleaſant village of Middleſex, four miles N. of London. As the air is exceedingly good, it is well furniſhed with fine ſeats built in an elegant manner, and much reſorted to in the ſummer-time by all ſorts of people; as for the medicinal waters, formerly in requeſt, they are now much neglected. Lat. 51. 35. N. lon. 0. 1. E.

* HAMPTON, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the Cotſwold Hills, and has formerly a nunnery. It is 14 miles S. of Glouceſter, and 90 W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

HAMPTON, a ſea-port town of North America, in the province of New Hampſhire; 40 miles N. of Boſton. Lon. 70. 0. W. lat. 43. 5. N.

HAMPTON-COURT, a town of Middleſex, famous for a royal palace, built by cardinal Wolſey, who gave it to Henry VIII. The buildings, gardens, and parks, to which king William made many additions, are 4 miles in circumference, and watered on three ſides by the Thames, over which there is a bridge to Kingſton. It is ſeated on the N. ſide of the Thames, 14 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

HANAU, a handſome and ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in Wetteravia, capital of a county of the ſame name. It belongs to its own prince, and had a handſome caſtle or palace. It is divided into two towns, the Old and the New, and is pretty well fortified. They admit Jews to live among them. It is ſeated near the river Maine, 10 miles E. of Francfort, and 18 N. E. of Darmſtadt. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

HANAU, the county of, is bounded on the E. by the county of Rhyneck, and by the abbey of Fuld; on the W. by the counties of Weiſſemburg and Solms; and on the N. and S. by the territories of Mentz and Francfort. It is 45 miles in length, but its breadth is very ſmall. Its ſoil is very fruitful. Hanau is the capital town.

HANOVER, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of the king of Great-Britain's German dominions. The elector reſided here before he aſcended the throne of Great-Britain, in a palace which makes no great ſhow outwardly, but within is richly furniſhed. The regency of this country is adminiſtered in the ſame manner as if the ſovereign was preſent. It is a large well-built town, and pretty well fortified. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Lutheran; but the Roman Catholics are tolerated, and have a handſome church. It has ſuffered greatly by the French, who got poſſeſſion of it and the neighbouring counties in 1757; but they were ſoon after driven from thence. Hanover is noted for a particular ſort of beer, reckoned excellent by the people of thoſe

thoſe parts. It is agreeably ſeated in a ſandy plain, on the river Leyne, which divides it in two; 15 miles S. E. of Newſtadt, and 25 W. of Brunſwick. Lon. 10. 5. E. lat. 52. 35. N.

*HANOVER, the territory of, comprehended at firſt nothing but the county of Lawenroad; but now it contains the duchy of Zell, Sax-Lawenburg, Bremen, Lunenburg, the principality of Verden, Crubenhagen, and Oberwald. George I. king of Great Britain, was the firſt that gained poſſeſſion of all theſe ſtates, which moſtly lie between the rivers Weſer and Elbe, and extend 200 miles in length from S. W. but the breadth is different, being in ſome places 150 miles, and in others but 50. The produce of them is timber, cattle, hogs, mum, beer, and bacon; a little ſilver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimſtone, quickſilver, and copperas. However, the trade is not very great in any of theſe articles.

*HANOVER, a fine large iſland, oppoſite the north-weſt extremity of New Ireland. It is high, and covered with trees, among which are many plantations, the whole preſenting a moſt beautiful appearance; and ſtill further weſtward, in long. 147 E. lie the ADMIRALTY ISLANDS, between twenty and thirty in number, and many of them of conſiderable extent.

HANSE-TOWNS, a ſociety of ſea port towns, united together for their common intereſt, and for the protection of their trade; they are ſo called from the German word, Hanſeg. There were a great number of theſe at firſt, but about the year 1500, they began to be weakened, and now none have the Hanſeatic government, except Bremen and Lubeck.

*HANUYE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 20 miles S. E. of Louvaine. Lon. 5 16. E. lat. 50. 41. N.

*HAPAEE; under this name are comprehended four ſmall iſlands, ſituated among the Friendly Iſlands in the South Seas. They are of ſimilar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, which is dry at low water. The plantations here are very numerous and extenſive, and ſome of them are incloſed in ſuch a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form ſpacious public roads, that would appear ornamental in countries, where rural conveniencies have been carried to the greateſt perfection. Theſe iſlands extend [illegible] miles.

*HAPSAL, a ſea-port town of Livonia, in Eſtonia. It belongs to the Ruſſian empire, and is ſeated on the Baltick ſea, five miles S. W. of Revel, over againſt the iſland of Dago. Lon. 22. 47. E. lat. 59. 4. N.

HAPSPURG. See HABSBURG.

*HARBERT, a town of Aſia, in Diarbeck, near Amid, with an Armenian archbiſhop's ſee; but ſubject to the Turks.

HARBOROUGH, a town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Welland, which ſeparates it from Northamptonſhire, and has a good free ſchool, 18 miles N. of Northampton, 14 S. of Leiceſter, and 83 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 52. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

HARBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburg, and in the electorate of Hanover, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, over againſt Hamburg, 37 miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lon 9. 56 E. lat. 53 30. N.

HARCOURT, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocele of Bayeux, with the title of a duchy.

HARDERWICK, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and in the quarter of Harnheim, with an univerſity. It is ſeated on the Zuyder zee, 20 miles N. W. of Harnheim, and 32 E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 5. 40 E. lat 52. 23. N.

HARFLEUR, a ſea-port town of France, in Normandy and in the territory of Caux. Its fortifications have been long demoliſhed, and its harbour choked up. The Engliſh took it by aſſault in 1415. It ſtands on the river Lizarda, 15 miles S. W. of Lecampa, and 36 N. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 19. E. lat. 49 30. N.

HARLEBECK, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, ſeated on the river Lis, 3 miles N. E. of Courtray, and 17 S. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 29. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

HARLECH, a town of Merionethſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on a rock, on the ſea-ſhore, and but a poor place, though the ſhire-town, and ſends a member to parliament. It had formerly a ſtrong, handſome caſtle, which was a garriſon for king Charles I. in the civil wars, for which reaſon it was afterwards demoliſhed by the parliament. It is 20 miles W. by S. of Bala, and 223 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 6. W. lat. 52. 54. N.

HAR

HARLEM, a conſiderable town of the United Provinces, in Holland, which boaſts of the invention of printing, and pretends that Lawrence Coſter was the perſon who firſt practiſed it; but he did no more than engrave letters on wood. It is ſeated near the ſea, in a drier ſoil than the other towns in Holland, ten miles W. of Amſterdam, and 15 N. N. E. of Leyden. Lon. 4. 38. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

HARLESTON, a town of Norfolk, with a large market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the river Wavenay, over which there is a bridge, 16 miles S. of Norwich, and 100 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

* HARLING, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on a rivulet, and the market is chiefly for linen cloth. It is a pretty, neat, genteel town, but has no church, and only a ſmall chapel in the middle of the place, and a preſbyterian meeting-houſe. It has about 600 pretty good houſes, and one wide ſtreet, and manufactures a little linen-cloth. It is 24 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 88 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

HARLINGEN, a ſea-port town of the United Provinces, in W. Frieſland, of which, next to Lewarden, it is the largeſt, moſt populous, and rich; is governed by a ſenate and eight burgo maſters, and has a harbour, which renders it a trading place. It is 13 miles W. of Lewarden, and 18 N. of Staveren. Lon. 5. 14. E. lat. 53. 9. N.

HARLOW, a town in Eſſex, whoſe market is now diſuſed. It is 17 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 23 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

HARMONDSWORTH, a village in Middleſex, on the N. W. ſide of Harlington, 15 miles from London, and two from Colnbrooke. It is remarkable for one of the largeſt barns in England, whoſe ſupporting pillars are of ſtone, and ſuppoſed to be of great antiquity.

* HARO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on the river Hebro, and the chief place of a county. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 22. 42. N.

* HARREGATE, a village in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, remarkable for its mineral ſprings, of a vitriolic, ſulphureous nature.

* HARRIA, or HARELINLAND, a province of Livonia, lying to the N. W. of the gulph of Finland. Revel is the only town.

HARRIES, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, and the outermoſt of them all.

* HARROLD, a village in Bedfordſhire, eight miles W. by N. of Bedford.

HARTFORD, a town of Hartfordſhire, of which it is capital, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Lea, and has been much more conſiderable than it is at preſent, for it is much decayed ſince the great road was turned through Ware. However, it is ſtill the place where the aſſizes are held, and has the title of a marquiſate, ſends two members to parliament, is two miles W. of Ware, and 21 N. of London. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 51. 50. N.

HARTFORD, a town in the province of Connecticut, one of the United States of North America, ſeated on the river Connecticut, 50 miles W. of Boſton. Lon. 71. 39. W. lat. 42. 20. N.

HARTFORDSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 31 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Eſſex, on the W. by Buckinghamſhire, on the N. by Cambridgeſhire and Bedfordſhire, and on the S. by Middleſex. It contains 16,570 houſes, 120 pariſhes, and eight market-towns, whereof two only ſend members to parliament, namely, Hartford, and St. Alban's. It abounds in corn, river-fiſh, ſheep, and fat cattle, and the air is good all over the country. The principal rivers are, the Lea, the Colne, and the Hunton. Hartford is the capital town.

HARTLAND, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated near the Severn-Sea, near a cape or promontory called Hartland-point, 23 miles W. of Barnſtaple, and 213 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 31. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

HARTLEPOOL, a ſea-port town of the county of Durham, with a market on Mondays. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and is partly ſurrounded with rocks and hills; it is a pretty large place, but the market is come to nothing. It is 16 miles S. E. of Durham, and 254 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 44. 44. N.

* HARTLEY-ROW, a village in Hampſhire, 10 miles N. E. of Baſingſtoke, and in the road from London to Saliſbury.

* HARTZGEROD, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Hainault, ſeated on the river Selk, 17 miles S. of Halberſtadt.

* HERVEY's ISLAND, an iſland in the South-Sea, lying in 19. 17. S. lat. and 158. 48. W. lon. from Greenwich. This iſland

name was firſt diſcovered by Capt. Cook in 1773, and was afterwards viſited by him in 1777; but it appears to be of too little conſequence to require any further deſcription.

HARWICH, a ſea-port town of Eſſex, with a market on Tueſdays and Fridays. It is ſtrong both by nature and art, and is ſurrounded on three parts by the ſea and the river Stour; it is not very large, but well inhabited and frequented, and here the packet-boats are ſtationed that go to Holland. It is a borough-town, ſends two members to parliament, and has a commodious harbour. It is governed by a mayor, 8 aldermen, and 24 common-council. There is here only a chapel of eaſe, the mother-church, which is ſmall and in bad condition, being at Dover-court, two miles diſtant. The town conſiſts of between eight and 900 houſes, which are in general good and lofty, and the ſtreets pretty wide, and well paved. The number of the people amounts to about 4000. The harbour is capacious; and oppoſite the town is a good battery of cannon. Here is alſo a good dock-yard, in which many ſhips of war are built. It is 21 miles E. by N. of Colcheſter, and 72 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

* HASBAT, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco. It abounds in all the neceſſaries of life, and carries on a great trade.

* HASELPELDE, an ancient town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the county of Blackenburgh, belonging to the houſe of Brunſwick.

HASLEM, an iſland of Denmark, in the Categate Sea, lying at the entrance of the Baltick Sea, to the N. of the iſland of Zealand. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 56. 0. N.

HASLEMERE, a town of Surry, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the edge of the county, next Hampſhire, and ſends two members to parliament. This borough is governed by a conſtable; has one church, and about 100 low brick-houſes, in two paved ſtreets. The number of the people amount to about 400. It is 12 miles S. W. of Guildford, and 42 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

* HASLI, a ſmall territory of Switzerland, in the county of Bern.

HASLINDEN, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is 16 miles N. by W. of Mancheſter, and 196 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 53. 41. N.

* HASSELT, a handſome town in the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, ſeated on the river Wecht, five miles from Zwol. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 23. 36. N.

HASSELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the territory of Liege, ſeated on the river Demer, 14 miles N. W. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

HASTINGS, a town of Suſſex, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is one of the Cinque-ports, and noted for being the place where William the Conqueror landed. It is ſeated between a high cleft, towards the ſea, and a high hill towards the land-ſide, and is a large town, with two ſtreets, paved with flints. It has only one church, which is of ſtone, and about 500 houſes, built with brick and ſtone. There is no manufacture carried on here, and the chief employment of the people, who amount to about 2500, is fiſhing. It had once a ſtrong caſtle, now in ruins, and its harbour is maintained by a ſmall river. It is 24 miles E. of Lewes, and 64 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 46 E. lat. 50. 52. N.

HATFIELD, a town of Hartfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. Here the earl of Saliſbury has a handſome palace, called Hatfield-houſe, and a park, in which was a vineyard, watered by the river Lea. It is 20 miles N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 48. N.

HATFIELD-BROAD OAK, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Lea, near a foreſt of the ſame name, 12 miles N. W. of Chelmsford, and 30 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 23. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

HATHERLY, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is a ſmall place, containing about 100 houſes, and has one good inn. It is 26 miles N. W. of Exeter, and 201 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 9. W. lat. 50. 52. N.

* HATSFELD, a town of Germany, and principal of a county of the ſame name, in Wetteravia, and in the circle of the Upper Rhine.

HATTEM, a town of the United Provinces, in the duchy of Guelderland, ſeated on the river Uſſel, five miles S. W. of Zwoll. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications. Lon. 6. 6. E. lat. 53. 30. N.

* HATTENGEN, a town of Germany,

in

deira, five miles from Courtray. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

* ISER, a conſiderable river of Germany, which riſes on the confines of Tirol and Bavaria, and, after having paſſed by Munich and Landſchut, falls into the river Danube, between Strauberg and Paſſaw.

* ISERE, a river which riſes in Mount Eſſerano, on the confines of Piedmont and Savoy; and, after running through a vaſt extent of country, falls into the Rhone, four miles below Valentia.

ISENARTS, or EISENARTS, a conſiderable town in Germany, in Auſtria, and in Stiria, famous for its iron mines, 30 miles N. W. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 4. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

ISERNIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Moliſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Apennines, 12 miles W. of Moliſe, and 46 N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 24. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

ISIGNI, a town of France in Lower Normandy, with a ſmall harbour. It is 15 miles from Bayeux, and well known on account of its ſalt works, its cyder, and its butter. Lon. 0. 59. W. lat. 49. 20. N.

* ISLE-ADAM, a town of France, with a handſome caſtle, and the title of a baron; ſeated on the river Oiſe, three miles from Beaumont, and twenty from Paris. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 49. 7. N.

ISLE-DE-DIEU, a ſmall iſland of France, in the Sea of Gaſcony, and on the coaſt of Poitou, from which it is 14 miles W. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 46. 45. N.

ISLE-DE-FRANCE, is one of the 12 general governments of France; bounded on the N. by Picardy; on the W. by Normandy; on the S. by the government of Orleannois; and on the E. by that of Champagne. It is about 90 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is watered by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oiſe, and Aiſne. The air is temperate, the ſoil fertile, and it abounds in wine, corn, and fruit. It contains 10 ſmall diſtricts, and Paris is the capital city.

* ISLE OF BEEVES, an iſland of N. America, in the gulph of Mexico, and in the bay of Campeachy, about 17 miles in length and eight in breadth. It is fertile in ſeveral places, and abounds in cattle, and excellent fruits.

* ISLE-JOURDAIN, a town of France, in Lower Armagnac, with the title of a county. Lon. 1. 2. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

ISLE-ROYALE. See BRETON, CAPE.

ISLEWORTH, or THISTLEWORTH, a large village in Middleſex, 10 miles W. of London, ſeated on the river [illegible] and full of Gentlemens ſeats.

ISNY, an imperial town of Germany in Suabia, and in Algow; ſeated on the river Iſny, 14 miles N. E. of Lindau and 62 S. W. of Augſburg. Lon. 9. 3. E. lat. 47. 42. N.

* ISNIC, a town of Turky in Aſia and in Natolia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the firſt general council held here in 325. There is now nothing remaining of its ancient ſplendor but an aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greater part of it; and it is ſeated in a country fertile in corn and excellent wine, 75 miles S. E. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 30. 9. Eaſt lat. 40. 18. North.

ISOLA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated near the ſea, 18 miles S. E. of St. Severino. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 39. 2. N.

* ISONA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia and in the viguery of Lerida. It is ſeated near a mountain, at the ſource of a river that falls into the Noguera Pallaveſa.

ISPAHAN, a celebrated city of Aſia and capital of Perſia, ſeated in the province of Irac-Agemi, and thought by ſome to be the fineſt city in the Eaſt. It ſtands in the middle of a plain, ſurrounded on all ſides with mountains, at 8 miles diſtance, which riſe gradually in the form of an amphitheatre. There is no river except a ſmall one, called Sanderut, which ſupplies almoſt all the houſes with water. It is 24 miles in circumference, with well-built houſes and flat roofs, on which they walk, eat, and lie, in the ſummer-time, for the ſake of the cool air. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; and that of the king is two miles and a half in circumference. There are 160 moſques, 1800 large caravanſaries, above 260 public baths, a prodigious number of coffee houſes, and very fine baſars and ſtreets, in which are canals, planted on each ſide with trees. The ſtreets are not paved, but always clean, on account of the dryneſs of the air; for it ſeldom rains or ſnows here. The inhabitants were computed at above 1,000,000; but, what with inteſtine broils and civil wars, this kingdom is almoſt torn to pieces, by which its principal towns are greatly depopulated. There are three large ſuburbs; and that called Juifa is inhabited by Armenians, Haſenbath by Georgians, and Kebar by Pagans. Though it is [illegible]

from the ſea, it carries on a great trade, the people of ſeveral nations reſorting there for the ſake of traffick, and the Engliſh Eaſt India company, till the troubles of Perſia aroſe. Kouli Khan ſeemed reſolved to remove his court to Meſched, and ſince that time there has been no encouragement for any to ſettle there. It is 265 miles N. E. of Buſſarah, 300 S. of the Caſpian Sea, and 1400 S. E. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 52. 55. E. lat. 32. 25. N.

ISSEL, a river of the united Netherlands, which riſing in Weſtphalia, runs N. by Doeſburg, and afterwards by Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, and ſoon after falls into the Zuider Zee by two mouths.

ISSEL THE LESS, a river of the United Provinces, which running W. through Utrecht and Holland, paſſes by Iſſelſtein, Montford, and Gouda; it then turns S. and falls into the Maeſe, a mile and half above Rotterdam.

ISSEQUIBO. See DEMERARY.

ISSOUDUN, a conſiderable town of France, in Berry. It carries on a conſiderable trade in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and ſtockings; is ſeated partly on a plain, and partly on an eminence, 17 miles S. W. of Bourges, and 135 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 6. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

ISSORE, an ancient town of France, in Auvergne, ſeated on the river Couze, near the Allier, 13 miles S. of Clermont, and 32 N. of St. Flour. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

ISSUS, now AJAZZO, a town of Cilicia, in Natolia, with a harbour on the Levant Sea, a little to the N. of Scanderoon. Near this place, in a difficult paſs between the mountains and the ſea, Alexander the Great fought the ſecond battle with Darius. Lon. 36. 45. E. lat. 36. 26. N.

ISTRIA, a peninſula of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and lying on the N. part of the gulph of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the N. and on the E. S. and W. by the Sea. The air is unwholeſome, eſpecially near the coaſt; but the ſoil produces plenty of wine, oil, and paſtures; there are alſo quarries of fine marble. One part of it belongs to the Venetians, and the reſt to the houſe of Auſtria. Capo d'Iſtria is the capital town.

ITALY, a large peninſula of Europe, having the Alps to the N. which ſeparates it from France and Savoy; and it is ſurrounded on all other ſides by the Mediterranean Sea. It is the moſt celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the ſeat of the Roman empire, and at preſent of the Pope. It is ſo fine and fruitful a country, that it is commonly called the Garden of Europe. The air is temperate and wholeſome, except in the territory of the Church, where it is very indifferent. The ſoil is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, wine, oil, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, all ſorts of fruits, flowers, honey, and ſilk; and in the kingdom of Naples are cotton and ſugar. The foreſts are full of all ſorts of game, and on the mountains are fine paſtures, which feed a great many cattle. Here are alſo mines of ſulphur, iron, ſeveral quarries of alabaſter, jaſper, and all kinds of marble. Italy is a mountainous country; for beſides the Alps, which bound it on the N. there are the Apennines, running quite across it from E. to W. as well as mount Veſuvius, which is a volcano, and vomits flames; beſides ſeveral others. The principal rivers are, the Po, the Tiber, or Tiver, the Arno, the Adda, and the Adige. The lakes are, the Lago Maggiore, the Lago di Como, di Guarda, di Lugano, di Perugia, d'Iſeo, di Bolſena, di Bracciano, di Celano, and ſeveral others. As Italy repreſents the form of a boot, from hence it is divided into three parts; and the top of the boot contains ancient Lombardy; in the upper part of the leg are the territories of the Church and of Tuſcany, and the ſmall of the leg and foot make the kingdom of Naples to theſe may be added a fourth part, which comprehends the iſlands of Italy, of which Sicily, Sardinia, Corſica, and the Iſle of Lipparo, are the principal. Others divide the country in this manner, ſaying, the top of the boot comprehends the republic of Genoa, Piedmont, the Milaneſe, the republic of Venice, the duchies of Mantua, Ferrara, Parma, and Modena; the calf of the leg includes the Marca, or Marche of Ancona, and Abruzzo Ultra; the ſpur comprehends the Capitanata; the heel the Terra d'Otranto; the ſole the Baſilicata; the buckle the city of Naples, with the Iſle Proſita and Iſchia; the duchy of Tuſcany and the territories of the Church repreſent the fore-part of the leg. Beſides theſe there are other diſtricts, which will be taken notice of in their proper places; for there is no country in Europe which is ſo full of principalities, duchies, marquiſates, and counties. The archbiſhopricks and biſhoprics are alſo very numerous, and there are ſeveral famous univerſities. They have only one language, which is a corruption of the Latin, and is ſaid to be moſt pure in Tuſcany. They have an inquiſition; but not ſo

ſevere as that of Spain; however, there is no religion tolerated but the Jewiſh, all the reſt of the inhabitants being Roman Catholics, except the Vaudois in Piedmont, and a few Proteſtants in maritime towns, who are ſuffered to live there on account of trade. Rome is ſaid to be the capital city, though ſome will hardly allow it. They diſtinguiſh ſeveral of them by certain epithets, as Rome the holy, Naples the noble, Florence the beautiful, Genoa the ſuperb, Ravenna the ancient, Milan the great, Venice the rich, Padua the learned, Bologna the fat, Leghorn the trading, Verona the charming, Lucca the handſome, and Caſal the ſtrong. But this laſt has loſt its title with its fortifications, for they were demoliſhed in 1694. The inhabitants have a great many good qualities as well as bad ones, they are polite, active, prudent, ingenious, and politic, but then they are luxurious, effeminate, addicted to the moſt criminal pleaſures, revengeful, and uſe all ſorts of artifices to deſtroy their enemies; which produce a great number of aſſaſſinations. Two things contribute to this, namely, the ſmallneſs of the ſtates, ſo that they can eaſily fly from one into another, and the great number of aſylums; for all chapels, convents, churches, and even church-yards, are places of ſecurity. Add to theſe, that they are extremely jealous, and keep their wives and daughters always ſhut up, inſomuch that they cannot go to church without ſomebody to watch them. However, there is no place in the world where impurity abounds ſo much as in Italy.

IZEHOA, an ancient and handſome town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and is ſeated on the river Stoer, 15 miles N. E. of Gluckſtadt, and 30 N. W. of Hamburgh. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 53. 58. N.

* JUAN DE LA FRONIERA, ST. a town of America, in Chili, in the province of Chiquito, near the lake Guanacho. The territory of this town is inhabited by 20,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It contains mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate; is ſeated at the foot of the Andes, 60 miles N. W. of Mendoza, and 98 N. E. of St. Jago. Lon. 68. 55. W. lat. 33. 25. S.

JUAN DE PORTO RICO, an iſland of America, and one of the Caribbees, being 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is full of very high mountains, and extremely fertile vallies, interſperſed with woods, and well watered with ſprings and rivulets. It produces ſugar, rum, ginger, corn, and fruits, partly proper to the climate, and partly introduced from Spain. Beſides, there are ſo many cattle, that they often kill them for the ſake of the ſkins alone. Here are a great number of uncommon trees, and there is a little gold in the N. part of the iſland. It is commonly ſaid that the air is healthy, and yet the earl of Cumberland, when he had taken this iſland, loſt moſt of his men by ſickneſs, and for that reaſon was forced to abandon it. This happened in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is ſubject to ſtorms and hurricanes, like the reſt of theſe iſlands, and the capital town is of the ſame name. It lies E. of Hiſpaniola, at the diſtance of 50 miles. Lat. 18 17. N. lon. 67. 4. W.

* JUAN DE PORTO RICO, the capital town of the iſland of Porto Rico, with a good harbour, defended by ſeveral forts, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the N. coaſt of the iſland, 200 miles from St. Domingo. Lon. 69. 1. W. lat. 18. 29. N.

JUCATAN, or YUCATAN, a large province of North America, in New Spain, which is a peninſula. It is over-againſt the iſland of Cuba, and contains a great quantity of timber, proper for building of ſhips, as alſo ſugar, caſſia, and Indian corn. The original inhabitants are very few, they having been very ill uſed by the Spaniards. Merida is the capital town. It is a flat, level country, and is very unhealthy, which may be owing to the frequent inundations. Some ſay the chief town is Campeachy, and it is in the bays of Honduras and Campeachy that the Engliſh cut logwood, when they are at peace with the Spaniards.

JUDEA. See PALESTINE.

JUDENBURG, a handſome and conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and capital of Upper Styria, with a handſome caſtle, the public buildings with the ſquare are very magnificent. It is ſeated on the river Meur, 45 miles W. by N. of Gratz, and 100 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 26. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

JUDOIGNE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant. Near this town the duke of Marlborough gained that ſignal victory over the French in 1706, called the battle of Ramillies. It is ſeated on the river Gete, 13 miles S. E. of Louvain, and 16 N. of Namur. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* IVER, a village in Buckinghamſhire, three miles S. W. of Uxbridge.

IVES, ST. a ſea-port town of Cornwall, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, which being unſafe, it is only frequented by fiſhermen, for the taking of pilchards. However, it is a corporation, and ſends two members to parliament. It is eight miles N. E. of Penzance, and 277 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 50. 18. N.

IVES, ST. a town of Huntingdonſhire, with a market on Mondays, the largeſt in England for cattle, except Smithfield. It is an ancient, large, and handſome place, ſeated on the river Ouſe, over which is a fine ſtone-bridge. Here was a priory, which is now in ruins. It has one large church, two diſſenting, and a Popiſh meeting, with about 500 houſes; the ſtreets are pretty wide, and tolerably well paved; is ſix miles N. E. of Huntingdon, and 59 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

* JUGON, a town of France, in Britany, and in the biſhopric of St. Brieux, ſeated on the little river Arqueon, twelve miles from the ſea.

* JUGORA, a conſiderable province of Muſcovy, depending on the government of Archangel. It has the title of a duchy, and is inhabited by a kind of Tartars, who are very ſavage, and much of the ſame diſpoſition with the Samoides.

* IVICA, capital town of the iſland of the ſame name, in the Mediterranean Sea, between the kingdom of Valentia in Spain, and the iſland of Majorca. It has a good harbour, and the Engliſh gained poſſeſſion of it in 1706. Lon. 1. 25. E. lat. 38. 52. N.

IVICA, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, between the iſland of Majorca and the kingdom of Valentia in Spain, about 60 miles in circumference. It is mountainous, but fertile in corn, wine, and fruits; and it is moſt remarkable for the great quantity of ſalt made here.

* IVINGO, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a ſmall market on Fridays; it is ſeated in a barren ſoil, ſix miles S. W. of Dunſtable. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

JULIAN, ST. a harbour of S. America, on the coaſt of Patagonia, where the ſhips uſually touch that are bound for the South Seas. Lon. 68. 44. W. lat. 49. 10. S.

* JULIEN DU SAULT, ST. a town of France, in Gatinois, and in the dioceſe of Sens. It is ſeated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Jonne, five miles from Joigne.

JULIERS, the duchy of, a ſmall territory of Germany, in Weſtphalia, bounded on the N. by Guelderland, on the E. by the archbiſhopric of Cologne, on the S. by the territory of Eiffel, and on the W. by the duchy of Limburg. The principal towns are, Juliers, the capital, Duren, and Aix-la-Chapelle. It is ſubject to the elector Palatine, and is about 68 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is remarkable for the great quantity of woad it produces, which is much uſed in dyeing.

* JULIERS, an ancient and ſtrong town in Germany, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated on the river Roer, 19 miles E. of Aix-la-Chapelle, 18 W. of Cologne, and 27 E. by N. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

JULPHA, OLD, once the capital of Armenia, in Aſia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been tranſplanted to a ſuburb of Iſpahan, called New Julpha, where they have ſeveral churches. They were brought thither for the ſake of trade.

* JUMIEGE, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Seine, 12 miles S. W. of Roan, and 77 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 49. 24. N.

* JUNIEN, ST. a town of France, in the Lower Marche, on the frontiers of Limoſin, ſeated on the river Vienne, 17 miles N. W. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 45. 42. N.

* JUNSALAM, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam. It is a ſhelter for all the ſhips that are bound to the coaſt of Coromandel, when they are ſurprized with a ſtorm, and is ſeated to the N. of a pretty large iſland of the ſame name. Lon 98. 30. E. lat. 8. 56. N.

* JURA, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, 20 miles long, and five broad. Here are ſeveral good paſtures, with cattle, and plenty of ſalmon, and the inhabitants are ſaid to live to a great age.

* IVREA, the marquiſate of, was formerly a territory of Italy, and comprehended Canavez, which is that part of Piedmont between the Little and Great Doria, Bielz, the weſtern part of the Vercelele, and part of Montferrat, however, this marquiſate does not ſubſiſt at preſent, for that which is now called Canavez is only a part of it.

IVREA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of Canavez, with a ſtrong fort, a biſhop's ſee, the

title

title of a marquiſate, and an ancient caſtle. It is ſubject to the king of Sardinia, and ſeated on the river Doria, between two hills, 20 miles N. of Turin, and 32 E. by N. of Suza. Lon. 7. 48. E lat. 45. 22. N.

JURGANTZ. See URGANTZ.

* IVRY, a town of France, in Normandy, with a Benedictine abbey. In a plain, near this place, the battle of Ivry was fought in 1590. It is ſeated on the river Eure, 10 miles from Dreux, and 37 from Paris. Lon. 1. 28. E. lat. 48. 54. N.

JUTLAND, a large peninſula, which makes the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark. It is bounded on the S. E. by the duchy of Holſtein, and is ſurrounded on the other ſides by the German Ocean and the Baltic Sea. It is about 180 miles in length, from N. to S and 50 in breadth from E. to W. The air is very cold, but wholeſome, and the ſoil is fertile in corn and paſtures, which feed a great number of horſes and beeves, which are ſent to Germany, Holland, and elſewhere. This was anciently called Cimbrian Cherſoneſe, and it is ſuppoſed to be the country from whence the Saxons came that conquered England. It is divided into two parts, called N. and S. Jutland; the latter is the duchy of Sleſwick, and lies between N. Jutland and the duchy of Holſtein; and the duke of that name is in poſſeſſion of part of it, whoſe capital town is Gottorp, for which reaſon the ſovereign is called the duke of Holſtein-Gottorp.

* IWANOGOROD, a fort of Ruſſia, in Ingria, ſeated on the river Nara. Lon. 28. 20 E. lat. 59 8. N.

* IXER, or HIGAR, a town of Spain, in Arragon, ſeated on the river Marſin. Lon. 0. 19. W. lat. 41. 12. N

IXWORTH, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Fridays, 79 miles from London. It is a thoroughfare between Bury and Yarmouth. Several Roman coins have been dug up here.

* IZQUINTENANGO, a rich and handſome town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the province of Chiapa; the country about it produces cotton and a great number of ananas, or pine-apples.

K.

[N.B. *Thoſe words that begin with* K, *and are not found under the letter* K, *ſhould be ſought for under the letter* C.]

* KACKETI, a territory of Aſia, in Georgia, between Dageſtan, Shirvan, Irvän, and Carduel. It has or had its own prince, who was tributary to the Perſians, and the capital town is Zagan.

KAFFUNGEN, a town, and monaſtery of Germany, in Heſſe, near the town of Caſſel. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

* KAFREY CHIRIN, a town of Perſia, built by king Nouchirevon Adeli, whoſe actions and ſayings are the foundations of the Perſian morality. Lon. 58. 15. E. lat. 34. 40. N.

* KAIEN, a town of Perſia, remarkable for its good air, and for the learned men it has produced. Lon. 65. 45. E. lat. 36. 22. N.

* KAIRIOVACOU, one of the Caribbee Iſlands, in America, about 20 miles in circumference. It contains a large quantity of game. Lon. 61. 10. W. lat. 12. 20. N.

* KAIROVAN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and capital of a government of the ſame name, ſubject to the Turks. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

KAKENHAUSEN. See KOKENHAUSEN.

* KALAAR, a conſiderable town of Perſia, in Ghilan, where they make a large quantity of ſilk. Lon. 58. 45. E. lat. 36. 23 N.

* KALIMBURG, a town of Denmark, in the Iſle of Zeeland, and the chief place of a conſiderable bailiwick. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 55. 47. N.

* KALIR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wittemberg, with an old caſtle. Lon. 9. 45. E lat. 48. 38. N.

KALISH, a province of Lower Poland, with the title of a palatinate. It is bounded on the W. by the palatinate of Poſnia, on the E. by that of Syrad, on the N. by Regal Pruſſia, and on the S. by Silefia. Kaliſh is the capital town.

KALISH, a town of Lower Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, where the Jeſuits have a magnificent college. It is ſeated on the river Proſna, in a morals, which renders it difficult of acceſs, 110 miles W. of Warſaw. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 52. 0 N.

* KALNICK, a ſtrong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracklaw. Lon. 29. 18. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

KALO, or KALOO, a town of Upper Hungary, ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria, and ſeated in a lake, 22 miles S. E. of Tokay. Lon. 21. 54 E. lat. 47. 56. N.

* KAMAKURA, a famous iſland of Japan, about three miles in circumference, lying on the S. coaſt of Nephon. It is here they confine their great men when they

they have committed any fault. The coaſt of this iſland is ſo ſteep, that they are forced to be lifted up by cranes.

KAMINIECK, a very ſtrong town of Holland, and capital of Padolia, with two caſtles, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Turks in 1672, who gave it back in 1690, after the treaty of Carlowitz; it is ſeated on a craggy rock, 35 miles W. of Bracklaw, and 100 S. E. of Lemburg Lon. 26. 30. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* KAMTSCHATKA, a peninſula ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt of Aſia, extending from 52 to 61 N. lat. the longitude of its extremity to the S. being 156. 45. E. The iſthmus, joining it to the continent on the N. lies between the gulf of Olutorſh and Penſhink; and its extremity to the S. is Cape Lopatka. The whole peninſula is ſomewhat in the form of a ſhoe; and its greateſt breadth is 236 computed miles, being from the mouth of the river Tigil to that of the river Kamtſchatka, and, towards each extremity, it gradually becomes narrower. On the N. it is bounded by the country of the Koriacks; by the north Pacific Ocean to the S. and E. and by the ſea of Okotſk to the W. A chain of high mountains from N. to S. extend the whole length of the peninſula, and almoſt equally divide it: whence ſeveral rivers take their riſe, and make their courſe into the Pacific Ocean, and the ſea of Okotſk. Capt. King, who viſited this place in 1779, ſays, "We no where perceived the ſmalleſt ſpot of ground, that had the appearance of a good green turf, or that ſeemed capable of improvement by cultivation. Stunted trees were thinly ſcattered over the whole face of the country, whoſe bottoms were moſſy, with a mixture of low heath; the whole reſembling Newfoundland in a moſt ſtriking degree. This diſadvantage of ſoil, however, is not univerſal, for we were aſſured, that ſome parts produced tolerably good hay. The ſeverity of the climate, it may naturally be ſuppoſed, muſt be in proportion to the ſterility of the ſoil, for in computing the ſeaſons here, ſpring ſhould certainly be omitted. Summer may be ſaid to extend from the middle of June till the middle of September; October may be conſidered as autumn; from which period to the middle of June, it is all dreary winter. We found great quantities of wholeſome vegetables in a wild ſtate, ſuch as chervil, garlic, onions, angelica, and wild celery. We alſo met with ſome excellent turnips, [illegible] turnip-radiſhes, upon a few ſpots of ground in the vallies; and this was the utmoſt extent of their garden cultivation. They have a variety of wild berries, which are gathered at proper ſeaſons, and preſerved by maſhing them into a thick jam. Theſe conſtitute a conſiderable part of their winter proviſions, ſerving as a general ſauce to their dried fiſh. Fiſh is certainly the ſtaple article of food among the inhabitants of this peninſula, who cannot poſſibly derive any conſiderable part of their ſuſtenance either from agriculture or cattle. The inhabitants of Kamtſchatca may be ſaid to conſiſt of three ſorts, the Kamptſchadales, the Ruſſians and Coſſacks, and a mixture produced by them intermarriages. The habitations of the natives conſiſt of three different ſorts, which they call jourts, baligans, and loghouſes. They inhabit the firſt in the winter, and the ſecond in the ſummer; the third are introduced by the Ruſſians, wherein only the wealthier people reſide. The external appearance of a jourt, reſembles a round ſquat hillock, a hole, ſerving for a chimney, window, and door, is left in the center, and the inhabitants go in and out by the aſſiſtance of a long pole, having notches deep enough to afford a little ſecurity for the toe. The upper garment of the Kamptſchadales reſembles a waggoner's frock. If for ſummer wear, it is made of nankeen, if intended for winter, it is made of a ſkin, having one ſide tanned, and the hair preſerved on the other, which is worn innermoſt. A cloſe jacket of nankeen, or other cotton ſtuff, is the next under this; and beneath that a ſhirt made of thin Perſian ſilk, of any colour. They wear long breeches, and boots, made of ſkins, with the hair innermoſt. They have alſo a fur cap, with two flaps that are uſually tied up cloſe to the head, but are permitted to fall round the ſhoulders in bad weather." They are ſubject to the Ruſſians, and their trade conſiſts in furs and ſkins.

KANIOW, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Ukrain, and in the palatinate of Kiow. It belongs to the Coſſacks, and is near the river Nieper, 62 miles S. by E. of Kiow, and 100 N. E. of Bracklaw.

KANISCA, an impregnable town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar. It was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1690, and is ſeated on the river Drave, 54 miles S. W. of Alba Regalis, and 100 S. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 46. 43. N.

* KAPOSWAR, a fort of Lower Hungary,

gary, ſo called from the river Kapos, that waſhes its walls. It is 55 miles W. of Tolna. Lon. 18. 13. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

KARGAPOL, a town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſeated near a lake, 125 miles S. of Archangel. Lon. 38. 9. E. lat. 62. 30. N.

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* KARGAPOL, a province of the Ruſſian empire, bounded on the N. by Carelia and Onega, on the E. by Vaga and Uſtiog, on the S. by Wologda, and on the W. by the lake Onega. It is a country covered with foreſts and full of rivers.

* KARHAIT, a town of France, in Bretagne, ſeated on the river Auſer, 40 miles from Breſt, 26 from Hennebon, and 30 from Kimper. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 48. 11. N.

* KARIMENS, a town of Beſſarabia, at the mouth of the river Nieper, taken by the Ruſſians from the Oczakow Tartars, who have fortified it.

KASSUMBAZAR, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Bengal. It is a large place, and much frequented by merchants. The country about it is very healthful and fruitful, and the inhabitants are very induſtrious people, who have many valuable manufactures. The Engliſh and Dutch have factories here, and it is ſeated on the river Ganges, 100 miles above Hugley. Lon. 88. 15. E. lat. 23. 30. N.

* KATHLRINE-HILL, a place in Surry, near Guildford.

KAUFFBEUREN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, whoſe inhabitants conſiſt of Papiſts and Proteſtants. It is ſeated on the river Wardach, 18 miles N. E. of Kempten, and 30 S by W. of Augſburg. Lon. 10. 43. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

* KAYE'S ISLAND, ſo named by Capt. Cook in his laſt voyage, does not exceed 12 leagues in length, and its breadth is not above a league and a half in any part of it. The S. W. point, whoſe lat. is 59. 49. N. and lon. 216. 58. E. is a naked rock, conſiderably elevated above the land within it. Some parts of the ſhore are interrupted by ſmall vallies, filled with pine-trees. Theſe alſo abound in other parts of the iſland, which, indeed, is covered, in a manner, with a broad girdle of wood. The trees, however, are far from being of an extraordinary growth; ſo that they would be of no great ſervice for ſhipping, excepting as materials for ſmall things. The pine-trees appear to be all of one ſpecies, and neither the Canadian pine, nor cypreſs, was to be ſeen.

KAYSERSBERG, a town of France, in Alſace, and in the bailiwick of Haguenau, which has belonged to the French ever ſince 1548. It is ſeated in a pleaſant country, 25 miles N. W. of Baſle, and five N. W. of Colmar. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

KAYSERSLAUERN, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, belonging to the Elector Palatine; ſeated on the river Lauter, 22 miles S. W. of Worms, and 38 S. by W. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

KAYSARSTHUL, or KEISERTOUL, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, with a bridge over the Rhine, and a caſtle. It belongs to the biſhop of Conſtance, and is five miles N. W. of Eglifflau, and eight S. E. of Zurzuach. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

KAYSERVERD, or KEISEWERT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in the dioceſe of Cologne, and duchy of Berg; ſubject to the Elector Palatine. The fortifications are demoliſhed. It is ſeated on the Rhine, eight miles N. W. of Duſſeldorf, and 22 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

* KEFFEEN, a large village of Aſia, in Syria, 16 miles from Aleppo, on the road to Tripoly. It gives its name to a large, fertile, well cultivated plain, where they feed a great number of pigeons.

KEGWORTH, a village in Leiceſterſhire, 10 miles S. E. of Derby, and 12 S. W. of Nottingham. It is ſituated on a beautiful and airy eminence, which commands an extenſive proſpect over the counties of Nottingham and Derby. Near it is a handſome ſtone bridge over the Trent, called Cavendiſh Bridge, being built at the duke of Devonſhire's expence.

KEIL, an important fortreſs of Germany, ſeated on the river Rhine, over-againſt Straſburg, and was built to defend it, after the deſigns of Vauban. Lon. 7. 53. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

KELIA. See KELIANOVA.

KELLINGTON, or KILKHAMPTON, a town in Cornwall, has a market on Wedneſdays, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles S. of Launceſton, and 217 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 50. 30. N

KELSO, a town of Scotland in the ſhire of Roxburgh, pleaſantly ſeated on the N. ſide of the river Tweed, which di-

vides England from Scotland. It is not inferior to any place in the S. part of Scotland, and is half a mile in length. Here are the ruins of a famous abbey, which ſhew it was a magnificent ſtructure. It was founded in the twelfth century, by king David. Round Kelſo there are ſeveral gentlemen's ſeats. It is 20 miles S. W. of Berwick, and 256 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 55. 36. N.

* KEMAC, a celebrated fort of Aſia, in the territory of Room, 17 miles from Arzengain, on the confines of Natolia. It is ſeated on the river Euphrates, in a moſt delightful country.

KEMPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne; ſeated on the river Niers, 30 miles N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 30. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

KEMPLEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Lower Suabia, and in Algow, and alſo in the territory of the abbot of Kempton, who is a prince of the empire, and has a voice in the diet. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and it has been ſeveral times taken, but has always recovered its liberty. It is ſeated on the river Iller, 25 miles N. E. of Lindau, and 45 S. by W. of Augſburg. Lon. 10. 22. E. lat. 47. 49. N.

* KEMPTEN, a territory in the circle of Suabia, in Germany, between the biſhopric of Angſburg, and the barony of Walburg. It is about 47 miles long and broad, and has no conſiderable place but the towns of Kempton and Kauffbeuren, which are imperial.

KENDAL, a town of Weſtmoreland, with a large market on Saturdays. It is ſeated in a valley, among hills on the W. ſide of the river Can or Ken, over which there are two ſtone bridges, and one of wood, which leads to the caſtle, now in ruins. It is a large, handſome palace, and has two long ſtreets which croſs each other. The church is a ſpacious ſtructure, ſupported by five rows of pillars, and 12 chapels of eaſe belonging to it. The free-ſchool ſtands on the ſide of the church-yard, and is well endowed, having exhibitions to Queen's College in Oxford. It is noted for its manufactures of cottons, druggets, hats, and ſtockings, and is 46 miles S. of Carliſle, and 259 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

* KENNEMERLAND, or KENMERLAND, a territory of N. Holland, of which it makes a conſiderable part. It lies along the German Ocean, between Weſt Frieſland, Waterland, and South Holland. Alcmer is the principal town.

* KENOQUE, a fort of the Netherlands, in Auſtrian Flanders, between Ypres and Furnes, ſix miles from Dixmude. It was taken by the French in 1744.

KENSINGTON, a village and royal palace, in the county of Middleſex, with handſome gardens; two miles W. of London.

KENT, an Engliſh county, encompaſſed on all ſides by the ſea and the river Thames, except on the W. ſide, where it borders on Suſſex and Surry. It is 58 miles in length, and 48 in breadth, and it contains 39,340 houſes, 235,440 inhabitants, 408 pariſhes, and 31 market-towns, whereof ſeven ſend members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make 16 in all. The rivers beſides the Thames, are, the Medway, the Rowther, the Stour, the Darien, the Ton, and the Wantſheim, beſides ſeveral leſs ſtreams. The lower part of Kent, where there are fens and marſhes, is very unhealthy, and the agues that are caught continue a long while. It abounds in corn, fruits, and paſtures, and the marſhes are proper to feed cattle and ſheep. It hath iron mines, and is noted for its apples, pears, plums, apricots, and cherries, which were firſt brought out of Italy. Maidſtone is the county-town, but Canterbury and Rocheſter are the principal.

* KENTSINGUEN, a town of Germany, in the Brisgaw, whoſe fortifications were demoliſhed in 1703. It is ſeated on the river Elz. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 48. 18. N.

* KERGUELEN, an iſland viſited by Capt. Cook in 1779, which, from its ſterility, might properly have been called the Iſland of Deſolation; but Capt. Cook was unwilling to rob Monſ. Kerguelen of the honour of its bearing his name. Mr. Anderſon, who accompanied Capt. Cook in this voyage, ſays, that no place hitherto diſcovered, in either hemiſphere, affords ſo ſcanty a field for the naturaliſt as this ſpot. Some verdure, indeed, appeared when at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore, which might raiſe the expectation of meeting with a little herbage; but all this lively appearance was occaſioned by one ſmall plant, reſembling ſaxifrage, which grew upon the hills in large ſpreading tufts, on a kind of rotten turf, which, if dried, might ſerve for fuel, and was the only thing ſeen here that could poſſibly be applied to that purpoſe. Lon. 76. 50. E. lat. 48. 41. S.

* KERMAN, a province of Perſia, in Aſia, lying on the gulph of Perſia. Here

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are ſheep, which, after grazing from January to May, have their fleeces fall off their backs, and become as naked as ſucking pigs; and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool. Kerman is the capital town.

KERMAN, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name. It is 120 miles N. of Gombroon. Lon. 57. 55. E. lat. 29 40. N.

KERPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers, 14 miles S. E. of Juliers. Lon. 6. 56. E. lat. 50. N.

KERRY, a county of Ireland, bounded on the E. by thoſe of Limerick and Cork, on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean, on the N. by the river Shannon, which ſeparates it from Thomond, and on the S. by Deſmond, with a part of the Ocean. It is a mountainous country, but in many places there are good corn-fields; contains 11,614 houſes, 84 pariſhes, 8 baronies, 3 boroughs, and ſends 8 members to parliament. Ardfert is the capital town.

* KESROAN, a chain of mountains, in Aſia, on the coaſt of Syria, which makes a part of Mount Libanus. It is one of the moſt pleaſant countries in the Eaſt, as well on account of the goodneſs of the air, as the excellence of the corn, fruits, and all the neceſſaries of life. It is inhabited by Maronites, who have a patriarch, and by Greek Melchites, who are both good ſort of people.

KESSEL, a town of the Netherlands, in Upper Guelderland, with a handſome caſtle. It was ceded to the king of Pruſſia by the treaty of Utrecht, and is ſeated on the river Maeſe, between Ruremonde, or Roermonde, and Venlow. Lon. 5. 49. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

* KESSELDORFE, a village of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 3 miles below Dreſden, remarkable for a victory gained here by the king of Pruſſia, over the Saxons, on December 15, 1745.

KESTEVEN, the S. W. diviſion of Lincolnſhire.

KESWICK, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays; ſeated in a valley ſurrounded with hills, and was well known formerly for its copper mines, which rendered it a conſiderable place, but it now conſiſts only of one long ſtreet. Near this town is dug up a great plenty of black lead, the fineſt in the world. It is 25 miles N. W. by N. of Kendal, and 287 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 16. W. lat. 58. 35. N.

* KETTLEWELL, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, not far from Leeds.

KETTERING, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is pleaſantly ſeated on an aſcent, and is a pretty good place, with a ſeſſion-houſe for the juſtices, where they ſometimes meet. It is 12 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 75 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 59. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

* KEW, a village in Surry, oppoſite to Old-Brentford, 10 miles W. of London. Here is a ſeat, which belonged to the late prince of Wales, and now to the king.

KEXHOLM, that part of Finland which borders upon Ruſſia, and there are ſome geographers who would have it depend on Carelia. The lake Ladoga croſſes it, and divides it into two parts; and by the peace of the North, in 1721, the Swedes were obliged to abandon the beſt part to the Ruſſians, only keeping the worſt, and moſt northern. In general it is full of lakes and muſhes, thinly inhabited, and badly cultivated. The lake is 120 miles in length, and full of fiſh.

KEYHOLM, or CARELOGOROD, a town of Ruſſia, in a territory of the ſame name, not very large, but well fortified, and has a ſtrong caſtle. The houſes are built with wood. It formerly belonged to the Ruſſians, after which the Swedes had poſſeſſion of it for a whole century, but it was retaken by the Ruſſians in 1710. Near it is a conſiderable ſalmon fiſhery. It is ſeated on two iſlands, on the N. W. ſide of the lake Ladoga, 60 miles N. E. of Wiburg, and 67 N. of Peterſburg. Lon. 30. 25. E. lat. 61. 3. N. Near it is another town called New Kexholm.

* KEYNSHAM, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is commonly called Smokey Keynſham, and is ſeated on the river Avon, over which there is a bridge, and it has been of note for maltſters. It is 5 miles S. E. of Briſtol, and 115 W. of London. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 51. 24. N.

* KIAN-NAN, a province of Aſia, in China, bounded on the W. by Hanan and Hou-Quang, on the S. by Tche-Chian and Kian-ſi, on the E. by the gulph of Nanquin, and on the N. by Chantong. It is of vaſt extent, and contains 14 cities of the firſt rank, and 93 of the ſecond and third, which are very populous, and of the greateſt note for trade in the empire. It is full of lakes, rivers, and canals, and their ſilks, japanned goods, ink, and paper, are in high eſteem. In the city of

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Changhi only, there are 200,000 weavers of plain cottons and muſlins.

* KIAM-SI, a province of Aſia, in China, bounded on the N. by Kian-Nan, on the S. by Hou-Quang, on the W. by Quang-Tong, and on the E. by the mountains of Tokien. The mountains that lie to the S. are almoſt inacceſſible, but there are fine vallies among them, which are well cultivated. It is watered by brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with fiſh, and there are mines of gold, ſilver, lead, iron, and tin. The arrack here is excellent, but it is more particularly noted for its fine porcelain, which is made at King-Teching.

* KIBURG, a town of Switzerland, and in the canton of Zurich, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Thoff, 14 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 15 S. E. of Schauffhauſen. Lon. 8. 46. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

KIDDERMINSTER, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated under a hill, on the river Severn, is well inhabited, and was particularly noted for a woollen manufacture, called Kidderminſter ſtuffs, but now carpets are made here, and woollen manufactures of various kinds, they having no leſs than 1000 looms. It is greatly improved of late, and has a very good free-ſchool, and an alms-houſe. It is 14 miles S. E. of Bridgenorth, and 125 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

* KING, a town of Aſia, capital of the kingdom of Meciam. Lon. 62. 25. E. lat. 27. 50. N.

KIDWELLY, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the Severn-ſea, and was formerly of note for clothing. It is eight miles S. of Carmarthen, and 224 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 56. 44. N.

KIELL, a ſtrong, rich, and conſiderable town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Holſtein, with a caſtle, and an univerſity. There is a famous fair held here every year, about Epiphany, and it is ſeated at the bottom of the bay called Killerwick, at the mouth of the river Swenthin, in the Baltick Sea, 37 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and 46 N. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 54. 20. N.

* KIERNOW, a town of Lithuania, ſeated on the Vilia, where the dukes reſide. Lon. 25. 21. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

* KIGHLEY, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſix miles S. of Skipton.

KILDARE, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 27 miles S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 37. W. lat. 53. 9. N.

KILDARE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, which is 37 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, and is bounded on the E. by Dublin and Wicklow; on the W. by King and Queen's county; on the N. by Eaſt-Meath, and on the S. by Catherlough. It is a rich plentiful country; and contains 8887 houſes, 100 parihes, 10 baronies, and 4 boroughs. It ſends 10 members to parliament.

KILDRUMMY, a town of Scotland, in the Braes of Mar, and ſhire of Aberdeen, ſeated on the river Don, 25 miles W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 57. 12. N.

* KILLISTINOUS, a people of N. America, at the bottom of Hudſon's-bay, near Fort-Bourbon. Their, with the Aſſinipoles are the moſt numerous inhabitants of this country, as well as the moſt conſiderable. They are large, robuſt, active, and inured to cold and hardſhips, and are very brave upon occaſion. They live by hunting, and have no fixed abode.

KILGARREN, a town of South-Wales, in Pembrokeſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on a rock by the river Tivey, and conſiſts of one ſtreet. It had formerly a caſtle, now in ruins; is noted for plenty of ſalmon, and is 30 miles N. of Pembroke, and 227 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 40 W. lat. 52. 4 N.

KILHAM, a town in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It has a dry ſituation on the Wolds, 36 miles N. E. of York, and 200 N. of London. Lon. 0. 16. W. lat. 54. 5. N.

* KILIANOVA, a fortified town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Beſſarabia; ſeated at the mouth of the river Danube, and in an iſland formed by it, where it falls into the Black Sea, 86 miles S. W. of Bialogorod, and 250 N. E. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 28. 46. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

KILKENNY, a town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is a large place, and one of the moſt rich, populous, and trading towns of Ireland; it conſiſts of two parts, the Iriſh and Engliſh Town, the laſt of which is the principal. It once had a biſhop, and the cathedral church is yet ſtanding. It is 26 miles N. of Waterford, and 54 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 55. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

* KILKENNY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is bounded on the E. by Catherlaugh and Wexford, on the W. by Tipperary, on the N. by Queen's-

Queen's-county, and on the S. by Waterford. It is one of the beſt counties in Ireland, abounds in towns and caſtles, and hath plenty of all things. It contains 11,379 houſes, 96 pariſhes, 9 baronies, and 7 boroughs. It ſends 16 members to parliament.

* KILKHAMPTON, a village in Cornwall, near Hartland-point.

* KILLALA, or KILLALO, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, and province of Connaught, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 21 miles N. of Caſtlebar. Lon. 9. 11. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

KILLALO, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught, with a biſhop's ſee, and ſeated on the river Shannon, 10 miles N. W. of Limerick.

KILLEVAN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulſter, 8 miles S. W. of Monaghan. Lon. 7. 26. W. lat. 54. 10. N.

* KILLMALLOCK, a conſiderable town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and province of Munſter. It is 18 miles S. of Limerick. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

KILLONY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, ſeated 6 miles S. of Sligo. Lon. 8. 25 W. lat. 54. 11. N.

KILLIBEGGS, a ſea-port town, ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, in the county of Donegal, and province of Ulſter, 12 miles N. W. of Ballyſhannon. Lon. 8. 6. W. lat. 54. 40. N.

KILLINAULE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munſter, 14 miles N. of Clonmell. Lon. 7. 26. W. lat. 52. 27. N.

KILMAC-THOMAS, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and province of Munſter, 12 miles S. E. of Waterford. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

KILMORE, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, and province of Ulſter, with a biſhop's ſee, 3 miles S. W. of Cavan. Lon. 7. 11. W. lat. 54. 2. N.

KILTEARN, a town of Roſsſhire, in Scotland, the burial-place of Donald Monro, who gave Buchanan the account of the Iſlands and Highlands of Scotland, which he has inſerted in his hiſtory.

KIMBOLTON, a town in Huntingdonſhire, with a market on Fridays. The caſtle has been much improved, or rather new built, in an elegant ſtile. Queen Catharine, after her divorce from Henry VIII. reſided ſome time in this caſtle. It is 64 miles N. of London, and ſtands on the borders of Bedfordſhire.

KIMI, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of the ſame name in Lapland; ſeated on a river of the ſame name, near its mouth, where it falls into the gulph of Bothnia, 10 miles S. E. of Tornea. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 65. 50. N.

KIMI-LAPMARK, a province of Sweditſh Lapland, bounded on the N. by Norwegian Lapland; on the E. by the Ruſſian Lapland; on the S. by the gulph of Bothnia; and on the Weſt by Tornea Lapmark.

KIMPER, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, and diſtrict of Cornuaille, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Oder, 30 miles S. E. of Breſt. Lon. 4. 2. W. lat 47. 58. N.

* KIMSKI, a town of Muſcovite Tartary, in Tunguſka, about which there are a great number of martens and ſables.

KINCARDIN, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Kincardin, ſeated on the river Dee, 18 miles W. of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 57. 5. N.

KINCARDIN, a ſhire of Scotland, which ſends two members to parliament; viz. one for the ſhire, and one for the burgh of Inverbervie, &c.

KINETON, a town in Warwickſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. King John kept his court in a caſtle here. It is 80 miles N. W. of London.

* KING GEORGE'S SOUND, an iſland ſo named by Capt. Cook; but by the natives it is called Nootka. Upon the ſea-coaſt, the land is tolerably high and level; but, within the Sound, it riſes into ſteep hills, which have an uniform appearance. The trees, of which the woods are compoſed, are the Canadian pine, white cypreſs, and two or three other ſorts of pine. In general, the trees grow here with great vigour, and are of a large ſize. About the rocks and borders of the woods, were ſeen ſome ſtrawberry plants and raſpberry, currant, and gooſeberry buſhes, all in a flouriſhing ſtate. The principal animals ſeen here were racoons, martens, and ſquirrels. Birds are far from being numerous, and thoſe that are to be ſeen are remarkably ſhy, owing, perhaps, to their being continually haraſſed by the natives, either to eat them, or to become poſſeſſed of their feathers to be worn as ornaments. The quebrantahueſſos, ſhags, and gulls, were ſeen off the coaſt; and the two laſt were alſo frequent in the Sound. Though the variety of fiſh is not very great here, yet they are in greater quantities than birds. The principal ſorts are the common herring, a ſilver-coloured bream, and another

of

of a brown colour. The ſtature of the natives is, in general, below the common ſtandard; but their perſons are not proportionably ſlender, being uſually pretty plump, though not muſcular. The women are, in general, of the ſame ſize and form as the men; nor is it eaſy to diſtinguiſh them, as they poſſeſs no natural feminine delicacies. There was not a ſingle one to be found, even among thoſe who were in their prime, who had the leaſt pretenſions to beauty or comelineſs. Their bodies are always covered with red paint, but their faces are ornamented with variety of colours, a black, a bright red, or a white colour, the laſt of which gives them a ghaſtly and horrible appearance. They appear to be docile, courteous, and good-natured, but they are quick in reſenting injuries, and, like moſt other paſſionate people, as quickly forgetting them. A rattle and a ſmall whiſtle are the only inſtruments of muſic that were ſeen among them. Their houſes conſiſt of very long broad planks, reſting upon the edges of each other, tied, in different parts, with withes of pine-bark. The furniture of their houſes conſiſts principally of cheſts and boxes of various ſizes, piled upon each other, at the ſides or ends of their houſes, in which are depoſited their garments, and whatever they deem valuable. They have alſo ſquare and oblong pails, bowls to eat their food out of, &c. The irregularity and confuſion of their houſes is far exceeded by their naſtineſs and ſtench. They not only dry their fiſh within doors, but they alſo gut them there; which, together with their bones and fragments, thrown upon the ground at meals, occaſions ſeveral heaps of filth, which are never removed, till it becomes troubleſome, from their bulk, to paſs over them. Every thing about the houſe ſtinks of train-oil, fiſh, and ſmoke; and every part of it is as filthy as can be imagined. Lon. 233. 12. E. lat. 49. 33. N.

KINHORN, a town of Scotland, on the ſea-coaſt of Fife, 19 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 56. 8. N.

KINGS-BRIDGE, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated at the head of a ſmall river, which ſoon after falls into the ſea, and is but a mean place; is governed by a portreeve; and conſiſts of about 150 houſes, chiefly in one ſtreet; which is well paved; 218 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 52. W. lat. 50. 14 N.

KINGSBROMPTON, a village in Somerſetſhire, three miles N. of Dulverton.

KINGSBURY, a village in Warwickſhire, ſtanding on the river Tame, in a delightful ſituation, among woods, hills, and fine meadows, on the borders of Sutton-Chace, and is ſuppoſed to have been the ſeat of ſome of the Mercian kings.

KINGSCLEAR, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It was the reſidence of the Saxon kings, and is ſeated on the wood-lands, 9 miles N. by E. of Baſingſtoke, and 56 W. of London. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 51. 24. N.

KINGS-CLIFF, a village in Northamptonſhire, 6 miles S. of Stamford.

KINGS-COUNTY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, which is 38 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Weſt-Meath; on the E. by Kildare; on the S. by Queen's-County and Tipperary, and on the W. by the river Shannon. It is not ſo rich as ſome other of the counties, nor is it ſo well inhabited. The capital town is Philliptown, or Kingſtown. It contains 8574 houſes, 56 pariſhes, 11 baronies, and 2 boroughs. It ſends 6 members to parliament.

KINGS, or PEARL ISLAND, lying in the Bay of Panama, and is ſubject to Spain. It is famous for a pearl fiſhery. Lon. 81. 45. W. lat. 7. 10. N.

* KINGSLAND, a village in Herefordſhire, 2 miles W. of Lemſter.

* KINGSNORTON, a village in Worceſterſhire, 10 miles N. E. of Bromſgrove.

KINGSTON. See HULL.

KINGSTON, a town of Surry, with a market on Saturdays. It is a large, ancient place, ſeated on the banks of the river Thames, over which there is a wooden bridge; is well built, and has ſeveral good inns and taverns for the reception of ſtrangers. Sometimes the aſſizes are held here. It is 11 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

KINGSTON, a town of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, and capital of King's-County, 15 miles N. W. of Kildare. Lon. 7. 50. W. lat. 53. 15. N. It is otherwiſe called Philips-town.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica, in America, ſeated on the N. ſide of the bay of Port-Royal. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692, and is now a large thriving place, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. It is laid out into little ſquares, and croſs ſtreets, and has one church. The Jews have two ſynagogues here, and the Quakers a meeting houſe. It is a place of good trade, and is much reſorted to by merchants and ſeamen, becauſe

cauſe moſt of the ſhips come to load and unload their cargoes here. Lon. 76. 52. W. lat. 17. 50. N.

* KINGTON, or KYNETON, a pretty large town in Herefordſhire, with a good trade in narrow cloths. It has a large market on Wedneſdays, and is 15 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 149 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 52. 12. N.

KINROSS, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Kinroſs, ſeated on the lake called Lough-Leven, 20 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 56. 15. N.

KINSALE, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter. It is a very populous trading place, and has an excellent harbour, 14 miles S. of Cork. Lon. 8. 26. W. lat. 51. 41. N.

KINTORE, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 57. 38. N.

KIOF, or KIOW, a conſiderable town of Poland, and capital of the Ukrain, in the palatinate of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. It belongs to Ruſſia, and carries on a conſiderable trade, and the Papiſts have 4 churches here. It is divided into the Old and the New Town, and ſeated on the river Nieper, 180 miles N. E. of Kaminieck, and 335 E. by S. of Warſaw. Lon. 31. 5. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

KIOGE, or KOGE, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, with an harbour, which renders it a trading place, 10 miles S. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 59. 31. N.

* KIPSCHACH, or KAPSAC, a large country, partly in Europe, and partly in Aſia, lying between the rivers Jaick and Nieper. It abounds in corn and cattle, and is under the dominion of a khan, who governs ſeveral other provinces in Ruſſia. The inhabitants are warlike, and it is the true country of the Coſſacks. Serai is the capital town.

KIRBY-LONSDALE. See LONSDALE.

KIRBY-MOORSIDE, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the edge of the moors, near the river Dow, 25 miles N. of York, and 155 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 3. W. lat. 54. 20. N.

KIRBY-STEPHEN, or KIRKBY-STEPHEN, a town in Weſtmoreland, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated near the ſkirts of the hills, which ſeparate this county from Yorkſhire, and has a handſome church; and alſo a manufacture of ſtockings. It is 9 miles S of Appleby, and 281 N N. W of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 54. 26 N.

*KIRCHBERG, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying near Ulm, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria.

KIRCHBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, ſeated on the river Danube, 9 miles S. of Ulm, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, being in the county of the ſame name. Lon. 10 12. E lat. 48. 16 N.

KIRKADY, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Fife, ſeated on the Firth of Forth, 10 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 8. W. lat. 56. 8. N.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a ſea port town of Scotland, in the county of Kirkcudbright. It is ſeated on a bay of the Iriſh Sea, 60 miles W. of Carliſle, and 83 S. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 8. W. lat 55. 0. N.

*KIRKCUDBRIGHT, a ſhire of Scotland, which ſends two members to parliament, one for the ſhire, and one for the burgh of New Galloway, &c.

KIRKHAM, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; ſeated on an arm of the ſea, called the Ribble, and is adorned with a handſome church. It is 18 miles S. of Lancaſter, and 223 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 58. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

* KIRKHAM, a village in the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, four miles S. of New Malton.

KIRKLEES, a village in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on the river Calder, three miles from Huthersfield. In the park near it is the funeral monument of that generous highwayman, Robin Hood, and on the adjacent moor are two little hills, called Robin Hood's Butts.

KIRK-OSWALD, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated upon a hill, near the river Eden, and had a handſome caſtle, now demoliſhed. It is 292 miles N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 48. W. lat. 54. 48 N.

KIRKWALL, a town of Scotland, and capital of the iſland of Mainland, one of the Orkneys. It is 45 miles from Dungſby-Head, the moſt N. E. promontory of Scotland. It conſiſts of one ſtreet, formerly had a caſtle, and has now a ſtately church. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 58. 58. N.

KIRTON, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays; ſeated on the edge of Lincoln Heath, 20 miles N. of Lincoln.

coln, and 151 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 13 W. lat. 53 33. N.

* KISMISH, an iſland of Aſia, on the Gulph of Perſia, which is about 50 miles in length, and five in breadth It is fertile, and well inhabited, and has been extremely remarkable for its pearl fiſhery.

KLATTAW, a town of Bohemia, 46 miles S. W. of Prague. Lon. 14. 6. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

* KLEIGOW, a territory on the confines of Swiſſerland, which comprehends the bailiwick of Newhaſen, with ſeveral others.

* KIETTENBERG, a town of Swiſſerland, ſeated on the river Are, three miles from Walſhut. It belongs to the biſhop of Conſtance as to juriſdiction, but the ſovereignty belongs to the Cantons. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

KNARESBOROUGH, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is delightfully ſeated on the river Nid, on a rugged rough rock, where there is a caſtle; and famous for its medicinal waters; is a corporation, and ſends 2 members to parliament. It is 18 miles W. by N. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 54. 5 N.

KNIGHTON, a town of Radnorſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated in a valley on the river Teme, over which there is a bridge. It is a handſome place, containing about 100 houſes, whoſe inhabitants enjoy a conſiderable trade, and is 14 miles W. of Hereford, and 155 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 46. W lat 52. 13 N.

* KNOTSFORD, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Saturdays. There are two towns of this name pretty near together, called the Higher and Lower. In the Higher is the pariſh-church, and in the Lower a chapel of eaſe. It is ſeven miles N. E. of Northwich, and 173 N. N. W. of London Lon. 2. 28. W. lat. 53. 20. N.

KOLDACH. See KILDACH.

KOEI-TACHEOU, a province of Aſia, in China, and one of the ſmalleſt in that empire. It contains 10 cities of the firſt rank, and 38 of the 2d and 3d, and is full of inacceſſible mountains. It is inhabited by a people who are independent, and who would never ſubmit to the laws of the empire. However, the emperor has found means to build forts therein, and garriſon ſome of the towns; but all the taxes they can raiſe here will not defray the expence. This province is remarkable for its copper-mines, and between the mountains there are ſeveral fruitful vallies They have no ſilk, nor cotton, and therefore they make their cloth of a ſort of graſs, like hemp. The cows and ſtags are plenty, and the horſes are the beſt in China.

* KOKENHAUSEN, a ſtrong town of Livonia, in the province of Letten, ſeated on the river Dwina, with a caſtle. It belongs to Ruſſia, and is 52 miles S E. of Riga. Lon 23. 3. E. lat. 56. 42. N.

KOLA, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of Muſcovite Lapland, with a good harbour, near the Frozen Sea, and at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. Lon. 33. 13. E. lat. 68. 52. N.

* KOLLOMENSKA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the neighbourhood of Muſcow, which is pleaſantly ſeated on an eminence. Lon. 38. 16 E. lat. 55. 40. N.

KONGAI, or KONGEL, a town of Norway, in the government of Bahuys, ſeated on the river Gotelba, belonging to the Swedes. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 58. 30. N.

* KONIGFIUTTER, a town of Germany, with a celebrated abbey, in the territory of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 11. 7. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

* KONIGSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, belonging to the houſe of Saxe-Weymar, 3 miles N. W. of Swenford. Lon. 10. 44. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

KONIGSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquiſate of Brandenburg, 47 miles S. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat 52. 50. N.

* KONIGSFELD, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, depending on the Canton of Bern, which is very rich.

KONINGSBERG, a town of Poland, and capital of Regal Pruſſia, with an univerſity, and a magnificent palace, in which is a hall 274 feet long and 59 broad, without pillars to ſupport it, and a handſome library. It contains 3800 houſes, and 40,000 inhabitants, and the late king of Pruſſia received homage of the inhabitants, in 1740. The town-houſe, the exchange, and the cathedral church are all very fine ſtructures. The tower of the caſtle is exceeding high, and has 284 ſteps to go to the top, from whence there is a very diſtant proſpect. There are 18 churches in all, of which 14 belong to the Lutherans, 3 to the Calviniſts, and 1 to the Papiſts. It is ſeated on the river Pregel, near the ſea, 62 miles N. E. of Elbing, and 125 N. of Warſaw. Lon. 20. 55. E. lat. 54. 42. N.

KONINGSGRATZ, a town of Bohemia,

mia, ſeated on the river Elbe, with a biſhop's ſee; 35 miles S. W. of Glatz, and 115 N. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 8. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

KONINGSHOFEN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Franconia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 18 miles S. W. of Wirtſberg, and 25 N. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Miſnia, with an impregnable fort. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, 10 miles S. E. of Perne, and 10 S. W. of Dreſden. Lon 13 13. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

*KONITZ, a town of Poland, in Regal Pruſſia, 10 miles N. W. of Culm, and 50 S. W. of Dantzick. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 53. 36 N.

*KOPPERSBERG, the name of a town and mountain of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, where there are rich mines of copper which bring a conſiderable revenue to the king of Sweden. See FAHLUN.

KOPPING, a town of Sweden, in Wertmanland, ſeated on the Mellar lake. Lon 16. 40. E. lat. 59. 38. N.

*KOPYS, a ſmall fortified town of Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Miſciſlaw, ſeated on the river Nieper. Lon. 29. 43. E. lat. 54. 22 N.

*KORLKI, a country conſiſting of two diſtinct nations, which are called the wandering and fixed Koriacs Part of the iſthmus of Kamtſchatka is inhabited by the former, as well as all the coaſt of the eaſtern ocean, from thence to the Anadir The nation of the wandering Koriacs extends weſtward towards the river Kovyma, and along the N. E. of the ſea of Okotſk, as far as the river Penſkina. The reſemblance between the fixed Koriacs and the Kamtſchadales is very ſtriking: both countries depend alike on fiſhing for ſubſiſtence; their clothing and habitations are equally ſimilar. The fixed Koriacs are tributary to Ruſſia. The wandering Koriacs are wholly employed in breeding and paſturing deer, and are ſaid to have immenſe numbers in their poſſeſſion, it being common for a ſingle chief to have a herd of four or five thouſand. Deer is the food they ſubſiſt on, and they have an averſion to every kind of fiſh. Their ſledges are drawn only by deer; and, when they are wanted, the herdſman makes uſe of a certain cry, which is familiar to them, and which they obey by quitting the herd immediately.

*KORSAW, or KOSOA, a town of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, with a fort, 45 miles W. by S. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 55. 29. N.

KORSUN, or KORSON, a town of Ruſſia, in the Ukrain, ſeated on the river Roſs. The Poles were defeated near it by the Coſſacks in 1688 It belongs to Ruſſia. Lon. 31 25 E. lat. 49. 3. N.

*KOSAI, or KOSSIL, a fortified town of Sileſia, and in the duchy of Oppelin, near the river Oder, between Little Glogaw and Buten. Lon. 17. 56. E. lat. 50 26. N.

KOWNO, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and palatinate of Lioki, ſeated on the rivers Wilna and Niemen, 40 miles W. of Wilna. Lon. 24. 12 E. lat. 54. 56. N.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſeated on the river Inn, 35 miles E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

KRAINBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Carniola, ſeated on the river Save, 18 miles N. W. of Laubach. Lon. 14. 6. E. lat. 46. 34. N.

*KRAINOWITZ, a town of Upper Sileſia, in the province of Troppaw, between Ratibor and Troppaw. Lon. 17. 49 E. lat. 50. 7. N.

KRAINSIAW, a town of Poland, in the province of Red Ruſſia, and palatinate of Chelm, 110 miles S. E. of Warſaw. Lon. 23. 0. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

*KRAPITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the duchy of Oppelin, ſeated on the river Oder. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat 50. 39. N.

*KRECKYHIL, a town of Carnarvonſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the Iriſh Sea, near Traeth-Amawer bay, or harbour, where a caſtle formerly ſtood, now in ruins. It is a ſmall place, though a corporation, 13 miles S by E. of Carnarvon, and 237 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 14. W. lat. 52. 56. N.

KREMPEN, a ſtrong town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holſtein, with a caſtle. It is 30 miles N. W of Hamburgh, 60 W of Lubeck, and 5 N. of Glucſtadt. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 53 58. N.

KREMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, ſeated on the river Danube. It is 35 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 40 E. lat. 48. 18. N.

*KRIEZOW, a ſtrong town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Miſciſlaw, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 33. 15. E. lat. 53. 50. N.

*KRISWICK, a town and caſtle of Poland, and in Jugavia, in the palatinate of

of Brezſcia, ſeated on the lake Gupſo. It is the country of the famous Piaſt, who, from a ploughman, was raiſed to a kingdom. Lon. 18. 57. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

KRUMLAW, a town of Germany, in Moravia, 50 miles S. W. of Olmutz. Lon. 16 49. E. lat. 48 46. N.

* KUBAN-TARTARS, a people who inhabited the borders of a river of the ſame name, and their manners are much the ſame with thoſe of the Crim-Tartars. They have a khan of their own, and can ſend 40,000 men into the field.

* KUDACH, a ſtrong fort of Poland, in the Ukrain, and in the palatinate of Kiovia, ſeated on the river Nieper, and belongs to the Coſſacks. Lon. 35. 45. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

KUFSTEIN, a ſmall, handſome, and ſtrong town of Germany, in the Tyrol with a ſtrong caſtle, built on a rock. It is ſeated on the river Inn, 35 miles N. E. of Inſpruc, and 46 S. by E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

KUR, a river of Aſia, in Perſia, which riſes in mount Caucaſus, and paſſing by Teflis, Zagan, and Adirbeitzan, falls into the Caſpian Sea, after having united its ſtreams with the river Arras.

* KURAB, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and capital of the province of Keſcar, two miles from the Caſpian Sea. Lon. 50. 15. E. lat. 37. 36 N.

* KURGAN, a river of Aſia, in Perſia, which has its ſource in the province of Coraſan, and after watering the province of Aſtrabad, falls into the Caſpian Sea.

* KURILES, a cham of iſlands, extending from lat. 51. to 45. N. running from the ſouthern promontory of Kamtſchatka to Japan, in a S. W. direction. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Lopatka, who were themſelves called Kuriles, gave theſe iſlands the ſame name, as ſoon as they became acquainted with them. Spanbug ſays they are 22 in number, excluſive of the very ſmall ones. The northernmoſt iſland, which is called Shoomſka, is about three leagues diſtant from the promontory Lopatka, its inhabitants conſiſting of a mixture of natives and Kamtſchadales. The next, which is named Paramouſic, is conſiderably larger than Shoomſka, and is inhabited by the real natives The Ruſſians paid their firſt viſit to theſe two iſlands in 1713, and added them to the dominions of the empreſs. Many of the inhabitants of thoſe iſlands that are under the dominion of Ruſſia, are now converted to Chriſtianity. Perhaps the time is not far diſtant, when an advantageous commerce will be carried on between Kamtſchatka and this extenſive chain of iſlands, which may afterwards produce a communication with Japan itſelf.

* KUSMA DAMIANSKI, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in Tartary, 32 miles N. E. of Vahgolorod, and 8 from the river Wolga. Lon. 51. 30. E. lat. 56. 2 N.

KUTTENBERG, a town of Bohemia, remarkable for its ſilver-mines, which are in a neighbouring mountain. It is 35 miles S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 37. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

* KYBURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, ſeated on the river Kyll, 16 miles N. W. of Treves. Lon 6. 37. E. lat. 50. 1. N.

KYNLION, a village in Somerſetſhire, on the N. E. ſide of Somerton. It is naturally paved, for half a mile together, with one ſmooth broad rock, which looks like ice.

KYNELION. See KINETON.

KYNNERION, a village in Warwickſhire, near Alceſter. It is alſo called Kinewarton, from Kineward, the poſſeſſor of it in the time of the Saxons.

L.

LAA, LAAB, or LAIAB, a town of Germany, in Auſtria ſeated on the river Teya, 27 miles N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 9. E. lat. 48. 48 N.

* LABADIA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the Polcſino de Rovigo, ſubject to the Venetians. It is ſeated on the river Adige, 15 miles W. of Rovigo, and 20 N. W. of Ferrara. Lon. 11. 54. E. lat. 45. 39. N.

* LABIA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Servia, 62 miles S. W. of Miſſa.

* LABIAU, a ſmall town of Ducal Pruſſia, in a circle of the ſame name, ſeated at the mouth of the river Deime, near Curiſchhaff, with a ſtrong caſtle, two ſides of which are ſurrounded with water, and the other with a wall and ditch. It is 30 miles N. E. of Koningſburg. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 54. 57. N.

LABORI. See LAVORI.

* LABOURD, a territory of France, in Gaſcony, which makes part of the country of the Baſques, lying on the ſea-ſide. It abounds in fruit, and the inhabitants are ſaid to be the firſt that went to fiſh for whales. Bayonne is the capital town.

LABRADOR. See ESKIMEAUX.

LACEDEMON. See MISITRA.

*LACK, or BISCHOFES-LACK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and in Carniola, which is the principal in all that diſtrict. Here is not only a great deal of iron, ſteel, quickſilver, and corn, but a large quantity of linen is made here, and ſent to Fiume and Trieſt. It is 11 miles W. N. W. of Loubeck, and 35 N. of Trieſt. Lon. 14. 7. E lat. 46. 31. N.

LADENBURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the river Neckar, eight miles N. W. of Heidelberg. It belongs to the biſhoprick of Worms and the elector Palatine. Lon. 8 42. E. lat. 49 30 N.

LADOGA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, ſeated on a great lake of the ſame name, which has a communication with the gulph of Finland, by the river Nieva, and it abounds in fiſh, particularly ſalmon. Lon 33. 29. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

LADOGNA, or LACEDOGNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 60 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 15 46. E. lat. 41 1. N.

LADRONE ISLANDS, are iſlands of the S. Sea, about 1800 miles E. of Canton in China. They were firſt diſcovered by Magellan, a Portugueſe, who found out the S. W. paſſage to the Eaſt Indies in 1520. He touched firſt at the iſland of Guam, where the natives ſtole ſome of his goods, which cauſed him to give theſe iſlands the name of Ladrone, or Thieviſh Iſlands. They have one fruit here which ſeems to be peculiar to theſe parts, which Dampier calls the bread-fruit; it grows on trees as high as the largeſt apple trees, and in the ſame manner as apples. It is as large as a penny loaf, and is round, with a thick, tough rind. The natives uſe it inſtead of bread, and they gather it when it is full grown, but not ripe, and then they bake it in an oven. When the black cruſt is ſcraped off, the inſide is ſoft, tender, and white, like the crumb of a penny loaf; for there are no ſeeds or ſtones in the inſide.

*LAGNY, a town of the Iſle of France, with a famous Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Marne, 10 miles from Meaux, and 15 E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

LAGOS, a ſea-port town of Portugal, in the kingdom of Algarve, with a caſtle near the ſea, where there is a good harbour, and where the Engliſh fleets bound to the Straits uſually take in freſh water. It is 120 miles S. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 8. 38. W. lat. 37. 2. N.

*LAGUNA, or SAN CHRISTOVAL DE LA LAGUNA, a handſome town in the iſland of Teneriff, one of the Canaries. It is ſeated near a lake of the ſame name, on the declivity of a hill, and contains fine buildings and a beautiful ſquare. Lon. 16. 13. W. lat. 28. 30. N.

*LAGUNES OF VENICE, are marſhes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is ſeated. They communicate with the ſea, and are the ſecurity of the city. There are about 60 iſlands in theſe Lagunes, which together make a biſhop's ſee. Eurano is the moſt conſiderable, next to thoſe on which Venice ſtands.

LAHOLM, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Halland, ſeated near the Baltic Sea, with a caſtle and harbour, 10 miles S. E. of Helmſtadt, and 50 N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 56. 31. N.

LAHOR, a large town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, capital of a province of the ſame name, and one of the moſt conſiderable in the Mogul's dominions. It is of a vaſt circumference, and contains a great number of moſques, public baths, caravanſaries, and pagods. It was the reſidence of the Great Mogul, but ſince the removal of the court, the fine palace is going to decay. There is a magnificent walk of ſhady trees, which runs from this to Agra, that is upwards of 300 miles. Here they have manufactures of cotton-cloths and ſtuffs of all kinds, and they make very curious carpets. It is 212 miles N. by W. of Delhi, and 320 N. by W. of Agra. Lon. 72. 55. E. lat. 30. 40. N.

LAHOR, a province of Aſia, in Indoſtan, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Caſhmire and Bankiſh, on the E. by Naugraucut, Audih, and Siba, on the S. by Jeugapore and Delli, and on the W. by Multan and Attok.

*LAINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, ſeated near a river of the ſame name. Lon. 16. 11. E. lat. 40. 4. N.

LALAND, a ſmall iſland of the kingdom of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, lying S. of Zealand, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. It is fertile in corn, but eſpecially in wheat, with which it ſupplies Copenhagen, and the neighbouring places. The principal towns are Naxko, the capital, Saxcoping and Nyſted.

LAMBALE, a town of France, in Upper Bretagne, and principal of the duchy of Penthievre; 23 miles S. W. of St. Malo, and 37 N. W. of Rennes. Lon. 2. 21. W. lat. 48. 27. N.

* LAMBERHURST, a village in Kent, 8 miles S. E. of Tunbridge.

LAMBESC, a town of France, in Provence, where the ſtates of the province meet. It is 9 miles N. of Aix. Lon. 5. 31. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

* LAMBETH, a village of the county of Surry, ſeated on the S. of the river Thames, oppoſite to Weſtminſter. Here the archbiſhops of Canterbury have a palace, where they uſually reſide.

LAMEGO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated in a bottom, 50 miles S. E. of Bragua, and 150 N. of Liſbon. Lon. 7. 30. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

* LAMMERMUIR, a mountainous track in Scotland, where great flocks of ſheep are kept. It begins near the Eaſtern Coaſt, and runs weſtward through the Merſe.

* LAMO, a kingdom and iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Melinda, between the iſland of Pata, the kingdom of Ampaza and that of Melinda. It has a town of the ſame name, ſeated on a bay, 80 miles N. of Melinda. The Spaniards murdered the king in 1589.

* LAMPEDOSA, a ſmall iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Tunis, about 12 miles in circumference. It is 50 miles from Tunis, and 112 from Malta. It is deſert, but has a pretty good harbour, where ſhips go to take in water. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

LAMPSACO, an ancient and famous town of Aſia, in Natolia, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is now but a ſmall inconſiderable place, and is ſeated on the ſea of Marmora, 6 miles from the Straits of the Dardanelles. Lon. 27. 20. E. lat. 40. 12. N.

LANCASHIRE, an Engliſh county, 70 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Yorkſhire, on the W. by the Iriſh Sea, on the N. by Weſtoreland and Cumberland, and on the S. by Cheſhire. It contains about 40,000 houſes, 240,000 inhabitants, 61 pariſhes, and 27 market-towns, whereof 5 ſend members to parliament, which, with 2 for the county, make the whole number 12. The air is cold and ſharp, but healthful. As for the ſoil it is not every where alike, for ſome parts, eſpecially towards the E. are hilly and barren, and Pendil-hill is a very high mountain. In general it yields corn, paſtures, fiſh, fowls, large oxen, flax, and hemp. In ſome places they uſe turfs for fuel, but they have large quantities of coal, and quarries for building. The principal rivers are, the Merſey, the Ribble, the Lun, the Chalder, the Medlock, the Urk, the Roach, the Derwent, the Douglaſs, the Irwell, the Hodder, the Winſter, and the Wire. There are ſeveral lakes or meers, the principal of which is Wynander meer, greatly noted for an excellent fiſh, called the char, which is not found any where elſe in England, but in the Ulles water in Cumberland. Lancaſter is the county-town.

LANCASTER, the county town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Lun, over which there is a handſome ſtone-bridge, ſupported by five arches. It is an ancient town, and Roman coins have often been dug up in the place on which the friary ſtood. It contains ſeveral good ſtreets, with well built houſes, but has only one pariſh-church, which is large and handſome, and is ſeated on the ſide of a high hill, on the top of which ſtands the caſtle, which is now made uſe of for a priſon. It is a place of no great trade, but is a corporation, which ſends two members to parliament. The chief ornaments of the town are, the church, caſtle, bridge, and town-hall. It is 68 miles S. of Carliſle, and 235 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 54. 4. N.

LANZAROTA, one of the Canary Iſles. Lon. 13. 25. W. lat. 29. 7. N.

LANCIANO, a conſiderable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo, with an archbiſhop's ſee; famous for its fairs, which are held in July and Auguſt. It is ſeated on the river Feltrino, near that of Sangro, 13 miles E of Civita-di-Chieti, and 87 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

LANDAFF, a town or village of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, with a biſhop's ſee, and on that account has the title of a city. It is ſeated upon an aſcent, on the river Taff, or Tave, near Cardiff; but the cathedral ſtands on a low ground, and is a large ſtately building. It is 30 miles N. W. of Briſtol, and 166 W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 51. 33. N.

LANDAU, an ancient, handſome, and very ſtrong town of France, in Lower Alſace; formerly imperial, and did belong to Germany till the treaty of Munſter, but is now ſubject to France. It is ſeated on the river Queich, in a pleaſant fertile country, 9 miles S. of Newſtadt, and 270 E. of Paris. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

LANDEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for a battle gained

gained over the French by the Allies, in July 1693, wherein 20,000 men were killed. It is ſeated on the river Beck, 17 miles N. W. of Huy, and 18 N. E. of Namur. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

* LANDERNEAU, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, ſeated on the river Elhoro, 16 miles N. E. of Breſt. In an inn there is a well which ebbs and flows like the ſea, but at contrary times. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 48. 28. N.

* LANDES, a territory of France, in Gaſcony. It is a ſandy country, and full of fern, and Dax is the capital town.

LANDGUARD FORT, ſeems to belong to Suffolk, but is in the limits of Eſſex, and has a fine proſpect of the coaſt of both counties. It was erected, and is maintained, for the defence of the port of Harwich, to which it is oppoſite, for it commands the entrance of it from the ſea up the Maningtree-water, and will reach any ſhip that goes in or out. Here is a ſmall garriſon, with a governor, and a platform of guns.

LANDRECY, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrennees, and is now very well fortified. It was beſieged by prince Eugene in 1712, but to no purpoſe; it is ſeated in a plain, on the river Sambre, 18 miles S W. of Maubeuge, and 100 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 47. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

* LANSCROON, a fort of France, in Upper Alſace, and in Suntgaw, 3 miles from Baſle, ſeated upon an eminence. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

LANDSCROON, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of S. Gothland, and territory of Schonen, ſeated on the Baltic Sea, within the Sound, 22 miles N. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 52. E. lat. 55. 52 N.

* LANSDOWN, a place in Somerſetſhire, near Bath.

LANDSHUT, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, with a ſtrong caſtle, on an adjacent hill. It is ſeated on the river Iſer, 35 miles S. of Ratiſbon, and 85 N. E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 48. 30. N. There is another ſmall town of the ſame name in Sileſia, and in the duchy of Schweidnitz, ſeated on the river Zieder, which falls into the Bauber; and there is alſo another in Moravia, ſeated on the river Morave, and the confines of Hungary and Auſtria.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Marche of Brandenburg. It is ſeated on the river Warta, 32 miles N. E. of Frankfort upon the Oder. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

LANDSPERG, a town of Germany in the circle of Bavaria, ſeated near the river Lech, 23 miles S. of Augſburgh, and is ſubject to the duke of Bavaria.

LANDSTUL, or NANSTUL, a town of Germany, in the Waſgow, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on a rock. It lies between Deux-Ponts and Keiſer-Cautern. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

LANERK, a borough-town of Scotland, in the county of Clydeſdale, ſeated near the river Clyde, 9 miles S. W. of Hamilton, and 20 S. E. of Glaſgow. Lon. 3. 49. W. lat. 55. 40. N.

* LANERK, a ſhire of Scotland, which ſends two members to parliament; one for the ſhire, and one for the burgh of Glaſgow, &c.

* LANGBORN, or LAMBORN, a town in Berkſhire, pleaſantly ſeated near the confines of Wiltſhire, in an open country fit for hunting, 7 miles N. by W. of Hungerford, and 68 W. of London. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

LANGEAC, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, ſeated near the river Allier, among mountains, 17 miles E. of St. Flour, and 42 S. by E. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

LANGELAND, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, in the ſtrait called the Great Belt, and between Zealand, Saland, and Fyonia. It produces plenty of corn, and the principal town is Rutcoping. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 55. 4. N.

* LANGETZ, a town of France, in Touraine, noted for its excellent melons. It is ſeated on the river Loire, 12 miles from Tours. Lon. 0. 31. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

* LANGIONA, a large, rich, and ſtrong town of Aſia, capital of the kingdom of Laos, with a large and magnificent palace, where the king reſides, ſeated on a ſmall river, 140 miles N. W. of Alva. Lon. 96. 45 E. lat. 22. 38. N.

* LANGON, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in Bazadois, ſeated on the river Garonne, with the title of a marquiſate, and noted for excellent wine. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 44. 33. N.

LANGPORT, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the top of a hill, in a dirty moorish country, and on the large river Parr, which is navigable for barges to Bridgewater, from whence it has ſome trade. It is 10 miles S. E. of Bridgewater, and 128 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

LANGRES, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in Champagne, with a biſhop's ſee. The cutlery wares made here are in high eſteem. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 35 miles N. E. of Dijon, and 100 S. by E. of Rheims. Lon. 5. 24. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

LANGUEDOC, a large maritime province of France; bounded on the N. by Quercy, Rouerque, Auvergne, and Lionnois; on the E. by Dauphiny and Provence; on the W. by Gaſcony; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and Rouſſillon. It is 225 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where it is broadeſt. The clergy are more rich and numerous here than in other parts of France, there being three archbiſhops and 20 biſhops. Languedoc is divided into the Upper and Lower; and, in general, it is a very pleaſant country; fertile in corn, fruits, and excellent wine; and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade. There are 180 curious medicinal plants, with iron-mines, quarries of marble, and Turky ſtones. There is alſo a great deal of kelp; and on the heaths there is a kind of oak, which produces the inſect called kermes. The principal rivers are the Rhone, the Garonne, the Aude, the Tarne, the Allier, and the Loire. There are alſo a great number of mineral ſprings, and Touloufe is the capital town.

*LANNOY, a town of France, in Walloon Flanders, five miles from Liſle, and eight from Tournay. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

*LANSAWEL, a village of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, 15 miles N. N. E of Carmarthen.

LANZO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, ſeated on the river Sture, 20 miles S. E. of Suze, and 12 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat 45. 9. N.

LAON, a conſiderable town of France, in the Iſle of France, and capital of the Laonois, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. Its principal trade conſiſts in corn and wine; and it is very advantageouſly ſeated on a mountain, 20 miles N. E. of Soiſſons, and 77 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 43. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

LAOS, a kingdom of Aſia, beyond the Ganges; bounded on the N. by China; on the E. by Tonquin and Cochin China; on the S. by the kingdom of Cambodia, and on the W. by the kingdom of Siam, and by the territories of the king of Ava. This country is full of foreſts, and abounds in rice, fruits, and fiſh. The inhabitants are well made, robuſt, of an olive complexion, and mild; but very ſuperſtitious, and much addicted to women. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground, and fiſhing. The king is abſolute, and has no other law than his own will. He ſhews himſelf but twice a year, and has a large revenue from elephants teeth found in his dominions. Their religion is a kind of idolatry, and much the ſame as in China. Langiona is the capital town.

LAPLAND, a large country in the N. part of Europe, and in Scandinavia, lying between Norway, Sweden, Ruſſia, and the ſea. It is divided into Daniſh, or N. Lapland; Swediſh, or S Lapland; and Ruſſian, or E. Lapland It is extremely cold; and, in ſome places, they never ſee the ſun for three months in the year; and the country is all covered with ſnow the greateſt part of the year. It has, properly ſpeaking, neither ſpring nor autumn, the ſeaſons change ſo ſuddenly. The ſky is generally ſerene, and the air healthy, it being ſubject almoſt to continual winds. They ſow no corn; but have good paſtures, which fatten their cattle ſpeedily. This country is full of rocks and mountains; and the principal animals are foxes, martens, bears, elks, wolves, caſtors, ermins, and rein-deer. This laſt is the moſt uſeful animal they have; for it ſerves to draw the ſledges over the ſnow with ſurprizing ſwiftneſs; likewiſe the ſkin ſerves them for cloathing, and their fleſh for food. Their huts are made with poles, about 14 feet high, and they fix one end in the earth in a circle about 12 feet broad; theſe poles meet at the top, and form a ſort of cone; and the outſides are covered with the ſkins of rein-deer and rags; they are open at the top, to let out the ſmoak; and here they paſs their winter. They are very poorly clad, and often lie upon the ſnow. When they have a mind to change their habitations, they take away the ſkins and rags, and leave the poles ſtanding. Their chief merchandizes are dried cod and other fiſh, and the ſkins of rein-deer; they have alſo ſome furs. They are of a ſhort ſtature, with a large head, broad forehead, blue eyes, ſhort flat noſes, and ſhort, ſtrait, coarſe, black hair. They are a rude brutal ſort of people, though ſome of them have embraced Chriſtianity, which has not mended their morals. They live a great while without the aſſiſtance of phyſicians, and their hair never turns grey. Inſtead of bread they make uſe of dried fiſh, which they reduce to powder. They are very fond of ſpirituous

rituous liquors, and are never ſober when they can purchaſe them.

LAR, a town of Perſia, in the province of Fars, with a caſtle. It carries on a great trade in ſilk; and its territory abounds in oranges, lemons, and very large tamarinds. Lon. 52. 45. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

* LARACHA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It is ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, with a good harbour. It was once in poſſeſſion of the Spaniards, but the Moors took it from them. Lon. 5. 59. W. lat. 35. 40 N.

LAREDO, a ſea port town of Spain, in the Bay of Biſcay, with a large ſafe harbour. It is 30 miles W. of Bilboa, and 72 N. by W. of Burgos. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 43. 23. N.

LARINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Moliſe, with a biſhop's ſee; 42 miles N by E. of Benevento, and 60 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 41, 33. N.

LARISSA, an ancient, rich, and famous town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, a palace, and ſome handſome moſques. It is ſaid to be the birth-place of Achilles; and Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, reſided here. It carries on a large trade, and is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Penea, 50 miles S. of Salonichi, and 120 N. by W. of Athens. Lon. 22. 47. E. lat. 39. 48. N.

* LARISTAN, a territory of Aſia, in Perſia, which lies round the town of Lar. It formerly belonged to the Guebres.

* LARRIBUNDAR, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in Indoſtan; ſeated at the mouth of the river Sinda, or Indus, with a harbour capable of receiving ſhips of 200 tons burden. It is but a ſmall place, conſiſting of about 100 houſes built with wood; but has a ſtone fort, with fine great guns, to prevent robberies; becauſe ſome of the neighbouring countries are much addicted to thieving. Lon. 67. 0. E. lat. 25. 0. N.

LARTA. See ARTA.

* LATAKIA, formerly LAODICEA, an ancient, large, and conſiderable town of Aſia, in Syria, with an harbour, a biſhop's ſee, and beautiful remains of antiquity. It is become the moſt flouriſhing place on the coaſt, and carries on a conſiderable trade; is ſeated in a level fertile country, 75 miles S. W. of Aleppo, and 245 N. of Jeruſalem. Lon. 34. 30. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

* LATRICEY, a town of France, in Burgundy, in the marquiſate of Arcen Barrois, ſeated in a plain, at the foot of a mountain, with a priory.

* LAVAGNY, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with the title of a county. It lies on the E. ſide of Genoa, eight miles from Rapallo, and is ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name.

LAVAL, a town of France, and the moſt populous and conſiderable in Lower Maine, on account of its linen manufactures. It has two caſtles, and is ſeated on the river Maine, 15 miles S. from the town of that name, and 40 W. of Mans. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 48. 7. N.

LAVAMUND, or LAVANT MINDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Carinthia, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It belongs to the archbiſhop of Saltſburg, and is ſeated on the river Drave, 40 miles E of Clagenfurt, and 62 W. of Pettau. Lon. 15. 18. E. lat. 46. 44. N.

* LAVAUR, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Agoute, 20 miles S. W. of Albi, and 20 N. E. of Toulouſe. Lon. 1 52. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

LAUBACH, a handſome and ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and in Carniola, with a biſhop's ſee, a caſtle, and very handſome houſes. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, wherein are the largeſt craw-fiſh in Europe, 32 miles S. of Clagenfurt, and 155 S. by W. of Vienna. Lon. 14 25. E. lat. 46. 24. N.

LAUDA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the biſhoprick of Wurtzburg, 18 miles S. W. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 9. 45. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

LAUDER, a borough-town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Merſe, 22 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 55. 36. N.

* LAUDERDALE is a ſmall diſtrict in the county of Merſe, through which a river of the ſame name runs.

* LAVELLO, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee; 17 miles N. W. of Cirenza, and 80 E. by N. of Naples. Lon. 15. 55. E. lat. 41. 5. N

LAVELT, or LAFELT, a village of the Netherlands, in the biſhoprick of Liege, near Maeſtricht, remarkable for a battle gained here by the French in 1747.

LAVENHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Breton, and is a large cloathing town, having a pretty good trade, and a very handſome ſtately ſteeple ſtanding on an eminence. Beſides one large

church, there is alſo a Preſbyterian meeting, and about 300 mean houſes. The ſtreets are not very wide, but well paved; and the inhabitants conſiſt chiefly of poor people. Here is a tolerable manufacture of ſays. This town was a few years ago governed by a headborough; but now none acts in that capacity. It is 12 miles S. by E. of St. Edmund's-Bury, and 61 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 51. E. lat. 52. 39. N.

LAUFFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. It is ſeated on the river Neckar, 10 miles S. of Hailbron, and ſubject to the duke of Wirtemberg. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 49. 3. N.

LAUFFENBURG, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four Foreſt-Towns, with a caſtle. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and it is ſeated on a rock, and the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. It is 17 miles E. of Baſle, and 25 S. W. of Schaffenhauſen. Lon. 8. 2. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

LAUGHTON, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, near Roch-Abbey. It has a church, whoſe tower and ſpire, for their delicacy and juſt proportion, are not excelled by any Gothic piece of the kind. It ſtands on a high hill, like that at Harrow in Middleſex. The height of the ſteeple to the weathercock is 195 feet, and it is ſeen for many places 40, 50, and 60 miles diſtant.

LAVINGTON, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays, ſeated near the Downs; and, though but an indifferent town, the market is very great for corn and malt. It is 20 miles N. W. of Saliſbury, and 88 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 3. W. lat. 51. 13. N.

LAUNCESTON, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays, ſeated on the river Tamar, on the top of a ſmall hill, and is a large corporation, ſending two members to parliament. It was formerly defended by a caſtle, which is now in ruins; and a little without the town ſtands the old priory. It is 28 miles N. of Plymouth, and 214 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

* LAUNY, a town of Bohemia, near Egra, on the road from Leipſick to Prague, ſeated in a territory abounding in fine paſtures and excellent fruits, particularly apples, which are held in high eſteem. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

* LAVORI, TERRA DI, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; bounded on the W. by the Campagna of Rome, and by Farther Abruzzo; on the N. by the Citerior Abruzzo, and by the county of Moliſſa; on the E. by the Ultra Principato; and on the S. by the Principato Citra. It is about 63 miles in length, and 35 in breadth; and it is proper for tillage, from whence it took its name; for Lavaro, in Italian, ſignifies the ſame thing. It is alſo fertile in corn, excellent vines, and other fruits. There are alſo ſeveral mineral ſprings, and mines of ſulphur; and Mount Veſuvius muſt be full of it, becauſe it ſometimes throws out torrents of that mineral. Naples is the capital town. Beſides which there are ſeveral other remarkable towns, that are taken notice of in their proper places.

LAURAGUAIS, a ſmall territory of France, in Upper Languedoc. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and abounds in millet-ſeed and wine. Caſtelnaudari is the capital town.

* LAURENT LES CHALONS, a town of France in Burgundy, and in the dioceſe of Chalons. It is ſeated partly in an iſland, and partly on the river Saone, three miles E. of Chalons, and 37 N. E. of Dijon. Lon. 5. 1. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

LAUSANNE, a large, ancient, and handſome town of Switzerland, and capital of the country of Vaud, and in the canton of Bern, with a famous college and a biſhop's ſee. The town-houſe and the other public buildings are magnificent; and it is ſeated between three hills, a long mile from the lake of Geneva, 30 miles N. E. of Geneva, and 50 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 46. 31. N.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Pruſſia, and in the palatinate of Culm; 50 miles N. E. of Thorn, and 73 S. E. of Dantzick. Lon. 19. 51. E. lat. 53. 20. N.

LAUTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Alſace, which belongs to the French. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1744. It is 10 miles S. E. of Weiſſemburg. Lon. 8. 26. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

* LAUTREC, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the Albigeois. It is ſeated on a mountain, with an antient caſtle.

* LAUTREC, a town of Germany, in the Palatinate, on the confines of the duchy of Deux-Ponts. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Lauter and Glaun.

LAWENBURG, a conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, which belongs to the elector of Hanover; ſeated in a valley on the river Elbe, and has

a caſtle

a caſtle on an eminence. It is 13 miles N. E. of Lunenburg, and 40 S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

LAWENBURG, the duchy of, a ſmall territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded on the E. by the duchy of Mecklenburg, and on the other ſides by Holſtein, except to the W. on which the duchy of Lunenburg lies, being about 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Lawenburg is the capital town.

* LAWENBURG, a town of Ducal Pomerania, and the chief place of a territory of the ſame name, which belongs to the elector of Brandenburg. Lon. 17. 39. E. lat. 54. 33. N.

LAWINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, formerly imperial, but now ſubject to the duke of Neuburg. Here the duke of Bavaria, in 1704, fortified his camp to defend his country againſt the Britiſh forces and their allies, commanded by the duke of Malborough, who forced their intrenchments. It is ſeated on the Danube, 10 miles N. of Burgaw, and 32 N. W. of Augſburg. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

* LAWRENCE, ST. the largeſt river in N. America, proceeding from the lake Ontario, from which it runs a courſe of 700 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. It is navigable as far as Quebec, which is above 400 miles; but beyond Montreal it is ſo full of ſhoals and rocks, that it will not admit large veſſels without danger, unleſs the channel be very well known.

LAXEMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, with a palace or caſtle, where the princes of the houſe of Auſtria go for pleaſure. It is ſeated on the river Schceha, 10 miles S. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 28. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

* LAYCOCK, a village in Wiltſhire, four miles S. of Chippenham.

LEA, a river, which riſes near Luton, in Bedfordſhire, and running S. E. by Wheat-Hampſtead in Hertfordſhire, then E. through Hertford and Ware, and afterwards S. dividing Eſſex from Hertfordſhire, and Eſſex from Middleſex, it falls into the Thames a little below Blackwall. By this river there are large quantities of corn and malt brought out of Hertfordſhire to London.

LEAGUES OF THE GRISONS. See GRISONS.

* LEAWAVA, a ſea-port town of Aſia, on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon; which yields a great deal of ſalt. Lon. 83. 15. E. lat. 8. 40. N.

LEBEDA, an ancient ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli, with a pretty good harbour, and an old caſtle; ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea, 85 miles E. of Tripoli. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 32. 50. N.

* LEBRIXA, an ancient, ſtrong, and pleaſant town in Spain, in Andaluſia; ſeated in a territory abounding in corn, wine, and a great number of olive-trees, of whoſe fruit they make the beſt oil in Spain. It is 12 miles N. E. of St. Lucar. Lon. 5. 44. W. lat. 37. 8. N.

LEBUS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the marquiſate of Brandenburg, with a biſhop's ſee, ſecularized in favour of the houſe of Brandenburg. It is ſeated on the river Oder, 10 miles N. of Francfort, and 43 E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 39. E. lat. 52. 31. N.

LECCE, a rich, populous, and moſt beautiful town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, of which it is the chief place, with a biſhop's ſee; [illegible] miles W. of the gulph of Venice, and 195 E. S. E. of Naples. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

LECCO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſeated on the eaſtern ſide of the lake Como, 26 miles N. of Milan. Lon. 9. 21. E. lat. 45. 53. N.

LECH, a river of Germany, which riſes in Tirol, and running N. divides Suabia from Bavaria; and having paſſed by Landſprug and Augſburg, falls into the Danube below Donawert.

LECH, a river of Holland, formed by the Rhine, which runs from E. to W. through Guelderland and Utrecht, when uniting with the Maeſe, it falls into the German Sea near the Briel.

LECHLADE, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated at the confluence of the river Lech with the Thames, and is about three furlongs in length. It is 28 miles E. by S. of Glouceſter, and 77 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

LECHNICH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Cologne, 10 miles S. W. of that town, and ſubject to the elector. Lon. 7. 8. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

LECLUSE, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, five miles S. of Douay. Lon. 3. 10. E. lat. 50. 17. N.

LECTOURE, an ancient and ſtrong town of France, in Gaſcony, and in Armagnac, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on a mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Gers, 21 miles E. of

dom, and 20 N. of Auch. Lon. 0. 42. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

LEDBURY, a town of Herefordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on a rich clay ground, and is a well built place, inhabited by many clothiers, who carry on a pretty large trade; 13 miles E. of Hereford, and 116 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 17. W. lat. 52. 3. N.

LEDESMA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, ſeated on the river Tome, 20 miles S. W. of Salamanca. Lon. 5. 31. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

LEEDS, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Are, and is a large well built corporation-town, whoſe inhabitants have a manufacture in cloth, in which they drive a conſiderable trade. It has the title of a duchy, and is 25 miles W. by W. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 53. 48.

* LEFOOGA, one of the Friendly Iſlands, ſituated near Hapaee, in the South Seas, viſited by Capt. Cook in 1776, who conſiders this iſland, in ſome reſpects, as ſuperior to Anamooka, the plantations being not only more numerous, but alſo more extenſive. Many parts of the country, near the ſea, are ſtill waſte, owing perhaps to the ſandineſs of the ſoil; but, in the internal parts of the iſland, the ſoil is better; and the marks of conſiderable population, and of an improved ſtate of cultivation, are very conſpicuous. Many of the plantations are incloſed in ſuch a manner, that the fences, running parallel to each other, form ſpacious public roads. Large ſpots, covered with the paper mulberry-tree, were obſerved, and the plantations in general were abundantly ſtocked with ſuch plants and fruit-trees as the iſland produces. To theſe Capt. Cook made ſome addition, by ſowing the ſeeds of melons, pumkins, Indian corn, &c. The iſland is but ſeven miles in length, and its breadth, in ſome places, is not above three miles.

LEEK, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated in the barren moor-lands, and the houſes are but meanly built; but its market is very good. It is 18 miles N. of Stafford, and 154 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

* LEERBERG, a mountain in Switzerland, which is part of mount Jura, and extends itſelf on the confines of the cantons of Baſle, Soleure, and Berne, between the towns of Aaraw and Homburg.

LEERDAM, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, 17 miles N. E. of Dort. Lon. 5. 13 E. lat. 51. 56. N.

* LEEROT, a fortreſs of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and in the county of Embden. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Lee, where it falls into the Embs, about 10 miles from the town of Embden.

LEERWICK, a town of Scotland, in Mainland, one of the iſles of Orkney. Theſe iſles belonged to the king of Denmark, till a king of Scotland married one of the daughters. Here the Dutch begin to fiſh for herrings every year. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 59. 0. N.

LEEWARD ISLANDS. See CARIBBEES.

LEEWE, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, ſeated in a moraſs, on the river Geet, 12 miles E. of Louvain. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

LEFFINGEN, a village of the Netherlands, near Oſtend, which was a poſt of general Earl, in 1708, to keep up a communication between the beſiegers of Liſle, and the grand army of the confederates. The duke of Vendoſme could not drive them away without attacking them in form.

LEGHORN, or LIVORNO, a ſtrong handſome, and very conſiderable town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, and in the Piſano, with one of the moſt famous harbours in the Mediterranean Sea, which cauſes it to be viſited by a prodigious number of ſtrangers. It is a free port, and the merchandizes brought there are never viſited, for the officers of the city take great care that trade may meet with no interruption. The Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own, and every other religion is undiſturbed; the Jews have a very handſome ſynagogue here, as well as ſchools. They are very rich, and ſo well protected, that it is a proverb here, That a man may as well beat the Great Duke, as a Jew. The number of inhabitants are computed at 40,000, among whom there are 18,000 Jews. The ſtreets are wide and ſtraight, and almoſt all the houſes of the ſame height, but the N. ſide of the town is beſt built. There are ſo many canals, that ſome have given it the title of New Venice. It is a ſtrong place, and there is a garriſon of 2500 men. Near the harbour is a large building, called Li-Bagni, in which they ſhut up every night the Turkiſh and the galley ſlaves. At a little diſtance is a light-houſe, on a ſmall iſland, on the top

of

of which are lighted every night above 30 lamps. In the great ſquare is the ſtatue of duke Ferdinand I. it ſtands on a pedeſtal, and at the four corners there are ſtatues of bronze, of a coloſſian ſize, in chains, and repreſent ſo many ſlaves. The air here was very unhealthy till the marſhes about it were drained. The commodities that we import from hence, are, ſilk, wine, and oil. In 1741 this city ſuffered greatly by an earthquake. It is 10 miles S. of Piſa, 45 S. W. of Florence, and 145 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

* LEGNANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, fortified and ſeated on the river Adige, in the Veroneſe, 25 miles below Verona.

LEICESTER, a capital town of Leiceſterſhire, with 3 markets, on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Sour, over which there are two bridges. It is a corporation, containing three pariſh-churches, ſends two members to parliament, and enjoys the title of an earldom. It has a very ſpacious market-place, the ſtreets are paved, and great quantities of ſtockings are wove in this town. It is 24 miles S. by E. of Derby, and 98 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 3. W. lat. 52. 38. N.

* LEICESTERSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 33 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; bounded on the S. by Northamptonſhire, on the W. by Warwickſhire and Derbyſhire, on the N. by Nottinghamſhire, and on the E. by Lincolnſhire and Rutlandſhire. It contains about 18,700 houſes, 112,200 inhabitants, 92 pariſhes, and 11 market-towns, of which none but Leiceſter ſends members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make only 4. The principal rivers are, the Sour, the Ey, the Wreake, the Senſe, the Swift, and the Welland. The air is very good, and the ſoil in the ſouthern parts very fruitful; and in the rich meadows they feed great numbers of cattle and ſheep. The northern part is more barren and ſtoney, and has many rocks of limeſtone, with which the natives improve the ground, as well as coal pits. It yields the ſame commodities as the other counties, but is noted for plenty of beans, whence the inhabitants have got the name of Bean-bellies. It is ſeparated from Warwickſhire, by an old Roman way, called Watling-ſtreet, which runs acroſs the kingdom. Leiceſter is the principal town.

LEIGH, a town of Lancaſhire, of little or no account, for the market is almoſt come to nothing. It is 7 miles N. of Warrington, and 184 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

* LEIGHTON, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, 10 miles E. of Sheffield.

* LEIGHTON, a village in Huntingdonſhire, four miles N. of Kimbolton.

LEIGHTON-BUZZARD, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Ouſe, over which is a bridge, leading into Buckinghamſhire. It is a very large town, and its market is conſiderable for fat cattle. It is 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 41 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

LEININGEN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 7 miles S. W. of Worms. Lon. 8. 22. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

LEINSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. by the Iriſh Sea; on the W. by Connaught, from which it is ſeparated by the river Shannon; on the N. by Ulſter; and on the S. by the Ocean. It is about 112 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. The chief rivers are, the Barrow, the Boyne, the Liffy, the Neur, the Urrin, or Slane, and the Inny. The air of this province is temperate, and the ſoil is fruitful in corn and paſtures, which feed cattle that yield milk, of which they make plenty of butter and cheeſe. The chief commodities are cattle, horſes, ſea-fowl, and fiſh. It contains 12 counties, one archbiſhopric, 3 biſhopricks 122,901 houſes, 858 pariſhes, 99 baronies, and 52 boroughs. The chief place is Dublin, which is the capital of the kingdom. The inhabitants are more civilized than in other parts, being chiefly deſcended from the Engliſh.

LEIPSICK, a rich, large, ſtrong, and celebrated town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Miſnia, or Meiſſen, with a caſtle and a famous univerſity. It is a handſome place, neat, and regularly built, and the ſtreets are lighted in the night; it carries on a great trade, and has right to ſtop and ſell the merchandiſes deſigned to paſs through it; and the country, 75 miles round, has the ſame privilege. There are ſix handſome colleges belonging to the univerſity, beſides the private colleges. The town-houſe makes but an indifferent appearance, but the exchange is a fine ſtructure. It was taken by the king of Pruſſia in the late war, but given up by the peace of 1763. It is ſeated in a plain, between the rivers Saal and Mulde, near the confluence of the Pleyſſe, the Elſter, and the Barde, 30 miles

S.o

S. of Wirtemburg, 40 N.W. of Dresden, and 65 S. by E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

LEIRIA. See LEREA.

LEITH, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Mid-Lothian; seated on the Forth, two miles N. of Edinburgh, and may be called the port of that city. Lon. 3. 7. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

LEITH-HILL, in Surrey, near Box-Hill, admired for affording one of the finest prospects in Europe. It is situated about five miles from Dorking, about six from Box-Hill, and near 12 from Epsom.

* LELANT, a village in Cornwall, five miles N. of Penzance.

LEMAN, a lake of Switzerland, sometimes called the lake of Geneva, being 60 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and, as some say, 400 fathoms deep in particular places. It has the appearance of a sea, and contains a great variety of excellent fish, particularly trouts and perches. In summer it has something like a tide, occasioned by the melting of the snow, from whence streams run down from the Alps, in the heat of the day. The river Rhone runs through it, and is much higher in the summer for the reason just mentioned, as are all the lakes and rivers in Switzerland.

LEMBERG, a town of Poland, capital of Red Russia, seated in the palatinate of Lemburg, on the river Peltu, between Camieniec and Cracow, 90 miles N. from the former, and 150 E. from the latter; it is also 212 S. of Warsaw. It is pretty well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is seated on an eminence without the town. The square, the churches, and the public buildings are magnificent, and it is a large, rich, and trading place. It has a Roman Catholic archbishop, and an Armenian, as well as a Russian bishop; but the Protestants are not tolerated. The city was reduced to the last extremity by the rebel Cossacks, and Tartars, and was forced to redeem itself with a large sum of money. In 1672 it was besieged in vain by the Turks, but in 1704 was taken by storm, by Charles XII. king of Sweden. Lon. 24. 26. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

* LEMNO, an island of the Archipelago, on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Romania, about 22 miles in circumference, with a town of the same name, and a harbour. Lon. 26 0. E. lat. 40. 25. N.

* LEMBURG, a palatinate of Red Russia in Poland; bounded on the W. by Lesser Poland; on the N. by the palatinate of Belez; on the E. by Podolia and Moldavia; and on the S. by Moldavia and Upper Hungary. It is divided into four territories, which take their names from the capital towns.

LEMGOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Lippe, 17 miles N. of Padderborn, and as many S. of Minden. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 52. 5 N.

LEMNOS, one of the principal islands of the Archipelago, now called Stallimene. It lies at the entrance of the Dardanelles, and has a town of the same name, which is capital of the island. It is about 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and belongs to the Turks. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in corn and wine, and is famous for an earth called Terra Sigillata, formerly in greater esteem among physicians than at present. It contains about 75 villages, whose inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and are very industrious. Lemnos or Stalimene is but a small town, standing on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which there is a castle near the sea. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 20 miles S.E. of mount Athos, whose shadow covers it a little before sun-set, and 55 N.W. of Metelin. Lon. 25. 28. E. lat. 40. 3. N.

* LEMO, a small river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, where it washes Gavi, and passes on to join the Orba in the Alexandrino.

* LEMPTA, a large country of Africa, in the Zaara or Desert, lying on the N. of Negroland. The inhabitants are of a savage brutal disposition.

LEMSTER, or LEOMINSTER, a town of Herefordshire, with a market on Fridays. It is seated on the river Lug, which waters the N. and E. sides of the town. It contains one parish-church, 400 houses, six wards, and the principal officer is a bailiff. It is of great note for its fine wool, has several good inns, and sends two members to parliament. It is 25 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 137 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 35. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

LENA, a large river of the Russian empire, in Tartary, which takes its course N. from the latitude 0. 55. and falls into the Frozen Ocean, running almost parallel to the Jenisy.

LENCICIA, a strong town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort, seated on a rock. The nobility of the province hold their diet here. It stands in a morass, on the banks of the river Bsura, 37 miles S. E. of Gnesna,

Gneſna, and 110 N. by W. of Cracow. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

* LENHAM, a town of Kent, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on an eminence, 10 miles E. of Maidſtone, 16 W. by S. of Canterbury, and 47 E. S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

* LENOX, a county of Scotland, bounded on the S. by the river Clyde; on the N. and W. by Argyleſhire; and on the E. by Mentieth and Sterlingſhire. Near the rivers it is fertile in corn, but the other part is mountainous, which however feeds a great number of ſheep. It is remarkable for the lake called Lough Lomund, which is 24 miles in length, and eight in breadth. It contains 30 ſmall iſlands, three of which have churches, and many of the reſt are inhabited. The famous Grampian mountains begin at this lake, and run northward towards Aberdeen. Dumbarton is the county town. This ſhire ſends one member to parliament.

LENS, a town of France, in Artois, whoſe fortifications are demoliſhed. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is eight miles N. E. of Arras, ſix N. W. of Douay, and 95 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

LENTINI, or LEONTINI, an ancient town of Sicily, in the valley of Noto. It was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693, and is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 17 miles S. W. of Catania, and 20 N. W. of Syracuſe. Lon. 15. 14. E. lat. 37. 18. N.

* LENTON, a village in Nottinghamſhire, three miles S. W. of Nottingham.

* LENZBURG, a town in Switzerland, with the title of a county; ſeated on a ſmall river, in the canton of Bern, eight miles W. of Baden, and five E. of Araw. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

* LENZO, a river of Italy, which riſes in mount Apennine, runs along the confines of Parmeſan, and of the Modoneſe, falling into the Po at Breſſello.

LEO, ST. a ſmall but ſtrong town of Italy, in the territory of the church, and duchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Marrechia, eight miles S. W. of San Marino, and 15 N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

* LEOGANE, a beautiful plain in America, in the iſland of St. Domingo, which abounds with chocolate, indigo, ſugar-canes, rocou, tobacco, and all the neceſſaries of life. The air is not very good, and the luxuries of the inhabitants, who are French, cauſes many diſeaſes.

* LEON, an ancient town of France, in Lower Bretagne, and capital of the Leonnois, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the ſea, 30 miles N. E. of Breſt, and 280 W. of Paris. Lon. 3. 58. W. lat. 48. 40. N.

* LEON, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded on the N. by Aſturias; on the W. by Galicia and Portugal; and on the S. by Eſtremadura and Caſtile, which alſo bounds it on the E. It is about 125 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and is divided into almoſt two equal parts by the river Duero, or Douro. It produces all the neceſſaries of life, and Leon is the capital town.

LEON, an ancient and large town of Spain, and capital of the kingdom of that name, built by the Romans in the time of Galba, with a biſhop's ſee. It has the fineſt cathedral church in all Spain. It was formerly more rich and populous than at preſent, and had the honour of being the capital of the firſt Chriſtian kingdom in Spain. It is ſeated between two ſources of the river Eſla, 50 miles S. E. of Oviedo, and 165 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 13. W. lat. 42. 45. N.

* LEON, NEW, a kingdom of N. America, in New Spain, which is very populous, and there are mines of ſilver in the mountains.

* LEON DE NICARAGUA, a town of N America, in New Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua; the reſidence of the governor, and a biſhop's ſee. It was taken by the buccaneers in 1685, in ſight of a Spaniſh army who were ſix to one; is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, which is a volcano, and occaſions earthquakes. It conſiſts of about 1000 houſes, and has ſeveral monaſteries and nunneries belonging to it. At one end of this town is a lake which ebbs and flows like the ſea. It is 30 miles from the S. Sea. Lon. 88. 10. W. lat. 12. 25. N.

* LEONARD DE NOBLET, ST. an ancient town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in the territory of Limoſin, with a conſiderable manufactory of cloth and paper. It is ſeated on the river Vienne, 12 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 195 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

* LEONARD'S, ST. a village near Bedford.

LEONHART, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Carinthia, 42 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15. 23. E. lat. 46. 57. N.

LEONTINI. See LENTINI.

LEOPOLDSTADT, a ſmall but very ſtrong

ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, built by the emperor Leopold in 1665; ſeated on the Waag, 36 miles N. W. of Newhauſel, and 62 E. of Vienna. Lon. 18. 6. E lat. 48. 35. N.

LEOTONG, a large country of Aſia, bounded by part of China, and a gulph of the ſame name on the S. by Chineſe-Tartary, on the N. by Korea on the E. and by another part of Tartary on the W. It was from this country that the Tartars entered China, when they made themſelves maſters of it. The inhabitants are more warlike, leſs polite, and not ſo induſtrious as the Chineſe; they neither like trade nor huſbandry, although their country is very proper for both. Leotong is the principal town, which is pretty large, and very well peopled.

LEPANTO, a ſtrong and very conſiderable town of Turky in Europe, and in Livadia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong fort. It is built on the top of a mountain, in form of a ſugar-loaf, and is divided into four towns, ſurrounded by as many walls, and commanded by a caſtle, on the top of the mountain. The harbour is very ſmall, and may be ſhut up with a chain; the entrance being but 50 feet wide. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks, in 1687, but was afterwards evacuated, and the caſtle of Bomeli demoliſhed by the Venetians in 1699, in conſequence of the treaty of Carlowitz. It was near this town that Don John of Auſtria obtained the famous victory over the Turkiſh fleet in 1571. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, Turky-leather, and tobacco. The wine would be exceedingly good if they did not pitch their veſſels on the inſide, which renders the taſte very diſagreeable to the Turks, who are not uſed to it. The Turks have ſix or ſeven moſques here, and the Greeks two churches. It is ſeated on the gulph of Lepanto, 100 miles W. N. W. of Athens, and 350 S. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 22. 0. E lat. 38. 30. N.

* LEPERS, ISLE OF, one of the Hebrides, in the South Sea, lying in 15. 23. S. lat. and 168. 0. E. lon. a little bigger than Aurora.

LERIA, or LEIRIA, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It contains about 3500 inhabitants, and was formerly the reſidence of the kings of Portugal; is 30 miles S. of Coimbra, and 60 N. of Liſbon. Lon. 8. 46. W. lat. 39. 37. N.

** LERICI, a town of Italy, with a harbour, on the eaſtern coaſt of the gulph of Specia, in the territory of Genoa. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 44. 5. N.

LERIDA, an ancient, large, and ſtrong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and a ſtrong caſtle. This place declared for king Charles after the reduction of Barcelona, in 1705, but it was retaken by the duke of Orleans in 1707, after the battle of Almanza. It is ſeated on a hill, on the river Segra, and in a fertile ſoil, 16 miles S. W of Balaguer, and 200 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

LERINS, the name of two iſlands in the Mediterranean Sea, lying on the coaſt of Provence, in France, five miles from Antibes; that near the coaſt, called St. Margaret, is guarded by invalids, ſtate-priſoners being ſent here. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1746, but marſhal Belleiſle retook it in 1747. The other is called St. Honorat, and is leſs than the former, but has a Benedictine abbey.

LERMA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on the river Arlanza, with the title of a duchy. It has a palace or caſtle, and a park. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 42. 16. N.

* LERNICA, was formerly a large city, in the iſland of Cyprus, as appears from its ruins; but it is now no more than a large village, ſeated on the ſouthern coaſt of that iſland, where there is a good road, and a ſmall fort for its defence.

* LERO, or LEROS, an iſland of Aſia, in the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, remarkable for the birth of Patroclus, according to ſome authors. Lon. 27. 0. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

LESBOS. See METFLIN.

LESCAR, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in the territory of Bearn, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on a hill, three miles N. W. of Pau, and 42 S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 0. 7. W. lat. 43. 17. N.

LESKARD, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated in a level, is a corporation, and ſends two members to parliament. It had formerly a caſtle, now in ruins, and has a good free ſchool, and a conſiderable manufacture of yarn, which is chiefly ſold at Exeter. It is 49 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 221 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 50. 27. N.

LESSINES, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainault, ſeated on the river Dender, and famous for its linen manufacture. It is ſix miles N. E. of Ath, and 22 S. W. of Bruſſels. Lon. 3. 46. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

* LESTOFF, or LEOSTOFF, a town of

of Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the ſea ſhore, is concerned in the fiſheries of the N. Sea, cod, herrings, mackarels, and ſprats; has a church, and a diſſenting meeting-houſe; and for its ſecurity, ſix 18 pounders, which they can move as occaſion requires; but it has no battery. The town conſiſts of 500 houſes; but the ſtreets, though tolerably paved, are narrow. The coaſt is there very dangerous for ſtrangers It is 10 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 117 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat 52. 35. N.

LESTORMAL-CASTLE, in Cornwall, near Leſtwithiel, formerly the reſidence of the earls of Cornwall. This caſtle is ſituated on the edge of a hill, overlooking a deep valley, ſurrounded by a ditch, which is very deep and wide, and was formerly filled with water, brought by pipes from an adjoining hill. On the higher ſide, leading to the principal gate, there are traces of buildings to be found.

LESTWITHIEL, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on the river Foy, not far from its fall into Foy-haven. Formerly ſhips came as far up as the town; but the channel is now ſtopped up. However, it is a corporation, and ſends two members to parliament. They alſo keep courts here belonging to the ſtannery; and the goal is likewiſe here. It is governed by a mayor, ſix capital burgeſſes, and 17 common-councilmen. The town conſiſts of about 100 houſes; but the ſtreets, though paved, are bad. It is 19 miles W. N W. of Plymouth, and 230 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 48. W. lat. 50. 27. N.

LETRIM, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 44 miles in length, and 17 in breadth; bounded on the E. and N. E. by Cavan and Fermanagh, by Sligo and Roſcommon on the W. and S. W. and by Longford on the E. and S E. It is a hilly country, with rank graſs, which feeds a great number of cattle. The chief town is Letrim, ſeated not far from the river Shannon. It contains 4000 houſes, 21 pariſhes, five baronies, two boroughs, and ſends ſix members to parliament.

LETTEN-LAND, or LETTONIA, is the S part of Livonia; bounded on the N. by Eſtonia, on the S. by Courland, on the E. by Muſcovy, and on the W. by the gulph of Riga. It is ſubject to Ruſſia.

LETTERE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a trading place, and is ſeated at the back of a mountain, 12 miles N. W. of Salerno, and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 38. E. lat. 40. 42. N.

LEVANT. This word properly ſignifies the EAST; but it is generally uſed, when ſpeaking of trade, for TURKY IN ASIA; comprehending Natolia, Syria, Paleſtine, Egypt, Barka, the Iſland of Candia, and the adjacent parts. The LEVANT SEA means, the eaſtern part of the Mediterranean.

LEUCATE, an ancient town of France, in Lower Languedoc, whoſe fortifications have been demoliſhed; ſeated near a lake of the ſame name, 20 miles N. E. of Perpignan. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

LEUCHSTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria; ſeated on a mountain, near the river Efreimpt, 50 miles N. W. of Ratiſbon, and 55 N. E. of Nuremberg. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

LEUE. See LEEWE.

LEVERPOOL, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Merſey, where there is an excellent ſafe harbour for ſhips. It is much increaſed and beautified of late, being, next to London and Briſtol, the moſt trading town in England Here is a handſome town-houſe, ſupported by ſtone pillars and arches, and underneath it is the Exchange for merchants. The houſes are generally new, and built with brick, after the manner of London. It contains three churches, beſides ſeveral meeting-houſes for diſſenters; and the New Church is ſaid to be one of the fineſt in England. At the eaſt end of the town is a wet dock, with iron flood-gates, which will hold a great number of ſhips. It is a corporation, and ſends two members to parliament; and is 15 miles W. of Warrington, and 201 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 53. 25. N.

* LEVEN, a lake in the county of Fife, in Scotland, in which there is an iſland, wherein Mary Queen of Scots was kept priſoner.

* LEUK, a town of Swiſſerland, almoſt in the middle of the Valais, remarkable for its natural ſtrength; for the aſſembly of the ſtates that often meet there; and for its baths, whoſe water is ſo hot, that it will boil an egg. Lon. 7. 39. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

* LEVONTINA, or LEVINERTHAL, a valley of Swiſſerland, whoſe inhabitants depend on Milan for ſpirituals, and on the canton of Uri for temporals.

LEVROUX, an ancient town of France, in

in Berry, with a caſtle, 35 miles S. W. of Bourges. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

LEUSE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands in Hainault, ſeated on the river Dender, 14 miles N. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat 50. 35. N.

LEUTKIRK, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Algow, ſeated on a rivulet that falls into the Iller, 22 miles N. E. of Lindau, and 20 S. W. of Memmingen. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 47. 53. N.

LEUTMERITZ, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Elbe, 30 miles N. W. of Prague, and 40 S. E. of Dreſden. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

LEWARDEN, a handſome, rich, populous, large, and ſtrong town of the United Provinces, capital of Oſtergow, Weſtergow, Sevenwolden, and Weſt Frieſland. It was the uſual place of reſidence of the ſtadtholder; and its buildings, as well public as private, is very magnificent. It has ſeveral canals, running through the ſtreets, and are a great aſſiſtance to their trade, which is very conſiderable; eſpecially as theſe canals are continued not only to the ſea, but to the moſt conſiderable towns in the province. It is 27 miles W. of Groningen, and 65 N. by E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 5. 32. E. lat. 53. 11. N.

* LEWENTZ, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran, and on the river of the ſame name, where the Turks were defeated in 1644. It is 25 miles N. E. of Gran, and 20 N. E of Newhauſel. Lon. 18. 31. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

LEWES, a town of Suſſex, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on an eminence on the banks of the river Ouſe, and ſends two members to parliament. It is a large place, with handſome houſes, two ſtreets paved, and ſix pariſh-churches built with flint-ſtone; is governed by a headborough and conſtable, and contains about 1500 houſes, built with brick and flint-ſtone, and about 6200 inhabitants. It is 30 miles E. of Chicheſter, and 49 S. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E lat. 50. 55. N.

LEWIS, an iſland of Scotland, and one of the moſt conſiderable of the Weſtern Iſlands, lying 70 miles W. of the main land of Scotland, and 90 N. W. of the Iſle of Sky It is 80 miles in length, and 41 in breadth, and very well ſituated both for the herring and cod fiſhery.

LEWIS, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant. It was taken by the French in 1678, and rendered back by the treaty of Nimeguen. It is ſeated on a moraſs, ten miles from Louvain, and three from St. Tron. Its ſluices render it very ſtrong. Lon. 5. 7. E. lat. 50. 53. N. See LEEWE.

LEWISBURG, a town of N. America, and capital of the iſland of Cape Breton. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1745, but rendered back to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was taken again by the Engliſh, on July 26, 1758, when all the garriſon were made priſoners of war, conſiſting of upwards of 5600 men. There were likewiſe 11 men of war in the harbour, which were either taken, ſunk, or deſtroyed; and was ceded to the conquerors by the peace of 1763. Lon. 59. 48. W. lat. 45. 54. N.

* LEYBORN, a conſiderable village in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, a mile and an half N. of Middleham. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 54. 19. N.

LEYDEN, a city of the United Provinces, in Holland, and capital of Rheinland; and, next to Amſterdam, is the largeſt place in the province. It is ſeated in a country full of gardens and meadows, ſurrounded with a great number of ditches and canals, near the ancient bed of the Rhine, which now looks like a canal. It is about four miles and a half in circumference; and its ditches are bordered with rows of trees. It has eight gates, and contains 50 iſlands, and 145 bridges, the greateſt part of which are made with free-ſtone. The principal church is a ſuperb ſtructure, whoſe high roof is ſupported by three rows of columns; and the reſt of the public buildings are very handſome. There are ſeveral large hoſpitals, and an univerſity, which has generally about two hundred ſtudents, though there are but two colleges; for theſe ſcholars board in the town, and have no habits to diſtinguiſh them from other people. The ſchool conſiſts of a large pile of brick-building, three ſtories high; in the uppermoſt of which the famous Elzevir had his printing office. Adjoining to the ſchool is the phyſic-garden, where the profeſſor reads lectures in botany. The library contains curious manuſcripts; and the theatre for anatomy is the fineſt in Europe. Here are manufactures of the beſt cloths and ſtuffs in Holland, there being no leſs than 1600 workmen who are employed in them. This city is famous for being the birth-place of John of Leyden, a taylor by profeſſion, who, in 1534, ſet up to be a king; his followers were a kind of Anabaptiſts, who committed many outrages; but the year after, they were puniſhed for their raſhneſs

rashness and rebellion, and John himself was tortured till he died. It is four miles E. of the sea, and 15 S. S. W. of Harlem, and 20 S. W. of Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

LEYNA, a river of Germany, which rises in the confines of Hesse, and running N. through the duchy of Brunswick, passes by Gottingen, Calenberg, and Hanover, and falls into the Aller at Batmar.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine Islands, in Asia, separated from Philippina by a narrow channel on the N. E. Lon. 125. 0. E. lat. 11. 0. N.

LEZINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata; seated on a bay of the gulph of Venice, 75 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 14. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

LHON, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse Cassel, and running S. W. passes by Marpurg, Wetzlar, and Nassau, falling into the Rhine a little above Coblentz.

LIBANUS, the name of mountains of Turky in Asia, which lie between Proper Syria and Palestine, extending from W. to E. from the Mediterranean Sea as far as Arabia. The summits of these mountains are so high, that they are always covered with snow; but below are very pleasant and fruitful vallies. They were formerly famous for the great number of cedar-trees growing thereon; but now there are scarce any remaining. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus, the latter of which lies on the S. side of the valley, rising near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a bason, or country, called by the ancients Cœlo Syria.

LIBAU, a sea-port town of Courland, lying on the Baltic Sea, where it has a harbour. It consists of wooden houses, belongs to the duke of Courland, and is 45 miles N. of Memel, and 40 S. W. of Coldengen. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 56. 31. N.

LIBOURNE, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Bourdelois. It is a populous trading town, and is seated on the river Dordogne, 20 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux, and 205 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 12. W. lat. 44. 58. N.

LIBYA, was the ancient name of all Africa, but afterwards given only to that part of it which lies to the W. of Egypt.

LICH, or LICHA, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Hesse, and county of Solms, 21 miles N. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

* LICHTENBERG, a castle of France, in Lower Alsace, and the chief place of a county of the same name; seated on a rock near the mountains Vosges, and is looked upon as impregnable. It is 12 miles from Haguenau. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 48. 55. N.

LICHTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and margraviate of Cullembach, 20 miles N. E. of Cullembach. Lon. 12. 2. E. lat. 50. 25. N.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg, seated on the river Mayne, 15 miles N. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

* LICHTENSTEIN, a town of Switzerland, in Tockerberg, seated on the river Thour. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

* LICHTSTALL, an handsome town of Switzerland, in the county of Basle; seated on the river Ergetz, five miles from Basle. Lon. 7. 39. E. lat. 47. 29. N.

LICOLA, or LAGO-DI-LICOLA, a lake in the kingdom of Naples, formerly famous for plenty of excellent fish; but, in the year 1538, an earthquake happened, which changed one part of it into a mountain of ashes, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of the Lucrine-lake.

LIDA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Troki, with a castle, 45 miles S. E. of Troki. Lon. 25. 34. E. lat. 53. 54. N.

LIDD, a town of Kent, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated in Rumney-Marsh, and is a member of the Cinque-ports. On the east side of it is a heap of stones, which they pretend was the tomb of Crispin and Crispianus. It is 26 miles S. of Canterbury, and 71 S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

LIDDESDALE, a valley or district of Scotland, which is bounded on the N. by Tiviotdale, on the S. E. by Cumberland, and on the S. W. by Annandale.

LIDKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, seated on lake Wenar, 12 miles N. W. of Skara, 27 N. W. of Falkoping, and 25 S. W. of Mariestadt. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 58. 25. N.

* LIDNEY, a village in Glocestershire, seated on the W. bank of the river Severn, 10 miles S. of Dean.

LIECHTENAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and margraviate of Anspach, 17 miles S. of Nuremberg, and subject to that city. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

* LIECH-

* LIECHTENAW, a town of Germany, with a caſtle. It belongs to the county of Hanau. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

LIEFKENSHOEK, a fortreſs of Dutch Flanders, ſeated on the W. ſide of the river Scheld, over againſt Fort Lillo. Oppoſite to this fort the Dutch forced the French lines in 1703. It is ſeven miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

LIEGE, an ancient, populous, large town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a biſhoprick of the ſame name. Here the river Maeſe or Meuſe is divided into three branches, which, after having paſſed through the ſtreets under ſeveral bridges, unite again. Formerly the inhabitants would not ſubmit to the biſhop; but, after he had built two fortified caſtles, they were forced to ſubmit. The old caſtle is in the town, and ſtill ſubſiſts; and though the new, which is on the other ſide, was demoliſhed ſince 1714, yet the fortifications on the ſide of the city are ſtill ſtanding. This town has 10 large ſuburbs, in which are a great number of religious houſes and churches; which laſt, with thoſe in the city, make 100 in all. The cathedral contains many reliques, and has a chapter, whoſe canons muſt be all gentlemen or doctors, or, as ſome ſay, princes and cardinals, or otherwiſe of great note. The public ſtructures are, the biſhop's palace, the town houſe, the ſeminary of the Jeſuits, and the arſenal. On the ſides of the river there are fine walks, where the ladies often divert themſelves. Here is alſo a famous univerſity, and a convent of Engliſh nuns. This place is about four miles in circumference, and has 150 ſtreets, and 16 gates. They make a great many firearms here, which are tranſported to different countries. It was bombarded in 1691, and delivered up to the French in 1701. The allies retook it in 1702, and the French beſieged it again in 1705, but were obliged to raiſe the ſiege at the approach of the duke of Marlborough. In March 1734, a fire happened here, which conſumed the biſhop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. The biſhop is one of the moſt conſiderable eccleſiaſtical princes of Germany, and has an annual revenue of 300,000 ducats. It is ſeated in a very pleaſant valley on the river Maeſe, 15 miles S. W. of Maeſtricht, 62 S. W. of Cologne, and 65 N. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

LIEGE, the biſhoprick of, is bounded on the N. by Brabant and Guelderland; on the E. by the duchies of Limburg and Juliers; on the S. by Luxemburg and Ardennes; and on the W. by Brabant, and the county of Namur. It is fruitful in corn and fruits, and contains mines of iron, lead, and pit coal, beſides quarries of marble; the biſhop is elected by the chapter, compoſed of 60 canons; and the capital is of the ſame name.

LIERS, a village of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Liege. A battle was fought here in 1746, between the Allies commanded by Prince Charles of Lorrain, and the French commanded by Count Saxe. It is eight miles N. of Liege, and ſeven S. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* LIESINA, an iſland of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, about 58 miles long, and 12 broad. It abounds in corn, olives, ſaffron, and wine, in which they carry on a great trade. It belongs to the Venetians.

* LIESINA, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of the iſland of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a fortreſs on the top of an inacceſſible mountain. The harbour is good, and capable of containing veſſels of all ſorts. It was attacked by the Turks in 1500, but they were entirely defeated. Lon. 16. 23. E. lat. 43. 30. N.

* LIESSE, a town of France, in Picardy, famous for an image of the Virgin Mary, to which a great number of pilgrims reſort. It is ſix miles E. of Laon. Lon. 3. 51. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

* LIEUVIN, a territory of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Liſeaux, which contains iron-mines, forges, and ſeveral ſorts of woollen manufactures.

LIFFEY, a river of Ireland, which, riſing in the county of Wicklow, runs W. from thence into Kildare, and then turning N. E. paſſes through the county of Dublin, and by the city of that name, falls into the Iriſh channel a little below it.

LIFFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donnegal, and province of Ulſter, 24 miles N. E. of Donnegal. Lon. 5. 45. W. lat. 54. 47. N.

* LIFTON, a village in Devonſhire, four miles E. of Launceſton, in Cornwall.

LIGNE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainault, ſeated on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

* LIGNIERES, a town of France, in Berry, ſurrounded with walls, towers, and ditches. It has a collegiate church and a caſtle, and is 22 miles S. S. W. of Bourges. Lon. 2. 24. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

LIGNITZ, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, with a caſtle, and capital of a prin-

principality of the ſame name; ſeated on the rivulet Cet, 12 miles N. of Jam, and 30 S. of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 36. E. lat. 51. 10 N.

LIGNY, a handſome town of France, in the duchy of Bar, of which it is the principal, next to Bar-le-duc, with a caſtle, a collegiate church, and a handſome park; ſeated on the river Orney, 8 miles S E. of Bar-le-duc, and 195 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 48. 39. N.

* LIGOR, a town of Aſia, in the peninſula of Malacca, and capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, with a harbour, and a magazine belonging to the Dutch E. India Company. It is ſeated on the eaſtern coaſt, and is in the kingdom of Siam. Lon. 100. 5. E lat. 7 40. N.

* LIGUEIL, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a barony; ſeated on a brook, in a very fertile country, and contains about 1300 inhabitants. It is 93 miles S S. E of Tours. Lon. 0 52. E. lat. 47. 3. N.

LILLERS, a town of France, in Artois, whoſe fortifications are demoliſhed It is ſeated on the river Navez, 17 miles N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

LILLO, a fortreſs of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Scheld, 8 miles N. of Antwerp; built in the year 1584, and the Spaniards were obliged to raiſe the ſiege in 1688. It commands the navigation on the river Scheld. Lon. 4. 18. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

LIMA, a city of S. America, in Peru, of which it is the capital, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It gives its name to the principal audience of Peru, and is ſurrounded with brick walls, fortified with ſeveral ramparts and baſtions, eight yards high. The ſtreets are handſome, and as ſtraight as a line, but the houſes are generally only one ſtory high, on account of the earthquakes However, they are pretty enough, and well adorned, having long galleries on the front. One part of the roofs is covered with coarſe linen cloth, and the others only with reeds, which is not inconvenient, becauſe it never rains here; however, the richeſt inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths. There are trees planted all round their houſes, to keep off the heat of the ſun. What the houſes want in height they have in length and depth, for ſome of them are 200 feet long, and proportionably broad, ſo that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The royal ſquare is very handſome, and in the middle there is a fountain of bronze, adorned with the image of Fame, which ſpouts out water. On the E. and W. ſides are the public ſtructures, which are well built. The river which croſſes Lima forms canals or ſtreams which run to moſt of the houſes, and ſerve to water their gardens, as well as for other uſes. All the churches and convents are extremely rich, and many images of the ſaints are of maſſy gold, adorned with jewels. The city is four miles in length, and two in breadth, and is divided into 8 pariſhes, and yet it contains but 28,000 inhabitants, whereof 9000 are Spaniards. They make uſe of mules to draw their coaches with, and of theſe there are about 5000. It is the ſeat of the viceroy, and contains ſeveral courts, as that of the viceroy, of the archbiſhop, of the inquiſition, of the cruſado, and of the wills Earthquakes are here very frequent, and ſome have done this city a great deal of damage, particularly that in 1746, by which it was almoſt deſtroyed; and, if it were not for this, it would be a perfect paradiſe, there being plenty of corn, wine, oil, ſugar, fruits, and flax The inhabitants are ſo rich, that when the viceroy, who was duke of Palata, and ſent from Spain to Peru in 1682, made his public entrance into this city, the inhabitants paved the ſtreets he was to paſs through with ingots of ſilver. The inhabitants of Lima are very debauched, but at the ſame time extremely ſuperſtitious, and they have a ſtrong belief in the power of charms. About a fourth part of the city are monks and nuns, who are not a jot more chaſte than the reſt; and if any one happens to rival a monk, he is in danger of his life, for they always carry a dagger under their frocks. It is ſeated on a large, pleaſant, fertile plain, on a ſmall river, near the ſea. Lon. 76. 44. W. lat. 12. 1. S.

LIMA, the audience of, a large province of S. America, in Peru, lying on the S. Sea, with a large valley, and a river of the ſame name. It is bounded on the N. by the audience of Quito, on the E. by the mountains called the Andes, on the S. by the audience de los Charcos, and on the W by the S. Sea. There are ſeveral animals in this province, which are very fierce and dangerous, eſpecially near the mountains; but that which they call a lion is not one, for it is more like a wolf, and never attacks mankind. However, there are very large tawney tigers, which are as wild and fierce as thoſe of Africa.

* LIMAGNE, a territory of France, in Lower Auvergne, lying along the river Allier, being about 37 miles in length from N. to S. It is one of the moſt fertile and fine plains in France, and is very populous.

LIMALE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, ſeated on the river Dyle, 13 miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 4. 42. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

LIMBURG, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It was taken by the French in 1675, by the Imperialiſts in 1702, but afterwards ceded to the Auſtrians, the fortifications having been firſt demoliſhed. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Veſe, 17 miles S. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and 15 S. E. of Liege. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 50. 38 N.

LIMBURG, the duchy of, a province of the Auſtrian Netherlands, bounded on the N. and E. by the duchy of Juliers, on part of the E. by the territory of Aix-la-Chapelle, and on the S. and W. by the territory of Liege, from which it is ſeparated by the river Maeſe. It is about 30 miles in length, and 42 in breadth. It contains ſome of the beſt iron mines in the Netherlands, and the ſoil is good for corn and paſtures.

LIMERICK, a town of Ireland, in the county of the ſame name, and province of Munſter, with a biſhop's ſee. It is an elegant, rich, and populous place, of great ſtrength, partly ſeated on an iſland of the river Shannon, and may be reckoned two towns, which are joined together by a handſome ſtone bridge. It is ſtrong both by nature and art, and ſtrengthened by a wall and a caſtle, and the river ſerves inſtead of ditches. The caſtle and the cathedral ſtand in the upper town, and both have little draw-bridges. It ſtands 50 miles from the ſea, but as the river has neither bar, rock, nor ſand-bank, ſhips may come up as far as the walls, which renders it a trading place. It underwent two ſharp ſieges, in 1690 and 1691, and at laſt was obliged to ſurrender to king William III. but the garriſon were at liberty to retire where they pleaſed. It is 40 miles S. of Galway, and 90 S. W. of Dublin. Lon. 8 34. W. lat. 52. 42 N.

* LIMERICK, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, 48 miles in length, and 23 in breadth, bounded on the N. by the river Shannon, on the W. by the ocean, on the S. by the counties of Kerry and Cork, and on the E. by that of Tipperary. It contains 17,019 houſes, 130 pariſhes, 10 baronies, three boroughs, and ſends eight members to parliament. It is a fertile country, and well inhabited, though the W. parts are mountainous. Limerick is the capital town.

LIMME, a village in Kent, four miles from Romney. It was formerly a port, till choaked up by the ſands; and, though it thereby became a poor town, yet it has the horn and mace, and other tokens left of its ancient grandeur. It uſed to be the place where the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports was ſworn at his entrance upon his office. The Roman road from Canterbury, called Stane-ſtreet, ended here, and from the brow of its hill may be ſeen the ruins of the Roman walls.

LIMMINGTON, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Saturdays, ſeated on a hill, near the ſea, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 14 miles S. W. of Southampton, and 90 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 50. 45. N.

LIMNIVADY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulſter, 14 miles N. E. of Londonderry. Lon. 6. 50. W. lat. 55. 12. N.

LIMOGES, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in the province of Guienne, and capital of Limoſin, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a trading place, and its horſes are in great eſteem. It is ſeated on the river Vienne, 50 miles N. E. of Perigueux, and 110 E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat 45. 50. N.

* LIMOSIN, a province of France, bounded on the N. by La Marche, on the E. by Auvergne, on the S. by Quercy, and on the W. by Perigord and Angoumois. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, the former of which is very cold, but the latter more temperate. It is covered with foreſts of chelnut-trees, and contains mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron, but the principal trade conſiſts in cattle and horſes.

* LIMOURS, a town of France, in Hurepois, with a royal caſtle out of repair. It is in the dioceſe of Paris, and is 20 miles S. W. of that city.

LIMOUX, a ſtrong, populous town in Lower Languedoc, and capital of the county of Razez. It is a trading place, and is ſeated on the river Aude, 37 miles W. by S. of Narbonne, and 50 S. E. of Toulouſe. Lon. 2. 16. E. lat. 43. 4. N.

* LIMPURG, a barony of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, included almoſt entirely within Suabia, and ſeated to the S. of Hall in Suabia. It is about 15 miles long, and eight broad. Gaildorf and

Shonburg, near which is the caſtle of Limpurg, are the principal places.

LIMPURG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers, or Treves, and in Wetteravia, formerly free and imperial, but now ſubject to the electorate of Treves. It is ſeated on the river Lhon, 10 miles N. E. of Naſſau, and 20 N. of Mentz. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 50. 24 N.

* LINCHANCHI, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the territory of Jucatan, 10 miles from Selem. Lon. 87. 50. W. lat. 20. 40. N.

LINGHE, a ſtrong town of French Flanders, ſeated on the river Colne, 10 miles S. W. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

LINCOLN, the capital town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the river Witham, which divides into ſeveral ſtreams, and waters the lower part of the city, over which there are divers bridges. It had formerly 50 churches, which are now reduced to 14, beſides the cathedral or minſter. It is well built, and well inhabited, and the ſhops are well furniſhed with commodities. It is a biſhop's ſee, whoſe diocese is the largeſt in England. The cathedral is one of the moſt ſuperb ſtructures of this kind in England, and the country to the N. may be ſeen for 50 miles diſtance. The great bell, called Tom of Lincoln, requires 15 able men to ring it. It has the title of an earldom, and ſends two members to parliament. It is a county of itſelf; whoſe liberties extend twenty miles in circumference. It is 32 miles N. E. of Nottingham, and 133 N. of London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, 75 miles in length, and 44 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean, on the W. by Nottinghamſhire, on the N. by Yorkſhire, and on the S. by Rutlandſhire, Northamptonſhire, and Cambridgeſhire. It contains 4,590 houſes, 24,340 inhabitants, 631 pariſhes, and 31 market-towns, of which five ſend members to parliament; theſe, with two for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are the Humber, the Trent, the Witham, the Nire, the Welland, the Ankam, and the Dun. It is divided into three parts, Lindſay, Keſteven, and Holland; the air of this laſt is unwholeſome and foggy, on account of the fens and large marſhes. The ſoil of the N. and W. parts is very fertile, and abounds in corn and paſtures. The E. and S. parts are not ſo proper for corn, but then they ſupply the others with fiſh and fowl in great plenty, particularly ducks and geeſe. Lincoln is the principal town.

LINDENIELIS, or LINDENFID, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 miles N. of Heidelburg. Lon 8 47. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

LINDKOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of W. Gotland, of which it is capital, with a biſhop's ſee; 83 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 23. E. lat. 58. 20. N.

LINDOW, a very ſtrong, free, and imperial town of Germany in the circle of Suabia, and territory of Algow. Here is a celebrated abbey of canoneſſes, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the empire, and a Roman Catholic, though the inhabitants of the town are Proteſtants. It is a trading place, and is ſeated on an iſland of the lake Conſtance, 12 miles S. E. of Buckhorn, and 75 S. by W. of Augſburg. Lon. 9 50. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

LINDSAY, the N. diviſion of the county of Lincoln, which gives title to a marquis.

* LINDSEW, a village in Suffolk, 12 miles E. of Ipſwich.

* LINFIELD, a village in Suſſex, eight miles E. of S. Grinſtead.

LINGEN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated on the river Embs, 30 miles W. of Oſnabrug, and 37 N. of Munſter. Lon. 7. 36 E. lat. 52 30 N.

LINLITHGOW, a town of Scotland, in the county of Weſt Lothian, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with the title of an earldom; remarkable for its antiquity, lake, park, and royal palace, finiſhed by king James I. It is 16 miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 56 0 N.

* LINLITHGOW, a ſhire of Scotland, which ſends three members to parliament, one for the burghs of Linlithgow, &c. one for the burghs of Queensferry, &c. and one for the county.

* LINOSA, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coaſt of Africa, 12 miles from Lampeduſa, almoſt over-againſt Mahometta, in Barbary, and is about 12 miles in circumference. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

LINTZ, a very handſome town of Germany, capital of Upper Auſtria, with two fortified caſtles, the one upon a hill, and the other below it. Here is a hall, in which the ſtates aſſemble, a bridge over the

Danube, a fine Jeſuits college, and ſeveral manufactures, beſides which they make a great deal of gunpowder. The French became maſters of it in 1741, but the Auſtrians retook it in 1742. It is ſeated on the Danube, where the Traen falls into it, 42 miles E. of Paſſaw, and 160 W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 3 E. lat. 48. 16. N.

LINTZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, ſubject to that elector. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 15 miles N. W. of Coblentz, and 18 S. of Cologne. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

LINTON, a town of Cambridgeſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, ſeated on the confines of this county, towards Eſſex, and is 12 miles S. E. of Cambridge, and 46 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 22. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

LIONS, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, five miles from Ecouis, 10 from Gournai, and 17 from Rouen. Lon. 1. 32. E. lat. 46. 25. N.

LIPARI, an iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, to the N. of Sicily, to which it is, as it were, annexed. It is the largeſt of the ſeven iſlands of the ſame name, and is about 15 miles in circumference, abounds in corn, bitumen, ſulphur, alum, and mineral waters, and more eſpecially in figs and grapes. The names of the others are Stromboli, Pare, Rotto, Panaria, Saline, Volcano, Fennicuſa, Alicor, and Uſtica, of which two or three vomit flames of fire, which may be ſeen a great way at ſea.

* LIPARI, a very ancient and ſtrong town, and capital of an iſland of the ſame name, in the Mediterranean Sea, with a biſhop's ſee. It was ruined by Barbaroſſa in 1544, who carried away all the inhabitants into ſlavery, and demoliſhed the place; but it was rebuilt by the emperor Charles V. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

* LIPHOOK, a village in Hampſhire, in the road from London to Portſmouth, 8 miles N. E. of Peterſfield.

LIPPA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeſware, with a caſtle. It was taken by the Turks in 1552, and was retaken by the Imperialiſts in 1688, and by the Turks again in 1691, who abandoned it in 1695, after having demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on a mountain, 22 miles N. E. of Temeſware, and 75 N. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 22. 45. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

* LIPPE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which has its ſource at the village of Lippſpriuk, in the biſhopric of Paderborn, waſhes the town of the ſame name, beſides Ham and Dorſten; after which it falls into the Rhine a little above Weſel.

* LIPPE, a county of Germany, in Weſtphalia, lying on a river of the ſame name, between the biſhopricks of Paderborn and Munſter, the duchy of Weſtphalia, and the counties of Ravenſpurg and Pirmont.

LIPSTADT, a conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of the county of Lippe. It was formerly free and imperial; but is now partly ſubject to its own counts, and partly to the elector of Brandenburg. It is ſeated in an unhealthy moraſs, on the river Lippe, 17 miles W. S. W. of Paderborn, and 40 S. E. of Munſter. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

LIQUE, a town of the French Netherlands, in the Province of Artois, 12 miles W. of St. Omer's. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

* LIRE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Antwerp; ſeated at the confluence of the river Nethe, nine miles N. of Mechlin, or Malines, and 12 S. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 16. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

LIS, a river of the French Netherlands, which has its ſource at Liſburg, in Artois: and running N. E. into Flanders, paſſes by Aire, St. Venant, Armentiers, Menin, Courtray, and Dians, and then falls into the river Scheld, at Ghent.

LISBON, the capital of the kingdom of Portugal, lately a large, rich, ſtrong, celebrated city, and one of the principal of Europe, with an archbiſhop's ſee, an univerſity, a tribunal of the inquiſition, a ſtrong caſtle, and a harbour 12 miles in length. The ſquares, the public buildings, the palaces, and every other part, were very magnificent, but it was almoſt totally deſtroyed by an earthquake on Nov. 1, 1755. The harbour will contain ſeveral thouſand ſail of ſhips, which ride in the greateſt ſafety, and the city, being viewed from the ſouthern ſhore of the river, afforded a beautiful proſpect, as the buildings roſe gradually one above another. There were 30,000 houſes, 200,000 inhabitants, 40 pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, and 40 convents for both ſexes. It is ſeated on the river Tagus, 10 miles from the mouth of it, 178 W. by N. of Seville, and 255 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

LISBURN, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulſter.

fter. It was burnt down about 30 years ago, but is now rebuilt in a neat, handſome manner, and has a large manufactory for linen-cloth. It is ſeated on the river Laggan, ſeveral miles S. W. of Belfaſt. Lon. 6. 0. W lat. 54. 41 N

* LISCA-BIANCA, is a ſmall deſert iſland in the ſea of Tuſcany, and one of the Lipari, five miles from that which is properly ſo called.

LISIEUX, a conſiderable town of France, in Upper Normandy, with a biſhop's ſee. The churches and religious houſes, and the biſhop's palace, are all very handſome ſtructures. It is a trading place, and is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Arbeck and Gaſh, 12 miles from the ſea, and 40 S. W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 90. E lat 49. 11. N.

LISLE, a large, rich, handſome, and ſtrong town of French Flanders, of which it is the capital, with a ſtrong caſtle, and a citadel built by Vauban, and ſaid to be the ſineſt in Europe, as well as the beſt fortified The large ſquare, and the public buildings are very handſome; and they have manufactures of ſilks, camblets, and cambricks, as well as other ſtuff, which have been brought to great perfection. It was taken by the Duke of Marlborough, after three months ſiege, and the loſs of many thouſands of men, in 1708, but reſtored to the French by the treaty of Utrecht, in conſideration of their demoliſhing the fortifications of Dunkirk. It is ſeated on the river Deule, 14 miles W. of Tournay 32 S W. of Ghent, 37 N. W of Mons, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat 50. 38. N.

LISMORE, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, ſeated at the mouth of the bay of Lochoyl, in Argyleſhire. It is eight miles long, and two broad, and the ſoil is pretty fertile. It was formerly the reſidence of the biſhops of Argyle.

* LISONZO, a river in Italy, which has its ſource in Upper Carinthia, runs through part of the republic of Venice, and falls into the gulph of Venice, at the harbour of the ſame name.

LISSA, an iſland in the gulph of Venice, on the coaſt of Dalmatia, belonging to the Venetians, where they have a fiſhery of ſardines and anchovies. It produces excellent wine, and is 70 miles W. of Raguſa. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 42. 52. N.

LISSA, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſna, of which it is the capital; 50 miles W. of Kaliſh. Lon. 16. 50. E lat. 52. 0. N.

LISSA, a village of Sileſia, 16 miles from Breſlau, remarkable for a battle fought between the Pruſſians and the Auſtrians, on the 15th of December 1757, when the latter were entirely defeated.

LITCHFIELD, a city of Staffordſhire, with two markets on Tueſdays and Saturdays It is a city and county of itſelf, and is ſeated in a pleaſant champain country; is divided from the cloſe and cathedral, which are joined together by two bridges and cauſeways; is well built, indifferently large, and contains 3 pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, which is a handſome ſtructure. Here is a free grammar ſchool and two hoſpitals, and it is much frequented by the better ſort of people. It is 14 miles S E. of Stafford, and 119 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 52. 54 N. This, together with Coventry, is the ſee of a biſhop.

LITHUANIA, a large country of Europe, which now makes part of Poland, with the title of a grand duchy. It is bounded on the S. by Volhinia, and part of Red Ruſſia, on the W. by Upper Poland, Polachia, Ducal Pruſſia, and Samogitia, on the N. by Livonia and Moſcovia, which alſo bounds it on the E. It is about 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, and is watered by ſeveral large rivers, the principal of which are, the Nieper, the Dwina, the Neman, the Pripecz, and the Bogg. It is divided into eight palatinates; namely, Troki, Minſki, Novogrodeck, Breſtia, Wilnia, Mſciſlau, Vitepſk and Polocſk It is a flat country, like Poland, and the lands are very proper for tillage. The ſoil is not only fertile in corn, but it produces honey, wood, pitch, and vaſt quantities of wool They have alſo excellent little horſes, which they never ſhoe, becauſe their hoofs are very hard. Their rivers likewiſe yield great plenty of fiſh The inhabitants reſemble the Poles in many reſpects; but they ſpeak a different language, have particular cuſtoms, and other privileges. The peaſants are more miſerable than thoſe of Poland; and they obſerve neither holidays nor ſundays The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic; however, there are a great number of Lutherans, Calviniſts, Socinians, Arians, Greeks, Jews, and Turks, who are all tolerated

LIVADIA, a province of Turky in Europe. It is bounded on the N by Theſſaly; on the E. by the Archipelago; on the S. by the Morea; and on the W. by Janna. The capital town is Athens, now called Setines

LITTLETON, NORTH, SOUTH, and

MIDDLE, three ſmall villages on the E. borders of Worceſterſhire, conſiſting only of two pariſhes, which are noted for a petrifying ſpring, on the top of that which they call Harrow-hill.

LIVADIA, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, and capital of a province of that name. It carries on a trade in wool, corn and rice, wherewith it furniſhes all Greece; it is 58 miles N. W. of Setines, and 62 S. E. of Lepanto. Lon. 23. 26. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

* LIVADOSTA, a town of Livadia. It is ſeated on the gulph of Lepanto, in the iſthmus of Corinth, to the N. of a city of that name, with a biſhop's ſee.

* LIVENZA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the confines of the Marche of Treviſano, and of Friuli. After it has received the Celino, it falls into the gulph of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorli.

* LIVERDUN, a town of Lorrain, ſeated on a mountain near the river Moſelle, eight miles N. E. of Toul. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

LIVONIA, a large province of the Ruſſian empire with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the gulph of Finland; on the W. by that of Riga; on the S. by Courland; and on the E. partly by Pleſcow, and partly by Novogorod. It is about 250 miles from N. to S. and 150 from E. to W. The land is ſo fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the N and would produce a great deal more, if it were not ſo full of lakes. The fiſh that abound here are ſalmons, carps, pikes, flat fiſh, and many others. In the foreſts there are wolves, bears, elks, rein-deers, ſtags, and hares. The domeſtic animals are very numerous; but the ſheep bear very bad wool. Here are a great number of foreſts, which conſiſts of birch-trees, pines, and oaks: and all the houſes of the inhabitants are built with wood. The merchandizes which they ſend abroad are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, ſkins, and pot-aſhes. The Swedes were formerly poſſeſſed of this province, but they were obliged to abandon it to the Ruſſians after the battle of Pultowa; and it was ceded to them by the peace of the North, concluded in 1722, which was confirmed by another treaty in 1742. It is divided into two provinces, viz. Letonia and Eſtonia, and two iſlands called Oeſel and Dagho, which are again ſubdivided into ſeveral diſtricts. The Czar Peter, perceiving the inhabitants did not like the change, compelled them to abandon their country, and drove many of them as far as the Caſpian Sea; but being perſuaded to recal them, moſt of them periſhed before the edict was publiſhed; ſo that he was obliged to re-people it with other nations.

* LIVRADE, a town of France, in Guienne, and the Agenois, ſeated in a plain, on the Lot, and has a priory of the Benedictine order. Lon. 0. 37. E. lat. 44. 21 N.

LIZARD, the moſt ſouthern promontory of England, which is not above 36 miles from the Land's End in Cornwall, and 12 S. of Helſton. From hence the ſhips uſually take their departure, when they are bound to the weſtward. Lon. 5. 10. W. lat. 49. 57. N.

* LIZIER, an ancient town of France, in Guienne, and capital of Couſerans, with a biſhop's ſee. Here are two cathedrals, and a chapel reſorted to by a great number of pilgrims It is ſeated on the river Salat, 50 miles S. E. of Auch, and 390 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 42. 56. N.

LLANBIDER, a town of Cardiganſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Tivy, over which there is a bridge into Carmarthenſhire; 24 miles E. by N. of Cardigan, and 197 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 13. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

* LLANDIGLA, a village of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, ſeven miles W. of Wrexham.

* LLANDEWY, a village of Pembrokeſhire, in N. Wales, 14 miles N. E. of Pembroke

LLANDILOVAWR, a town of Carmarthenſhire in S. Wales, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated on an aſcent on the river Towey, over which there is a handſome bridge, 13 miles N. E of Carmarthen, and 194 W. N. W. of London. Lon 4. 3. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

* LLANELLY, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on a river or creek of the ſea, and trades much in pit-coal. It is 13 miles S. by E. of Carmarthen, and 216 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 13. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

* LLANERILLO, a village in N. Wales, five miles E. of Bala.

* LLANGADOCK, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated between the rivers Brane and Sawthy, which ſoon empty themſelves into the Towey, and is but an indif-

indifferent place. It is 18 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 185 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 35. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

* LLANGOLLEN, a town of Denbighſhire, in S. Wales, ſeven miles S. W. of Wrexham.

* LLANHARN, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Towey, near the ruins of two old caſtles. It is pretty well built, has ſome trade, and is ſeven miles S. W. of Carmarthen, and 233 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 33. W. lat. 51. 57. N.

LLANIMDOVERY, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated near the river Towey, and had once a caſtle, now in ruins. The houſes are but meanly built, and are about 100 in all. It is 26 miles N. E. of Carmarthen, and 181 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 53. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

* LLANNERCHYMFADD, a village of the Iſle of Angleſea, in N. W.

LLANROOST, a town of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Conway; and though it is but a ſmall place, it has a good market-houſe, and a free-ſchool. It is 15 miles S. W. of Denbigh, and 222 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 58. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

LLANTRISSENT, a town of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated in a hilly part of the country, and is an ancient place, governed by a port-reeve, who is ſworn by the deputy conſtable of the caſtle that ſtands near it. It is 10 miles N. W. of Landaff, and 166 W. of London. Lon. 3. 26. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

* LLANUFIDD, a village of Denbighſhire, in N. Wales, five miles W. of Denbigh.

LLANVILLING, a town of Montgomeryſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated in a flat, among the hills, near the river Cane, and is a pretty good place. It is 15 miles N. of Montgomery, and 179 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 8. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

* LLANWYNECK, a village in Shropſhire, ſix miles from Oſweſtry.

* LLANYDLOS, a town of Montgomeryſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is 18 miles S. W. of Montgomery, and 180 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 28. W. lat. 52. 19. N.

LLAUGHARN. See LLANHARN.

* LO, a conſiderable town of France, in Lower Normandy, with manufactures of cloths, ſtuffs, and iron. It is ſeated on the river Vire, in a fertile country, 12 miles from Coutances, and 125 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 53. W. lat. 49. 6. N.

LOANDO, a ſmall iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Angola. It is 12 miles in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth. It has a town of the ſame name, which is capital of the kingdom of Angola, in S Guinea, with a very good harbour, a fort, and a biſhop's ſee. It is large and handſome, conſidering the country, and may contain about 3000 houſes, built of ſtone, and covered with tiles. Beſides theſe, there are a vaſt number of negroes huts made of ſtraw and earth. The Jeſuits have a college here, and there are ſeveral other religious houſes; but they have no freſh water. They have a prodigious number of ſlaves, inſomuch that the Jeſuits alone have at leaſt 2000. It belongs to the Portugueſe. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 8. 15. S.

LOANGO, a conſiderable kingdom of Africa, in S Guinea, lying on the ſea-ſide, being about 250 miles in length, and 188 in breadth. The king and his court reſide in a town of the ſame name; and it is pretended, that the natives are converted to Chriſtianity, at leaſt the greater part of them. The land is ſo fruitful, that they have three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of trees, from whence they draw palm-wine. Their principal trade conſiſts in elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and ſlaves. The women cultivate the ground, ſow, and get in the harveſt. The inhabitants are black, well made, mild, and traftable. This country produces ſeveral kinds of fruits; and, it is ſaid, is ſubject to the Portugueſe.

* LOBAW, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, with a caſtle, where the biſhop of Culm reſides. It is 25 miles from Culm. Lon. 19. 0. E. lat. 53. 8. N.

LOBOA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura. It is ſeated on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 22. W. lat. 38 32. N.

LOCARNO, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, ſeated at the N. end of the lake Maggiore, near the river Magie. It carries on a great trade; and the country abounds in paſtures, wine, and fruits. It is 46 miles N. of Novara, and 55 N. by W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

LOCHABER. See LOQUABAR.

LOCHEM, a town of the Dutch Nether-

lands, in Guelderland, and in the county of Zutphen. It was taken by the French in 1672, who abandoned it in 1674, after having demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Burcel, 10 miles E. of Zutphen. Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

LOCHES, a town of France, in Touraine, with a caſtle. In the choir of the collegiate church is the tomb of Agnes Sorel. It is ſeated on the river Inder, near a foreſt, 15 miles S. of Amboiſe, and 20 S. E. of Tours. Lon. 0. 54. E. lat. 47 10. N

LOCHMABEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, 10 miles N. E. of Dumfries. Lon. 3. 19. W. lat. 55. 19. N.

LOCHTA, a ſea port town of Sweden, in E. Bothnia, ſeated on the gulph of Bothnia, 90 miles S. of Tornea. Lon. 24. 16. E. lat. 64. 20. N.

LOCHRIDA, or OCRIDA, a town of Turky, in Europe, ſeated on a hill, near a lake of the ſame name, in the province of Albania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is a pretty large place, and well fortified, being 62 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lon. 20. 40. E. lat. 41. 40. N.

*LODDON, a town in Norfolk, with a ſmall market on Fridays. It is 8 miles S. E. of Norwich, and 113 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 18. E. lat 52. 36 N.

LODERS, a village in Dorſetſhire, not far from Bridport. It is a very large pariſh, ſix miles in length, for the moſt part in a vale. Near the church are the remains of the old priory-houſe.

*LODESAN, a ſmall diſtrict of Italy, in the duchy of Milan. It lies along the river Adda, and is very fertile and populous. Its cheeſes are in very high eſteem Lodi is the capital town.

LODEVE, a town of France, in Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee. Its manufactures in cloth render it very rich, but it is ſeated in a dry barren country, on the river Lergue, at the foot of the Cevennes, 27 miles N. W. of Montpelier, and 40 N. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 43. 47. N.

LODI, a large and ſtrong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Lodeſan. It is ſeated in a pleaſant country, that produces plenty of all things, 20 miles S. E. of Milan, and 13. N. W. of Placentia. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

LODRONE, a town of Italy, in the biſhoprick of Trent, ſeated on the ſmall lake Idro, at the place where it receives the river Chieſe, 31 miles S. W. of Trent. Lon. 10. 46. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

LOEMEL, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 30 miles S. of Bois-le-duc, and 35 E. of Antwerp. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

LOEWENSTEIN, a fortreſs of Germany, in Franconia, and chief place of a diſtrict of the ſame name.

*LOEWENSTEIN, a ſmall territory of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, included in that of Suabia, except a ſmall place which joins towards the N. with the county of Hollach. It is about 10 miles long, and two broad.

LOGA. See LOXA.

*LOGOWOGOROD, a town of Poland, in Lower Volhinia, famous for a battle fought there in 1749. It is ſeated on the W. bank of the river Nieper, 25 miles N. W. of Kiow. Lon. 31. 7. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

LOGRONNO, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, in a country abounding with excellent fruits, good wines, and all the neceſſaries of life. It is ſeated on the river Ebro, 50 miles E. of Burgos, and 115 N. by E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 42. 29. N.

*LOIR, a river of France, which has its ſource in Perche, and loſes itſelf in the Sart at Briolé.

LOIRE, a large river of France, which has its ſource in the Viverais, at mount Gerbeir-le-Joux, and paſſes through Forez, Bourbonnois, Nivernois, Berri, Anjou, and Bretagne, falling into the ocean between Croiſic and Bourgneuf. It begins to be navigable at Roanne.

*LOMAGNI, a ſmall diſtrict of France, in Gaſcony, which makes part of Lower Armagnac.

*LOMBARDS, a people which ſome ſay took their name from their long beards, or, as others, from the long halberts, which they call Barden. They dwelt at firſt in the country now called the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, but were invited into Italy by the emperor Juſtinian, to ſerve againſt the Goths; and to reward their ſervices he gave them Norica, and part of Upper Pannonia in 548. From hence in 578 they paſſed into Italy, and their chief was declared king by the army at Milan, in 570. This kingdom ſubſiſted by the name of Lombardy till 772, when Charlemain took Deſiderius king of the Lombards, and became maſter of its territories, which, beſides the countries juſt mentioned, included all the territories of Venice, the biſhoprick of Trent, part of Tirol, the country of the Griſons, the republic of Genoa, and Tuſcany.

LOMBARDY, a name given to part of Italy,

Italy, and which comprehends almoſt all the ancient Ciſalpine Gaul. It lies towards the N. and is divided into the Upper and Lower; Upper Lombardy is the weſtern part, and comprehends Piedmont, with its dependencies, and the duchies of Montferrat and Milan. Lower Lombardy, which is the eaſtern part, comprehends Parma, Modena, Mantua, Ferrara, the Bologneſe, the territories of the Church, the Paduan, Vicentin, the Veroneſe, the Breſſan, the Cremaſe, and the Bergameſe.

LOMBEZ, a ſmall but pleaſant town of France, in Gaſcony, in the Cominges, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Seve, 27 miles S. W. of Toulouſe, and 20 N. W. of Rioux. Lon. 1. 0. E lat. 43. 29. N.

LOMOND, a large lake of Scotland, in the county of Lenox, which is 20 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, and which comprehends 30 iſles, many of which are inhabited. It abounds in fiſh, and in particular a fine kind of eels, called pollac.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great-Britain, is very ancient, but was neither built by Brute nor king Lud, as ſome dreaming authors pretend; nor yet was it in being in the time of Julius Cæſar, though it is mentioned by Tacitus as a place of conſiderable trade in the reign of Nero, and hence we may conclude it was founded about the time of Claudius, and the year of Chriſt 42. It is ſaid, but with no great certainty, that it was ſurrounded with a wall by Conſtantine. It had 7 gates by land, namely, Ludgate, Aldgate, Cripplegate, Newgate, Alderſgate, Moorgate, and Biſhopſgate: which are now all taken down. On the ſide of the water there were Dowgate and Billinſgate, long ſince demoliſhed, as well as the poſtern gate near the Tower, and the greateſt part of the walls. In the year 1670 there was a gate erected, called Temple-Bar, which determines the bounds of the city weſtward. This city has undergone great calamities of various kinds, but the two laſt were moſt remarkable; that is, the plague in 1665, which ſwept away 68,596 perſons, and the fire in 1666, which burnt down 13,200 dwelling-houſes; in memory of this laſt there is an obeliſk erected, called the Monument, near the place where it began, which is one of the moſt remarkable ſtructures in the city. The Tower of London is very ancient, but the founder is uncertain; however, it is ſaid William the Conqueror built that part of it called the White Tower; it is ſurrounded by a wall and partly by a deep ditch, which incloſe ſeveral ſtreets, beſides the tower, properly ſo called; this contains the great artillery, a magazine of ſmall-arms for 60,000 men, and the large horſe-armoury, among which are 15 figures of kings on horſeback. Here are the jewels, and ornaments of the crown, as well as the other regalia; the mint for coining of money, and the menagerie for ſtrange birds and beaſts. The circumference of the whole is accounted about a mile. There is one pariſh church, and it is under the command of a conſtable and lieutenant. In Thames-ſtreet, near the Tower, is the cuſtom-houſe, which is a large, ſtately ſtructure, where the king's cuſtoms are received, for all goods imported and exported; and oppoſite thereto, as well as a great way down the river, there is a delightful proſpect of a grove of ſhips, laden with commodities of various kinds. London-bridge is a little farther to the weſt, which was greatly admired for having fine houſes on each ſide; but they are now taken down to render the paſſage more commodious, and lately the middle arch was widened, and the whole bridge beautified. The ſtone gate-houſe, which commanded the paſſage into London from Surry and Kent, built near the entrance of the bridge, is alſo taken down. The Exciſe-office in Biſhopſgate-ward, is erected on the ſpot where Greſham college formerly ſtood; the latter of which was provided with profeſſors, appointed to read lectures there, in the different faculties, but of late they ſeldom or never have any auditors. It formerly had a fine library, and was the muſeum of the Royal Society. The Bank of England began to be erected in 1732, and in 1735, about a year after it was finiſhed, a marble ſtatue of William III. was ſet up in the hall. The Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, is generally allowed to be the fineſt ſtructure of this kind in the world. It was firſt built by Sir Thomas Greſham, in the years 1566 and 1567, but being burnt down in 1666, it was rebuilt in a grander manner, with Portland ſtone; it was finiſhed in 1669, and coſt 66,000l. The quadrangle within is 144 feet long, and 117 broad, and there are piazzas on the outſide of the walls, and over them are 24 niches, 18 of which are filled with the ſtatues of the kings and queens of England. In the middle of the area is the ſtatue of Charles II. in a Roman habit. The tower and turret of the lanthorn is 178 feet high. In the place where Stocks-market was held is the Manſion houſe, for the lord-mayor to reſide in; the firſt ſtone of which was laid in

October 1739: it is a noble and magnificent ſtructure, but too heavy, and too large for the uſe for which it was deſigned. Bow-church is admired for the beauty of its ſteeple, and that of Walbroke, behind the Manſion-houſe, for its curious architecture. Guildhall, in Cheapſide, is the town-houſe of the city, and the great hall is 153 feet long, 50 broad, and 58 high, and will hold near 7000 people. Beſides the two giants, it is embelliſhed with the pictures of Edward the Confeſſor, king William, queen Mary, queen Anne, George I. queen Caroline, George II. his preſent majeſty, and queen Charlotte. Blackwell-hall in Baſſiſhaw-ward is famous for having been the greateſt market for woollen cloth in the world. Sion college ſtands by London-wall, and has a library appropriated to the uſe of the London clergy; and under it is an alms-houſe, containing 10 poor men, and as many women, each of whom are allowed ſix pounds a year. St. Paul's cathedral is allowed to be the fineſt Proteſtant church in the world, and was built after a model done by Sir Chriſtopher Wren; its length from E. to W. is 463 feet, and including the portico, 500; and the height, from the ground to the top of the croſs, 344 feet. In Warwick-lane is the Phyſicians college, where two of the fellows meet twice in a week, to give medicines to the poor, gratis; the ſtructure is very fine, but it is in a manner hid. Surgeon's-hall is in the Old-Bailey, and is built in the modern taſte, ſince the ſurgeons company ſeparated from that of the barbers. Chriſt's-Hoſpital was formerly a houſe of the Grey friars, and was founded by Edward VI. for the entertainment and education of the poor children of citizens of both ſexes: a mathematical ſchool was founded here in 1673, and a writing-ſchool in 1694, and the charity has been otherwiſe increaſed, by a great many noble benefactions. Doctor's-Commons is not far from St. Paul's, and is a ſpacious commodious ſtructure, with ſeveral handſome courts, where the judges of admiralty, court of delegates, court of arches, &c. meet. Near it is the Herald's college, to which belong three kings at arms, namely Garter, Clarencieux, and Norroy, with 6 heralds, 4 purſuivants, and 8 proctors. It is a ſpacious building, with convenient apartments, a good library relating to heraldry, and the coats of arms are kept of all the families of note in England. Near Temple-bar are the Inner and Middle Temple, which are both inns of court, for the ſtudy of the law. The Temple-church was founded at firſt by the knights templars, in 1185, and it is now one of the moſt beautiful Gothic ſtructures in England. There are 12 other inns of court, which it would be too long to dwell upon. There is alſo a magnificent ſtone bridge over the river Thames, at Black-friars. The ſeſſions-houſe is in the Old-Bailey, where they hear and determine criminal cauſes eight times a year. Fleet-priſon is by Fleet-market, and Bridewell by Bridge-ſtreet, which is an hoſpital, and a houſe of correction. St. Bartholomew's-hoſpital is near W. Smithfield, and contiguous to Chriſt's-hoſpital, and is deſigned for the relief of the ſick and lame: the buildings have been greatly enlarged of late. The Lock-hoſpital is in Kent-ſtreet, Southwark: the Small-pox-hoſpital in Cold-bath-fields; the Lying-in-hoſpital, in Brownlow-ſtreet, and another in the City-road. Beſides theſe, there are St. Thomas's and Guy's hoſpitals, in Southwark, St. George's-hoſpital at Hyde-park corner, Middleſex-hoſpital in Tottenham-court-road, and the London-hoſpital at Mile-end. Add to theſe Bedlam, or Bethlem-hoſpital, for mad people, in Lower Moor-fields, and St. Luke's, for the ſame purpoſe, in Old-ſtreet road. To which add the magnificen tſtructure in Lamb's Conduit-field's, called the Foundling-hoſpital. Weſtminſter is generally reckoned part of London, though under a diſtinct government, and has long been famous for the palaces of our kings, the ſeat of our law-tribunals, and of the high court of parliament. It is named from its abbey, formerly called a Minſter, and from its W. ſituation in regard to St. Paul's. The abbey is a truly venerable pile of building, in the Gothic taſte, where moſt of our monarchs have been crowned and buried. It was founded before the year 850, but the preſent fabrick was erected by Henry III. It is 489 feet in length, and 66 in breadth at the W. end, but the croſs aile is 189 feet in length, and the height of the middle roof 92 feet. At the E. end is the chapel of Henry VII. which is ſo artificially wrought, that Leland calls it the miracle of the world. The ſcreen or fence is entirely braſs, and within are the figures of Henry VII. and his queen, of ſolid braſs, gilt with gold; and the magnificent monuments in the abbey are ſo numerous, that it would require a volume to deſcribe them. Weſtminſter-hall is near the abbey, and is one of the largeſt rooms in Europe, whoſe roof is not ſupported by pillars. Here the law-courts

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are kept, and adjoining are the houſes of the lords and commons. Weſtminſter-bridge, over the Thames, is univerſally acknowledged to be a maſter-piece of art, and ſuperior to any thing of this kind hitherto erected. The new buildings in the liberty of Weſtminſter are increaſed to a prodigious degree, inſomuch that they reach as far as Marybone to the N. Piccadilly to the S. and Hyde-park-wall to the W. Among them are ſeveral magnificent ſquares, as thoſe of Hanover, Groſvenor, Berkeley, and Cavendiſh, St. James's, Soho, Leiceſter, Golden, and Bloomſbury, are old ſquares. To theſe may be added the magnificent ſquare called Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and ſeveral others of leſs note, both in the city and ſuburbs. As there are ſeveral ſpots of ground within the city very proper to build ſquares on, it is hoped the magiſtrates will take this affair into conſideration, to prevent the rich citizens from removing to the court end of the town. There are two exchanges in the liberties of Weſtminſter, of which one, called the New-Exchange, is pulled down, and the other not worth notice. Lately the number of houſes in the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and their liberties, were computed at 122,930, which, multiplied by ten, the number of people in [illegible] houſe, the inhabitants will amoun[illegible]29,300. But if there is no more t[illegible]8 perſons in a houſe, the total will be 983,440, that is 16,560 leſs than a million. As to the number of pariſhes, there are 97 within the walls, 16 without, 19 in the out pariſhes of Middleſex, and 11 in the city and liberties of Weſtminſter, which, added together, make 143. The number of meeting-houſes, for Proteſtant diſſenters of all denominations, is upwards of 100, beſides which there are three Jewiſh ſynagogues. The public ſchools are, that of St. Paul, Merchant-taylors ſchool near Canon-ſtreet, Mercers-chapel ſchool in Cheapſide, the Charter-houſe, the royal ſchool in Weſtminſter, and St. Martin's ſchool near the King's Mews. The trading part of the city of London is divided into 89 companies, but ſome can hardly be called ſo, becauſe they have neither charters, halls, nor liveries. Of theſe there are 12 principal, of one of which the lord-mayor is uſually free, and they are, the mercers, grocers, drapers, fiſhmongers, goldſmiths, ſkinners, merchant-taylors, haberdaſhers, ſalters, ironmongers, vintners, and clothworkers. The city magiſtrates are, the lord-mayor, 26 aldermen, 202 common-councilmen, a recorder, a ſheriffs, a chamberlain, a common ſerjeant, and a town clerk. The city and liberties of Weſtminſter are governed by a high-ſteward, and under-ſteward, a head-bailiff, a high-conſtable, and 14 burgeſſes. Places for diverſion are, Vauxhall, Ranelagh-gardens, Circus and Royal Grove, the two play-houſes, the opera-houſe, and occaſionally the theatre-royal in the Hay-market. Learned bodies of men, beſides the clergy, are the royal ſociety, the college of Phyſicians, and the ſociety of antiquarians. The fineſt repoſitory of rarities is Sir Hans Sloane's muſeum, now kept in Great Ruſſel-ſtreet. In general, London, Weſtminſter, and Southwark, are ſeated on the banks of the Thames, and from Ratcliff-croſs in the E. to Northumberland-houſe in the W. there is a gradual aſcent to the principal ſtreets. The hackney-coaches are about 1000, and the ſedan-chairs numerous. There are 22 priſons, 42 markets, 27 ſquares, of all ſorts, and the common firing is pit-coal, commonly called ſea-coal, of which there is conſumed upwards of 600,000 chaldrons every year. This renders the air groſs, but then it has a ſalutary effect, in preſerving the city from peſtilential diſtempers, and the ſame has been obſerved of ſome cities in Germany; whereas, when wood was the chief fewel, the plague returned every 10 years. It is 400 meaſured miles S. by E. of Edinburgh, 165 N. W. of Paris, 590 N. by W. of Madrid, 700 N. W. of Rome, 600 W. N. W. of Vienna, 264 S. E. of Dublin, and 180 W. S. W. of Amſterdam. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 51. 31. N.

LONDONDERRY, a town of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, and province of Ulſter. It is not very large, nor its fortifications very ſtrong, and yet it is remarkable for a long ſiege it ſuſtained againſt the forces of king James II. in 1689, when he was in poſſeſſion of almoſt all the reſt of the kingdom. It is a modern place, built by a company of London adventurers in the reign of James I. and is become the capital of the county. It conſiſts of only two ſtreets, which croſs one another in the middle, but they are neat and well paved, and the houſes are ſeveral ſtories high, being moſtly built of free-ſtone. It has a handſome church, a fine market-place, and its harbour is bordered with a quay. At the ſiege above-mentioned, when all the commanding officers were dead, they choſe Mr. Walker, a clergyman, for their head, who performed wonders by his bravery and conduct,

[illegible], insomuch that the enemy were obliged to raiſe the ſiege, on July 31, after having lain ſix weeks before it, and thrown near 600 bombs into the town. It is ſeated on the river Mourn, near its mouth, five miles S. of the lake or bay of Loughfoyle, and 104 N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 7. 5. W. lat. 55. 4. N.

* LONDONDERRY, a county of Ireland, 32 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Donnegal, on the N. by the Ocean, on the S. and S. W. by Tironne, and by Antrim on the E. It contains 13,489 houſes, 38 pariſhes, four baronies, three boroughs, and ſends eight members to parliament. It is a fruitful champaign country, and has a capital town of the ſame name.

LONGDON, a village in Staffordſhire, four miles from Litchfield, in the road to Cheſter, on a brook that runs into the Trent. By the late inland navigation, it has communicated with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmoreland, Cheſhire, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, 25 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, bounded on the E and S. by Weſt Meath, on the N. and N. W. by Letrim and Cavan, and on the W. by the river Shannon. It contains 5038 houſes, 24 pariſhes, ſix baronies, four boroughs, and ſends 10 members to parliament. It is a ſmall, but rich and pleaſant country, and the principal town is of the ſame name.

LONG-ISLAND, is an iſland of N. America, in the province of New-York, which is ſeparated from the continent by a narrow channel, and is about 100 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, containing Queen's-county, Suffolk-county, and Richmond-county. There is a fine plain in the middle of the iſland, called Salisbury-plain, on which they have horſe-races, and gentlemen come to it from the neighbouring parts, as thoſe in England do to Newmarket. The produce of this iſland is chiefly proviſions for the mouth, ſuch as wheat, Indian-corn, ſalt-beef, pork, fiſh, and ſtrong beer, which they uſed to ſend to the Caribbee-Iſlands, and, in lieu of them, received ſugar, rum, cotton, and indigo.

LONGINICO, a town of Turky in Europe, in the Morea, anciently called Olympia, famous for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, and for the temple of Jupiter Olympus, about a mile diſtant. It is now but a ſmall place, ſeated on the river Alpheus, 10 miles from its mouth, and 50 S. of Lepanto. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

* LONGTOWN, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the borders of Scotland, 12 miles N of Carliſle, and 307 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 55. 8. N.

LONGUEVILLE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, ſeated on the ſmall river Lee, 23 miles N. of Rouen. It has the title of a duchy. Lon 1. 10. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

LONGWY, a town of France on the frontiers of the duchy of Luxemburg, with a caſtle, and is divided into the old and new towns. This laſt was built and fortified by Lewis XIV. It is ſeated on an eminence, 15 miles S. W. of Luxemburg, and 167 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 58. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

LONSDALE, or KIRBY LONSDALE, a town of Weſtmoreland, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the river Lon, in a pleaſant and rich valley of the ſame name. It is a large well-built town, has a handſome church, and a fine ſtone bridge over the river. It is well inhabited, and is the beſt [illegible] the county, except Kendal. It is [illegible] miles S. E. of Kendal, and 253 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 54. 3. N.

* LONS-LE SAUNIER, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, ſeated on the river Solvan, 30 miles from Dole, and 22 from Chalon. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 46. 37. N.

LOO, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, 8 miles W. of Deventer, where the prince of Orange has a fine palace. Lon. 5. 44. E. lat. 52. 20 N.

LOOTS, a town of Germany in the biſhoprick of Liege, 16 miles W. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 5. 19 E. lat. 50. 52. N.

* LOOTS, a county of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Liege, bounded on the S. by Haſbay, on the N. by Campaigne, on the W. by the duchy of Brabant, and on the E. by Limburg. It had formerly its own counts, but the family is now extinct. Loots is the capital town.

LOQUABAR, or LOCHABER, a diſtrict of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Inverneſs, on the E. by Badenoch and Athol, on the S. by Lorn, and on the W. by the Weſtern Ocean. It is a mountainous country, and ſo barren that it does not

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produce corn enough for the inhabitants; but there are large foreſts, a few mines of iron, and good paſtures. The ſea, the lakes, and the rivers, yield plenty of fiſh. In the eaſtern part are two large lakes, one of which has the ſame name as the diſtrict, and is 16 miles in length, communicating with the Iſſ[illegible]a by a long channel. The other is [illegible]t 10 miles long, and communicates with it by a channel three or four miles in length.

LORE, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, on the confines of Andaluſia, 15 miles N. of Malaga. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 36. 50. N.

LORA, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, ſeated on the river Guadalquiver, 28 miles N. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 4. W. lat. 37. 46. N.

LORA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Hohenſtein, in Thuringia, 30 miles N. of Saxe Gotha. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

*LORBUS, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tunis, with a caſtle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is ſeated on a pleaſant plain, fertile in corn, 150 miles S. W. of Tunis. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 35. 35. N.

LORCA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia. It is a poor place though ſeated [illegible] fertile country, upon an eminence, near the river Guadalantin, 30 miles W. of Carthagena, and 35 S. W. of Murcia. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 37. 44. N.

*LORCA, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, ſeated on the river Remms, 20 miles N. W. of Eſſinguen. It had formerly a very rich abbey, but its revenues are now employed in maintaining the univerſity of Tubingen.

LORFDO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Poleſino, ſeated on the river Adige, 20 miles E. of Rovigo. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

LORETTO, a town of Italy, in the Marca, or Marche, of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſmall, but fortified, and contains the Caſa Santa, or the houſe of Nazareth, in which they pretend Jeſus Chriſt was brought up: they tell us that it was carried by angels into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now ſtands. The inner part of this houſe or chapel is very old, but it is ſurrounded by a marble wall, and within a church built of free ſtone. The famous Lady of Loretto, who holds the infant Jeſus in her arms, ſtands upon the principal altar; this ſtatue is of cedar-wood, three feet high, but her face can hardly be ſeen, on account of the ſmoke of the numerous lamps round about her. She is clothed with cloth of gold, ſet off with jewels, and the little Jeſus is covered with a ſhirt. He holds a globe in his hand, and is adorned with rich jewels. There are prodigious numbers frequently go in pilgrimage to Loretto, particularly at Eaſter and Whitſuntide, among whom there are many of the firſt diſtinction. Every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the Virgin a preſent proportionable to his ability; whence it may readily be concluded, that this chapel muſt be full of immenſe riches. Chriſtiana, queen of Sweden, made the Virgin a preſent of a crown of gold, worth above 100,000 crowns; and Iſabella, infanta of Spain, ſent her a garment which coſt 40,000 ducats. Lewis XIII. of France, and his queen, ſent her two crowns of gold, enriched with diamonds. Beſides theſe crowns, they ſent an angel of maſſy ſilver, holding in his hand the figure of the dauphin, of ſolid gold. The place where the governor reſides ſtand near the church, and the eccleſiaſtics who are employed in it, lodge in the ſame palace, where they receive the pilgrims of high diſtinction. As for the town itſelf, excluſive of the chapel, it is neither very conſiderable nor very agreeable, nor does it contain above 300 inhabitants, who are almoſt all ſhoemakers, taylors, or ſellers of chaplets. The environs of this town are very agreeable, and in fine weather the high mountains of Croatia may be ſeen from hence. It is ſeated on a mountain, three miles from the gulph of Venice, 12 S. E. of Ancona, and 112 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 38. E. lat. 43. 27. N.

*LORGUES, a very populous town of France, in Provence, ſeated on the river Argens, five miles from Draguigian, and 360 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 27. E. lat 43. 30. N.

*LORN, the N. part of Argyleſhire, in Scotland, bounded on the N. by Lochaber, on the E. by Breadalbane, on the S. by the reſt of Argyleſhire, and on the W. by the ſea.

LORRAIN, a ſovereign ſtate of Europe; bounded on the N. by Luxemburg and the archbiſhoprick of Treves, on the E. by Alſace and the duchy of Deux-Ponts, on the S. by Franche Comté, and on the W. by Champagne and the duchy of Bar. It is about 100 miles in length, and 75 in breadth, and

and abounds in all ſorts of corn, wine, hemp, flax, rape-ſeed, game, and fiſh, with which it carries on ſome trade, and in general all the neceſſaries of life. There are fine meadows and large foreſts, with mines of iron, ſilver, and copper, as alſo ſalt-pits. There are a great number of rivers, of which the principal are the Maeſe or Meuſe, the Moſelle, the Scille, the Meure, and the Saire. It is divided into three parts, the duchy of Lorrain, properly ſo called, which was heretofore a ſovereign ſtate, the duchy of Bar, which formerly belonged to the dukes of Lorrain, but afterwards came under the government of France, and the third comprehends the three biſhoprics of Metz, Toul, and Verdun, which have belonged to France ever ſince the year 1552. In 1733 the emperor of Germany being at war with France, this laſt got poſſeſſion of the duchy of Lorrain; and when there was a peace made in 1735, it was agreed, that Staniſlaus, king of Poland, father-in-law to the king of France, ſhould poſſeſs theſe duchies, and that after his death they ſhould be united for ever to the crown of France. It was alſo then agreed, that Francis Stephen, duke of Lorrain, and the emperor's ſon-in-law, ſhould have the grand duchy of Tuſcany as an equivalent for Lorrain. After the death of the great duke of Tuſcany, in 1737, king Staniſlaus and the duke of Lorrain took poſſeſſion of their reſpective dominions, and the ceſſion was confirmed and guaranteed by a treaty in 1738. The inhabitants are laborious and valiant, and their religion is the Roman Catholic. They have but little trade with ſtrangers, becauſe they have no navigable rivers, and becauſe they have all neceſſaries within themſelves; but what little trade they have conſiſts of corn and linen-cloth. Nanci is the principal town.

* LOT, a river of France, which has its riſe in Gevaudan, and falls into the Garonne at Aiguillon. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

LOTHIAN, a county of Scotland, divided into E. W. and Mid Lothian, bounded on the N. by the Firth of Forth, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Clydeſdale, Tweedale, and Mers, and on the W. by Stirling. It is the beſt part of Scotland upon all accounts, the air being more mild, the land more fertile, and the country more populous than in other parts. To the S. there is a long chain of mountains, which are dry and barren, and have ſeveral names in different places. The moſt remarkable of theſe mountains is Penthand, which is very high; and the moſt conſiderable rivers are the Avon, the Amond, the Lyth, the two Fiks, and the Tyne. The principal city is Edinburgh, which is the capital of the kingdom.

LOUDON, a town of France, in Poitou, ſeated on a mountain, 30 miles N. W. of Poitiers, and 155 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 17. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

LOVENDEGEN, a fortreſs of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, ſeated on the canal between Ghent and Bruges, 5 miles W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 38. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

LOUGHBOROUGH, a town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, pleaſantly ſeated among fertile meadows, near the foreſt of Charwood, and on the river Stour, over which it has a bridge. It is an handſome town, 18 miles N. of Leiceſter, and 109 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

LOUISA, or DEGERBY, a town of Sweden, pleaſantly ſeated on a commodious harbour, on the gulph of Finland. In 1745 it was made a frontier-town againſt the Ruſſians.

LOUISIANA, a large country of North America, divided almoſt in the middle by the river Miſſiſippi, which runs N. and S.

LOUITZ, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 55 miles E. of Gneſna. Lon. 19. 0. E. lat. 52. 26. N.

LOURD, a town of France in Gaſcony, and capital of Lavedan, with an ancient caſtle ſeated on a rock, 10 miles from Bagnieres. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 43. 8. N.

LOURLEBRANDER. See LARREBUNDAR.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, 29 miles in length, and 13 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Armagh and Carlingford bay; on the E. by St. George's channel; on the W. by Monaghan and Eaſt Meath; and on the S. E. by Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is a fruitful county, but ſmall, and proper to feed cattle. The chief town is Drogheda. There is another town of the ſame name as the county, but ſmall, and not worth particular notice. It contains 8268 houſes, 50 pariſhes, 5 baronies, 5 boroughs, and ſends 10 members to parliament.

LOUTH, a corporate town of Lincolnſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is large, well built, and the market well frequented. It is 28 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 148 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 53. 25. N.

LOUVAIN,

LOUVAIN, a very large and pleaſant town of the Auſtrian Netherlands in Brabant, with an old caſtle, and a celebrated univerſity. The walls of this place are near 7 miles in circumference, but within them are a great many gardens and vineyards. The public buildings are magnificent, and the univerſity conſiſts of a great number of colleges. They formerly made large quantities of cloth, inſomuch that there were 15,000 weavers; but at preſent their trade is greatly decayed, and the place chiefly remarkable for its good beer, with which it ſerves the neighbouring towns. The fortifications are not very ſtrong, and yet it boaſts of never having been taken, except by the French in 1746. It is ſeated on the river Dyle, 12 miles N. W. of Bruſſels, and 40 N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

LOUVESTEIN, a fortreſs of the United Provinces, in Holland, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Waal and Maeſe, 16 miles E. of Dort. Lon. 5. 13. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* LOUVIERS, a handſome town of France, in Upper Normandy, which has a manufacture in cloth, and is ſeated in a fertile plain, 10 miles N. of Evreux, and 55 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 15. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

LOUVO, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, with a palace, where the king paſſes one part of the year. It is very populous, and is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, 50 miles N. of the city of Siam, or Judia. Lon. 100. 50. E. lat. 15. 8. N.

LOUVRE, a magnificent palace of the French king, in Paris, which is now neglected, the court having forſaken it.

* LOWICZ, an handſome, populous, and ſtrong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a ſtrong fortreſs; ſeated on the river Bzura, 21 miles S. of Ploczko, and 30 N. of Rava. Lon. 19. 29. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

LOXA, or LOYA, a conſiderable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, ſeated in a pleaſant fertile country on the river Xenil, 18 miles W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 52. W. lat. 37. 15. N.

LOXA, a town of S. America, in Peru, 200 miles E. of Payta. Lon. 77. 10. W. lat. 4. 30. S.

LOYTZ, a town of Ducal Pomerania, in the county of Gutzkow, ſeated on the river Pene, 10 miles above the city of Gutzkow.

LUBAN, a town of Livonia, 70 miles E. of Riga, and ſubject to Ruſſia. Lon. 26. 36. E. lat. 56. 55. N.

LUBANSKEN-SEA, or, the Lake of Luban, a collection of water in Livonia, towards the confines of Courland and Lithuania. The river Roſitta falls into this lake.

LUBBEN, a town of Germany, and capital of Lower Luſatia, with a handſome caſtle; ſeated on the river Spree, and belongs to the duke of Merſenburg. Lon. 13. 59. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

LUBEC, a ſea-port town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, capital of Wagria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a free, imperial, hanſeatic town, and the ſtreets are handſome, large, and neat. The houſes are all built with free ſtone, and have large apartments, with ſpacious cellars. The doors of the houſes are ſo high and ſo wide, that a cart loaded with hay may paſs through them. The town-houſe is a ſuperb ſtructure, and has ſeveral towers. On the ground-floor is the hall of audience, which is well furniſhed, and where the ſenate aſſemblies regularly three times a week. Above is another large hall, where the deputies of the Hanſeatic League formerly held their aſſemblies. Here is alſo a fine exchange, which was built in 1683. The ſenate is compoſed of twenty perſons, four of which are burgo-maſters, the other conſiſt of the nobility, men of letters, and merchants. Add to theſe a ſyndic, a prothonotory, and four ſecretaries. The inhabitants are all Lutherans and there are 21 preachers, whoſe chief has the title of Superintendant. There are five large churches and palaces, one of which is the cathedral, whoſe body is of an extraordinary length, containing ſeveral curioſities; ſuch as, an handſome ſtatue of the Virgin Mary, a curious clock, and a prodigious large organ. There were formerly 4 convents; and in that of St. John, there are ſtill 22 proteſtant girls, under the government of an abbeſs. That of St. Mary Magdalen is turned into an hoſpital, that of St. Anne is made an houſe of correction; and of the monaſtery of St. Catherine they have made an handſome college. In the great hoſpital there is always a conſiderable number of poor men and women. Beſides theſe, there are 14 other hoſpitals, one for lunatics, a peſt-houſe, and four others for ſick perſons. It is ſeated on the river Trave, 10 miles S. W. of the Baltic Sea, and 30 N. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 44. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

* LUBEC, THE BISHOPRICK of, a ſmall territory in Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holſtein. It belongs to the duke of Holſtein-Gottorp, or rather to a younger ſon of that houſe, who

who has the title of Holſtein-Eutin, from the place where he uſually reſides.

LUBEN, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, 22 miles N. W. of Breſlau, now ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lon. 16. 28. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

LUBLIN, an handſome and conſiderable town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a citadel, a biſhop's ſee, an academy, and an handſome Jewiſh ſynagogue. Here the great courts of juſtice are held for the whole kingdom. It is ſeated on the river Byſterza, 110 miles N. E. of Cracow, and 75 S. E. of Warſaw. Lon. 22. 45. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

LUBOW, a town of Poland, in the province of Little Poland, and palatinate of Cracow, 50 miles S. E. of that city. Lon. 20. 36. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

LUC, a town of France, in Provence, 25 miles N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 43. 28. N.

LUC, a town of France, in Dauphiny, ſeated on the river Drome, 32 miles S. of Grenoble. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

LUCAR-DE-BAREMEDA, ST. a ſea-port town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a biſhop's ſea. It has a very fine large harbour, well defended; and is ſeated at the mouth of the river Guadalquiver, 44 miles S. by W. of Seville, and 270 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 54. W. lat. 36. 58. N.

LUCAR-DE-GUADIANA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Andaluſia, on the confines of Algarve, with a ſmall harbour on the river Guadiana, 39 miles N. E. of Faro. Lon. 8. 16. W. lat. 37. 18. N.

LUCAR-LA-MAYOR, ST. a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with the title of a duchy; ſeated on the river Guadiana, 10 miles N. W. of Seville. Lon. 5. 33. W. lat. 37. 36. N.

LUCARNO, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, ſeated on the lake Maggiore, 14 miles W. of Lugano; it belongs to Swiſſerland. Lon. 8. 18. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

LUCCA, a town of Italy, capital of a republic of the ſame name. It is about 3 miles in circumference, and ſurrounded with a wall and other modern fortifications. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and the churches are very handſome. The inhabitants have a conſiderable manufacture of ſilk, and gold and ſilver ſtuffs, in which they drive a great trade; for this reaſon it is called Lucca the Induſtrious. They oblige all travellers to leave their arms at the city-gate, and will not ſuffer any one to wear a ſword within it. It is ſeated in the middle of a fruitful plain, ſurrounded with pleaſant hills, near the river Serchio, over which there are two bridges. It is 10 miles N. E. of Piſa, 37 W. of Florence, and 155 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

*LUCCA, THE REPUBLIC OF, a ſmall territory of Italy, lying on the Tuſcan Sea; about 10 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. The ſoil does not produce much corn; but there is plenty of wine, oil, ſilk, wool, and cheſnuts; their oil in particular is in high eſteem, and the common people uſually eat cheſnuts inſtead of bread. It is a ſovereign ſtate, under the protection of the emperor, and the government ariſtocratic. The head of this republic has the name of gonfalonier, who has the executive power, together with a council of nine members, who are changed every two months; but the legiſlative authority is lodged in a ſenate of 200 of the principal perſons, who ballot for the choice of all officers. The uſual revenues amount to about 30,000l. per annum, and they can raiſe and pay 10,000 men upon occaſion.

LUCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a biſhop's ſee; 30 miles S. W. of Manfredonia, and 65 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 34. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

LUCERN, the name of one of the thirteen cantons of Swiſſerland, and the moſt conſiderable of them, except Zurich and Bern. It is bounded on the E. by the cantons of Underwald, Switz, and Zug: and on all the other ſides by the canton of Bern. The inhabitants are all Roman Catholics; and they can ſend 16,000 men into the field. It is 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; and has its great and little council, its avoyers, and two courts of juſtice, the one criminal, and the other civil. They have plenty of fiſh, on account of the lake of the ſame name, on which it ſtands. Lucern is the capital town.

LUCERN, the capital town of the canton of Lucern in Swiſſerland. It is divided into two by one of the branches of the river Rus, which falls into the lake, and encompaſſed with a ſingle wall; it is rich and populous, and drives a great trade with the merchants of Germany and Italy. The moſt remarkable things are, the organ of the great church, which is very fine, and of an extraordinary ſize; and the ſkeleton of a giant, in the town-houſe. It is ſeated on the lake Lucern, 30 miles S. W. of Zurich, and 34 E. of Bern. Lon. 8. 6. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

LUCERNA, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 15 miles S. W. of Turin; ſubject

to

to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

LUCHEN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, 30 miles S. of that city. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 38. 53. N.

* LUCIA, ST. one of the Caribbee islands, in America. It is 22 miles in length, and 21 in breadth. It is partly hilly, and partly consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and furnished with timber, having several good bays, and commodious harbours. The English claimed this island, and it was given to the duke of Montagu in 1722, who planted it; but the French drove the planters away; and it was ceded to them by the treaty of peace in 1763. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. It is about 70 miles N. W. of Barbadoes, and 21 S. of Martinico. Lon. 60. 45. W. lat. 13. 25. N.

LUCIA, ST. one of the Cape de Verd islands, about 400 miles W. of the continent of Africa. Lon. 24. 32. W. lat. 16. 45. N.

LUCIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, 10 miles S. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat 43. 0. N.

* LUCKO, a considerable town of Poland, and capital of Volhinia, with a citadel and a bishop's see; seated on the river Ster, 75 miles N. E. of Lemburg, and 275 S. E. of Warsaw. Lon. 25. 30. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

* LUCO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples; seated on the western bank of the lake Celano, in Farther Abruzzo.

LUCON, or LUZON, an episcopal town of France, in Poitou; seated in an unwholesome morass, 17 miles N. of Rochelle, and 50 S. of Nantes. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 46. 27. N.

LUCONIA, or MANILLA, the chief of the Philippine islands, in Asia, lying in the S. Sea; 400 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is not so hot as might be expected, because it is well watered by large lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which lay all the plains under water. There are several volcanos in the mountains, which occasion earthquakes; and variety of hot baths. The produce of this island is, wax, cotton, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoa-nuts, rice, gold, horses, buffaloes, and game. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, besides Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, distinct from any of the rest. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe, who prick their skins, and draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where they go naked. To this island the Spaniards bring all sorts of commodities; such as silver, from New Spain, Mexico, and Peru; diamonds from Golconda; silks, tea, Japan and China-ware, and gold-dust, from China and Japan. The Spaniards send two large ships every year from hence to Acapulco in Mexico with merchandises, and return back with silver. The Spaniards have an inquisition here, but it does not affect the natives and the Mahometans. In 1743, near this island, admiral Anson took the large Acapulco ship, which was loaded with a vast deal of treasure, which he brought to England in 1744.

LUCRINE, LAKE. See LICOLA.

* LUDERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lawenburgh; seated on the river Elbe, five miles above the town of Lawenburg.

LUDLOW, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Mondays. It is seated on the river Tame, and is a large well built corporate town, consisting of four wards, and sends 2 members to parliament. Here a court is held for the marches of Wales, and it is encompassed with a wall, having 7 gates. It has likewise a castle, where all business was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales, and a very stately church, formerly collegiate, besides an alms-house for 30 poor people. It is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, 12 aldermen, and 24 masters. The houses amount to about 300, and the streets are broad and paved. It is 29 miles S. of Shrewsbury, and 138 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 52. 23. N.

LUG, a river of S. Wales, which rises in Radnorshire, and running S. through Herefordshire, passes by Monmouth, and falls into the Severn at Chepstow.

LUGANO, a town of Swisserland, capital of a considerable bailiwick of the same name, conquered from the duke of Milan by the Swiss. It is seated on a lake of the same name, 17 miles N. W. of Como, and 27 S. W. of Chiavenna. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 45. 54. N.

* LUGANO, a bailiwick of Italy, and the first in order of the government of Swisserland. The bailiff has the title of captain-general of all these governments; and he has a right to command the other bailiffs, when any unexpected war breaks out. The most considerable place is the town of the same name.

LUGGERSHAL, a town in Wiltshire,

whoſe market is diſuſed; it ſends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles N. of Saliſbury, and 72 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 51. 17. N.

LUGO, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſprings in this city boiling hot. It is ſeated on the river Minho, 32 miles S. E. of Mondonedo, and 60 S. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 8. 52. W. lat. 42. 46. N.

* LUGO, a town of Italy in the ſtate of the Church, and in the Ferrareſe, between Ravenna and Bologna. It gives its name to the Selva, that is, the foreſts of Lugo, anciently called Litania Sylva, famous for the defeat of the Romans, under Lucius Poſtumus, at which time they had 2300 men killed by the Gauls.

* LUINS, a town of France, in Tourain, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 0. 39. E. lat. 47. 29. N.

LULA, a town of Swediſh Lapland; ſeated at the mouth of the river Lula, on the W. ſide of the gulph of Bothnia, 42 miles S. W. of Tornea. Lon. 22. 10. E. lat. 65. 29. N.

LULA LAPMARK, a province of Sweden; bounded by that of Tornea on the N. by the Bothnic gulph on the E. by Pithia Lapmark on the S. and Norway on the W.

LUMELLO, a village in Italy, which gives name to the Laumellin, a ſmall diſtrict in the duchy of Milan, lying along the river Po, and of which Mortaria and Valencia are the principal places. It was ceded to the duke of Savoy in 1707, and confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

LUNDEN, a conſiderable town of Sweden, in Gothland, and capital of the territory of Schonen, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It was ceded to the Swedes by the Danes in 1658; is 17 miles E. of Copenhagen, and 225 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 13. 26. E. lat. 55. 33. N.

LUNDEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, and in Ditmarſe; ſeated near the river Eyder, eight miles S. E. of Toningen, and 36 N. N. W. of Glukſtadt; ſubject to the duke of Holſtein. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 54. 26. N.

LUNDY, an iſland in the mouth of the Briſtol Channel, near the middle, between Devonſhire and Pembrokeſhire. Lon. 4. 13. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

* LUNEGIANA, a ſmall territory of Italy, that took its name from the town of Lyna, now in ruins. It lies to the E. of the river Magra, along its banks, and is divided into two parts; the weſtern of which has Sarzane, and is the capital, and belongs to the Genoeſe; but the eaſtern makes part of the duchy of Maſſa.

* LUNEL, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Montpelier, near the river Vidourle, over which there is a bridge. It produces excellent muſcadine wine. It is 16 miles E. of Montpelier. Lon. 4. 19. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

LUNENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which, including Zell, is bounded by the river Elbe, which ſeparates it from Holſtein and Lauenburg on the N. by the marquiſate of Brandenburgh on the E. by the duchy of Brunſwick on the S. and by the duchies of Bremen and Weſtphalia on the W. being about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. It is watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenow; and part of it is full of heaths and foreſts; but, near the rivers, pretty fertile. It abounds with wild boars; for which reaſon the German nobility come to hunt here in the proper ſeaſon. It belongs to his majeſty king GEORGE, as elector of Hanover. Lunenburg is the capital town.

LUNENBURG, a town of Germany, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is a large place and well fortified, and within it is a palace lately built, wherein the ducheſs dowager reſided. Here is alſo a famous Benedictine convent, which hath a good ſchool for the diſciples of that order; as alſo a college, with proper profeſſors, who are proteſtants. In the middle of the monaſtery is a church, famous for the golden table contained therein. It had a picture of maſſy gold, with figures in relievo, and adorned with all ſorts of precious ſtones; but it was carried off by a band of robbers in 1698, who, however, left the table in its place. They were in number twelve, and were afterwards all taken, and broke upon the wheel. The ſalt ſprings near this place produce great quantities of ſalt, which bring in a good revenue to the ſovereign, and chiefly employ the inhabitants. It is ſeated on the river Ilmenow, 31 miles S. E. of Hamburg, and 60 N. of Brunſwick. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 53. 16. N.

* LUNERA, a mountain of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, between Naples and Puzzoli. It contains a great deal of ſulphur and alum; and the ſprings that riſe from it are excellent for curing wounds.

LUNEVILLE, an handſome town of Lorrain, with a magnificent caſtle, where the dukes formerly kept their court. Here is an abbey of regular canons, whoſe

church is exceeding handſome; a ſchool for bringing up gentlemen in the military ſciences, and a fine hoſpital. It is ſeated in an agreeable plain, on the rivers Vezoul and Meurt, 12 miles S. E. of Nanci, and 62 W. of Straſburg. Lon. 6. 35. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

* LUPO GLAVO, a town of Iſtria, ſeated near the mountains of Vena, 15 miles W. of St. Veit. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria.

LURE, a town of France, in Champagne, ſeated on the river l'Ongnon, 30 miles N E. of Bezanzon. Lon. 6. 33. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

* LURI, an ancient town of the iſland of Corſica, between the point of Cape Corſica, and the towns of Baſtia and St. Fiorenzo.

LUSATIA, a province of Germany, in Saxony, bounded on the N. by Brandenburg, on the E. by Sileſia, on the S by Bohemia, and on the W. by Miſnia and the duchy of Lower Saxony. It is divided into the Higher and Lower; and the former belongs to the elector of Saxony; but the latter is divided between the duke of Merſeberg, the king of Pruſſia, the counts of Promnits, Solms, and the elector of Saxony.

LUSIGNAN, a town of France, in Poitou; ſeated on the river Vienne, 12 miles S. W. of Poitiers, and 200 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 46. 30. N.

* LUSO, a river of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, which riſes in the confines of the duchy of Urbino, and after having croſſed part of Romagna, falls into the gulph of Venice, 10 miles to the W. of Rimini.

LUSUC. See LUCKO.

LUTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Styria; ſeated on the river Meurt, 34 miles S. E. of Gratz. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

* LUTKENBURG, a town in Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, and the chief place in the great circle of Wagria; ſeated near the Baltic Sea, ten miles from Ploen.

LUTON, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is pleaſantly ſeated among ſome hills, 18 miles S. of Bedford, and 31 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 52. 27. N.

LUTTER, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunſwick, remarkable for the battle gained here over the Imperialiſts, by the Danes, in 1626. It is eight miles N. W. of Goſlar, and 13 S. E. of Hildeſheim. Lon. 10 25. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* LUTTERBURG, a ſmall territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunſwick. It lies on the confines of the county of Hohenſtein, and is now incorporated with the duchy of Grubenhagen. The principal places are Lutterburg and Oſteroed.

LUITERWORTH, a town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the river Swift, in a fertile ſoil, and is a pretty good place, adorned with a large handſome church, which has a fine lofty ſteeple. Here the famous Wickliff, the firſt reformer, was rector, who died in 1385; but was dug up and burnt for an heretic 30 years afterwards. It is 14 miles S. of Leiceſter, and 88 N. N. W. of London. Lon 1. 10. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

LUTZEN, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, famous for a battle fought here in 1632, when Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, was killed. It is ſeated on the river Elſter, 12 miles N. W. of Leipſic, and nine S. E. of Merſperg. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

LUTZENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Alſace, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, for which the elector palatine does homage to the French. It has a ſtrong caſtle, and is ſeated on a mountain, 30 miles N. W. of Straſburg. Lon. 7. 17. E lat. 48. 55. N.

LUXEMBURG, a conſiderable and very ſtrong town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It was taken by the French in 1684, who augmented the fortifications ſo much, that it is one of the ſtrongeſt places in Europe, and was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It is divided by the river Elbe into the upper and lower towns; the former is almoſt quite ſurrounded with rocks, but the lower is ſeated on a plain. It is 25 miles S. W. of Treves, and 100 W. of Mentz. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

LUXEMBURG, the duchy of, is one of the 17 provinces of the Netherlands; bounded on the E. by the archbiſhoprick of Treves; on the S. by Lorrain; on the W. partly by Champagne, and partly by the biſhoprick of Liege, which likewiſe, with part of Limburg, bound it on the N. It lies in the foreſt of Ardenne, which is one of the moſt famous in Europe. In ſome places it is covered with mountains and woods, but is in general fertile in corn and wine; and here are a great number of iron-mines. The principal rivers are, the Moſelle, the Sour, the Ourte, and the Semoy. It belongs partly to the houſe of Auſtria, and partly to the French; and Thionville is the capital of the French part.

* LUXEUIL, a town of France, in the Franche-Comté, near a famous Benedictine abbey of the ſame name, and remarkable for its mineral waters It is ſeated at the foot of mount Voſgue, 15 miles W. of Veſoul, and ſeven from the abbey of Lour. Lon. 6. 24. E lat. 47. 50. N.

LUZZARA, a town of Italy, ſeated on the confines of the duchies of Mantua and Guaſtalla, near the place where the river Croſtolo falls into the Po. It is pretty ſtrong, and remarkable for a battle fought here between the French and Spaniards in 1702, when each ſide claimed the victory. It is ten miles S. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 50. E lat. 45. 0. N.

* LUZZI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Hither Calabria, near the river Crati, three miles S. of Beſigniano.

LYCAONIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, whoſe capital was Iconium, now called Cogni.

LYCHAM, or LYTCHAM, a town of Norfolk, whoſe market is now diſuſed. It is ſeated on a common, and is a ſtraggling place, 24 miles W. of Norwich, and 92 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

LYCIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, lying on the Mediterranean Sea, between Caria and Pamphylia.

LYDIA, an ancient name of a province of Natolia, lying N. of Caria, in which was the city of Philadelphia.

LYDSING, a village in Kent, near Graveſend. Here it was that 600 young Norman gentlemen, who came over with the young princes Alfred and Edward, the ſons of Ethelred, after the death of the Daniſh king Canute, to take poſſeſſion of their father's throne, were maſſacred by Godwin earl of Kent, who thereby endeavoured to ſecure the crown to himſelf and his family.

LYESSE, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 miles E. of Landrecy, and 22 S. of Mons. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 50. 6. N.

LYME, a ſea port town of Dorſetſhire, with a market on Fridays, ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and has a good harbour. It is ſo called from a little river which runs through the middle of the town, and falls into the ſea. It is a large well-built corporation town, is a place of good trade, and ſends two members to parliament. The duke of Monmouth landed here with a handful of men in 1685, which were ſoon increaſed to 6000, and was then proclaimed king; but he was defeated by king James's army, taken priſoner, and beheaded. It is 28 miles E. by S. of Exeter, and 143 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0 W. lat. 50. 40. N.

LYNN REGIS, a town of Norfolk, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays. It is a handſome, large, well-built corporation town, and ſends two members to parliament, is encompaſſed with a wall and a deep trench, and there are two ſmall rivers that run through its ſtreets, over which there are about 15 bridges. It is a trading place, on account of its commodious harbour; is governed by a mayor, recorder, high-ſteward, 12 aldermen, and 18 common-councilmen. Formerly it was well fortified; but has now only a battery of 10 guns. It has two churches, a very large chapel, and two diſſenting meeting-houſes. Here are about 2000 houſes, moſtly pretty good ones, built with brick; the ſtreets are narrow but well paved; and it has a very good market-place, with an elegant croſs; and there are here ſome remains of monaſteries. It is 46 miles N. by E of Cambridge, and 106 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

LYONNOIS, a large province of France, bounded on the N. by Burgundy; on the E. by Dauphiny, Breſſe, and the principality of Dombs; on the S. by Vivarais and Velay; and on the W. by Auvergne, and a ſmall part of Bourbonnois It comprehends Lower Lyonnois, Beaujolois, and Forez; and it produces corn, wine, fruits, and more eſpecially excellent cheſnuts. The principal rivers are the Soane, the Rhone, and the Loire. Lyons is the capital town.

LYONS, a large, rich, handſome, ancient, and famous town of France, being the moſt conſiderable in the kingdom next to Paris, with an archbiſhop's ſee, an academy of ſciences and belles lettres, and an academy of arts and ſciences, ſettled here in 1736. It is ſeated in the centre of Europe, on the confluence of the rivers Rhone and Soane, and on the ſide of it are two high mountains; and the mountain of St. Sebaſtian ſerves as a bulwark againſt the N. winds, which often blow here with great violence. It contains about 150,000 inhabitants, and above 5000 houſes, which, in general, are high and well built; and it has ſix gates, and as many ſuburbs. The town-houſe, the arſenal, the amphitheatre, built by the ancient Romans, the hoſpital, and the numerous palaces, are worthy of a traveller's attention. The cathedral is a ſuperb ſtructure, and the canons that compoſe the chapter are all perſons of diſtinc-

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tion. It is a place of very great trade, which is extended not only through France, but to Italy, Switzerland, and Spain; and there are four celebrated fairs every year, which are frequented by great numbers of people. It derives vaſt advantages from the rivers it ſtands upon; and is 15 miles N. of Vienne, 70 S. by W. of Geneva, 130 N. W. of Turin, and 220 S E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

* LYPEZE, or LIPCH, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of the county of Lypeze. It is ſeated on the river Gran, five miles above Biſtricz.

* LYPEZE, the county of, in Upper Hungary, lying between the counties of Arva, Turoſe, Biſtricz, Gormar, Lepus, and mount Crapach, which ſeparates it from Poland. Lypeze and Saſſat are the principal towns.

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MAATEA, one of the Society Iſles in the South Sea. See SOCIETY ISLES. Lon. 148. 1. W. lat. 17. 52. S.

* MABRA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Conſtantine; ſeated on the gulph of Bona, to the W. of the town of that name.

MACAO, a town of China, in the province of Canton, ſeated in an iſland at the mouth of the river Tae. The Portugueſe have been in poſſeſſion of the harbour 150 years: formerly they had a great trade here, but now they have only a fort, with a ſmall garriſon. The houſes are built after the ſame manner as in Europe. The Chineſe are more numerous than the Portugueſe, which laſt are a mixed breed, for they take any women to their wives. Here is a Portugueſe governor, as well as a Chineſe mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. 113. 51. E. lat. 22. 13. N.

* MACASSER, a conſiderable kingdom of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the iſland of Celebes, under the Torrid Zone. The heat would be inſupportable, if they had not breezes from the N. and if the rains did not fall ſome days before and after the full moons, and during the two months that the ſun paſſes over their heads. In the mountains there are quarries of very fine ſtone, as well as mines of gold and copper. The ſoil is extremely fertile, and there are ripe fruits at all times of the year. There is a great number of monkies, whoſe natural enemies are the ſerpents; and it is pretended, that ſome of them are ſo large, that they will ſwallow a monkey whole. The Macaſſers are large, robuſt, courageous, and greatly addicted to war. They are Mahometans by profeſſion, and the flatteſt noſed women are the greateſt beauties. They never ſwaddle their children, but put them quite naked into baſkets as ſoon as they are born. They have neither lawyers nor attornies, but every one pleads his own cauſe; and the Lex Talionis is rigidly obſerved amongſt them.

* MACASSER, a large, ſtrong, and handſome town of the iſland of Celebes, and capital of the kingdom of the ſame name, where the king reſides. The houſes are all wood, and ſupported by thick poſts; and they have ladders to go up into them, which they draw up as ſoon as they have entered. The roofs are covered with very large leaves, that the rain cannot penetrate. It is ſeated near the mouth of a large river, which runs through the kingdom from N. to S. Lon. 119. 54. E. lat. 5. 0. S.

* MACARSKA, a town of Dalmatia, and capital of Primogria, with a pretty good harbour, and a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the gulph of Venice, 25 miles S. E. of Spalatro, and 27 N. W. of Nurenta. Lon. 18. 7. E. lat. 43. 49. N.

MACCLESFIELD, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated at the edge of a foreſt of the ſame name, upon a high bank, near the river Bollin; is a large handſome town, with a fine church, which has a very high ſteeple. It has manufactures of mohair, twiſt, hatbands, buttons, and thread. Of late there have been ſeveral ſmall ſilk-mills erected here. It is 36 miles E. of Cheſter, and 171 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 17. W. lat. 53. 15. N.

MACEDONIA, a province of Turky in Europe; bounded on the N by Servia and Bulgaria; on the E. by Romania, and the Archipelago; on the S. by Livadia, and part of Albania; and on the W. by Albania. Salonichi is the capital town.

MACERATA, a conſiderable, handſome, and populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marca, or Marche of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is near the mountain Chiento, 12 miles S. W. of Loretto, and 20 S. W. of Ancona. Lon. 13. 27. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

* MACHECHOU, a town of France, in Bretagne, and chief place in the duchy of Retz, ſeated on the river Tenu, 20

miles from Nantz. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 47. 2. N.

MACHIAN, one of the Molucca iſlands in the E. Indian ocean, about 20 miles in circumference, and the moſt fertile of them all. It likewiſe produces the beſt cloves, and is in poſſeſſion of the Dutch, who have three inacceſſible forts built on it. Lon. 126. 55. E. lat. 0. 0.

MACHIAN, a promontory of Spain, in the Bay of Biſcay.

MACHINLETH, a town of Montgomeryſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on the river Douay, over which there is a large ſtone-bridge which leads into Merionethſhire, is 30 miles W. of Montgomery, and 198 N. W of London. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

MACKRAN, or MACKRAN, a province of Perſia, bounded on the N. by Siguiſtan, on the E. by Tatta in Indoſtan, on the S. by the Ocean, and on the W. by the province of Kerman. The capital town is of the ſame name, and is 100 miles N. W. of Tatta. Lon. 66. 0. E. lat. 26. 0. N.

* MACOCO, a kingdom of Africa, in Ethiopia, lying to the E. of Congo, and S. of the equator. The Portugueſe carry on a trade with the inhabitants for ſlaves, elephants teeth, and copper. It is but little known.

* MACON, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of Maconnois, with a biſhop's ſee. It is remarkable for its good wine, and for the councils that have been held here; is ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Soane, 35 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* MACONNOIS, a territory of France, in Burgundy, between Beaujolois, Calonnois, and Breſſe. It is fertile in good wine, and was united to the crown of France in 1476.

* MACRES, a river of Africa, which runs acroſs the kingdom of Tripoli, and falls into the Mediterranean Sea, a little to the E. of Lebeda.

* MACRI, an ancient town of the iſland of Samo, in the Archipelago.

MACRO, or MACRONISSE, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Achaia, 20 miles E. of Setines.

* MACZUA, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Abex, and city of Ercoco, or Arkiko.

MADAGASCAR, an iſland lying on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, about 800 miles in length, 300 in breadth, and 2000 in circumference. It was diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1492. The inhabitants are generally black, treacherous, ſavage, and cruel. Their hair is long and curled, at leaſt on the coaſts, for they ſeem to have had a great many Arabs among them, with whom they are mixed; and there are ſome likewiſe of a yelloviſh complexion, who have better features than the reſt. It is a populous country, but they have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages a ſmall diſtance from each other. Their houſes are pitiful huts, with doors ſo low, that a boy of 12 years old cannot enter them without ſtooping. They have neither windows nor chimnies, and the roofs are covered with reeds or leaves. Their furniture conſiſts of a few baſkets, to put their neceſſaries in, and they can change their habitations when they pleaſe. Thoſe that are dreſt in the beſt manner have a piece of cotton cloth, or ſilk, wrapt round their middle, but the common ſort have ſcarce ſufficient to hide their nakedneſs. Both men and women are fond of bracelets and necklaces, and they anoint their bodies with ſtinking greaſe or oil. Their beds are only mats ſpread upon boards, and a piece of wood or ſtone ſerves them for a bolſter. There are a great many petty kings, whoſe riches conſiſt in cattle and ſlaves, and they are always at war with one another. The firſt horſe that was ever ſeen in this iſland was brought over from the E. Indies by a Frenchman. It is hard to ſay what their religion is, for they have neither churches nor prieſts. They have no rules relating to marriage, for the men and women cohabit together for ſome time, and then leave each other as freely again. Here are a great number of locuſts, crocodiles, camelions, and other animals common to Africa. They have corn and grapes, and ſeveral ſorts of excellent honey; as alſo minerals and precious ſtones. The French have attempted to ſettle here, but have always been driven from hence. There is no doubt to be made, but that there muſt be different ſorts of ſoil and productions in different parts of ſo large an iſland, but there are only ſome parts on the coaſts yet known. The famous Avery, a pirate, formerly had his ſtation in a harbour of this iſland, as well as others, and there were five Engliſh men of war ſent to ſuppreſs them. They were ſo powerful once as not to be afraid of any enemies, either by ſea or land. Lat. from 12. 0. to 26. 0. S.

MADEIRA, an iſland of the Atlantic Ocean, in the form of a triangle, 240 miles

miles N. by E. of Teneriff, 360 from Cape Cantin, on the coaſt of Africa, and 300 N. of the iſland of Ferro. It was diſcovered, according to Mr. Ovington, by an Engliſh gentleman, in 1344, and conquered by the Portugueſe in 1431. They ſet fire to a foreſt with a deſign to warm themſelves, which continued burning for ſeveral years; and the aſhes rendered the ſoil extremely fertile, eſpecially in wine, which it now produces in great quantities, and keeps beſt in the hotteſt climate under the torrid zone. For this reaſon the inhabitants of the Caribbee Iſlands that can afford it drink little elſe, and the Madeira-wine that is brought to England is thought to be worth little, unleſs it has firſt been a voyage to the Weſt Indies. The air is temperate, pure, and ſerene, and they have oranges, bananoes, and other ſouthern fruits. They have alſo plenty of cattle and game, but they have no venomous creatures. This iſland is well watered and peopled, and the inhabitants are good-natured, but greatly addicted to pleaſure. Fonchal, or Funchal, is the capital town. Lat. from 32. 0. to 33. 0. N.

* MADIA, or MAGIA, a valley of Swiſſerland, on the confines of the Milaneſe, and the Upper Vallais. It is long and narrow, being between high mountains, and it is watered throughout its whole length by a river of the ſame name. It is the fourth bailiwick of the Swiſs in Italy, and has a town of the ſame name, ſeated on the river.

MADRASS. See GEORGE, ST.

MADRE-DE-POPA, a town and convent of S. America, and Terra Firma, ſeated on the river Grande, 20 miles E. of Carthagena. It is almoſt as much reſorted to by pilgrims of America, as Loretto is in Europe, and the image of the Virgin Mary is ſaid to have done a great many miracles in favour of the ſeafaring people. Lon. 76. 0. W. lat. 10. 40. N.

MADRID, the capital town of Spain, in New-Caſtile, and the place where the kings uſually reſide. It was formerly an inconſiderable place, belonging to the archbiſhop of Toledo, but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither. The ſtreets indeed are very dirty, eſpecially in the morning, for they empty all their naſtineſs into them; however, the hot rays of the ſun ſoon render them dry. It is very populous, and ſome pretend that the number of inhabitants amount to 300,000. The houſes are all built with bricks, and the ſtreets are long, broad, and ſtraight; being adorned at proper diſtances with handſome fountains. There are above 100 towers or ſteeples in different places, which contribute greatly to the embelliſhment of the city. It is ſeated in a large plain, ſurrounded with high mountains, but has no wall, rampart, or ditch. The royal palace is built on an eminence, at the extremity of the city, and as it is but two ſtories high it does not make any extraordinary appearance. A fire happened in 1734, which almoſt reduced it to aſhes, and it was a long time in rebuilding. The fineſt ſquare in Madrid is the Placa Mayor, which is ſurrounded with 300 houſes five ſtories high, and of an equal height. Every ſtage is adorned with a handſome balcony, and the fronts are ſupported by columns, which form very fine arches. Here the market is held, and here they had their famous bull-fights. However, it is obſervable, that the very fineſt houſes have no glaſs windows, they being only lattices. Moſt travellers obſerve that the ſtreets are generaly naſty, and have a very bad ſmell. Caſa-del-Campo is a houſe of pleaſure, a little above half a mile from Madrid, with very fine gardens, pleaſant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. It is ſeated beyond the river Manzanares. Buen Retiro is on this ſide the river, next the town, and is a proper place to retire to in the heat of ſummer, there being a great number of fiſh-ponds, grottoes, tents, groves, and hermitages, which yield a very pleaſant ſight; as for the building, it is more like a monaſtery than a houſe of pleaſure. When the inhabitants build a houſe, the firſt ſtage belongs to the king, who may either ſell or let it, as he pleaſes. Philip II. built a large and magnificent bridge over the river, which river being exceedingly ſmall, has occaſioned a great many jokes. It is 265 miles N. E. of Liſbon, 590 S. by W. of London, 625 S. S. W. of Paris, and 750 W. of Rome. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 40. 25. N.

MADRIGAL, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, ten miles from Medina-del-Campo. Lon. 4. 19. W. lat. 41. 25. N.

MADRIGAL, a town of S. America, in the province of Popayan, ſubject to Spain. Lon. 75. 45. W. lat. 0. 50. N.

* MADROGAM, a large town of Africa, and capital of Monomotapa, with a ſpacious palace, where the king lodges. The upper part of the houſes are in ſhape of bells. Lon. 31. 40. E lat. 18. 0. S.

MADURA, a province of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges: bounded on the E. by Tanjour and Marava; on the

S. E. by the ſea; on the W. by the Balagate mountains, which ſeparate it from Malabar; and on the N. by Viſapour and Carnate. The places of moſt note on the ſeaſhore, are Manapar, where the Dutch have a factory, and Tutucori, which has a good ſafe harbour. The inhabitants are Gentoos, and of a thieviſh diſpoſition, treating the women as ſlaves. It produces a great deal of rice, elephants teeth, and the animals are different from thoſe in Europe. With regard to manufactures, it produces a great deal of cotton cloth, but none fine. The Dutch have a pearl fiſhery, which brings them in a large ſum every year The natives are blacks, with long hair.

* MADURA, a town of Aſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the E. Indies; 130 miles N. of Cape Comorin, and 300 S. W. of Fort St. George. Lon. 77. 23. E. lat. 10. 25. N.

* MAEISTRAND, a ſtrong place in Norway, in the government of Bahus; ſeated on a rock, at the mouth of the river Wener, and belongs to Sweden. Lon. 11. 21 E lat. 57. 58. N.

* MAENCLOCHOG, a village of Pembrokeſhire, in S. Wales.

MAESE, or MEUSE, a large river which riſes in France, and in Baſſigni, near a village called Meuſe, from whence it paſſes through Toul and Verdun, Champain, Luxemburg, the county of Namur, the biſhoprick of Liege, and the United Provinces, falling into the ſea between Brille and Gravſande.

MAESLAND-SLUYS, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, and in Delftland, five miles S. W. of Delft. Lon. 4. 18. E. lat. 51. 57. N.

MAESTRICHT, an ancient, large, and ſtrong town of the Netherlands, ceded to the Dutch by the treaty of Munſter. The town-houſe and the other public buildings are handſome, and the place is about four miles in circumference, and ſtrongly fortified. It is governed jointly by the Dutch and the biſhop of Liege; however it has a Dutch garriſon. The inhabitants are noted for making excellent fire-arms, and ſome ſay that in the arſenal there are arms ſufficient for a whole army. Both Papiſts and Proteſtants are allowed the free exerciſe of their religion, and the magiſtrates are compoſed of both. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, which ſeparates it from Wyck, and with which it communicates by a handſome bridge. It is 15 miles N. of Liege, and 55 E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

MAESYCK, a conſiderable town in the biſhoprick of Liege, on the river Maeſe, eight miles S. W. of Ruremond, and 30 N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 46. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

MAGADOXO, the capital town of a kingdom of the ſame name, in Africa, and on the coaſt of Ajan; ſeated near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, defended by a citadel, and has a good harbour. The inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 44. 0. E. lat. 2. 30. N.

* MAGDALENE-HILL, a place in Hampſhire, near Winton.

* MAGDALEN's CAVE, a cave of Germany, and in Carinthia, ten miles E. of Gortz. It appears like a chaſm in a rock, and at the entrance torches are lighted to conduct travellers. It is divided into ſeveral apartments, or halls, with a vaſt number of pillars formed by nature, which give it a beautiful appearance, they being as white as ſnow, and almoſt tranſparent. The bottom is of the ſame ſubſtance, inſomuch that a perſon may fancy himſelf to be walking among the ruins of an enchanted caſtle, ſurrounded with magnificent pillars, ſome entire, and others broken.

MAGDEBURG, a large, ancient, ſtrong, handſome, and trading town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. The fortifications are by ſome thought to ſurpaſs thoſe of moſt towns in the empire. There were ſeveral hundred houſes burnt to the ground, which have been rebuilt by French refugees. There is a handſome palace, a fine arſenal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the ſuperb mauſoleum of Otho the Great. Among many other pretended reliques, they ſhew the ladder on which the cock was perched when Peter denied his Maſter, the lanthorn of Judas when he betrayed Jeſus Chriſt, a rib of the whale which ſwallowed up Jonas, and four palm-tree branches which were uſed when Chriſt made his triumphal entry into Jeruſalem. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, 40 miles W. of Brandenburg, and 125 S. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

MAGDEBURG, the duchy of, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Old Marche of Brandenburg, on the E by the Middle Marche, on the S. by the provinces of Anhalt and Halberſtadt, and on the W. by the duchy of Brunſwick. It is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and belongs to the king of Pruſſia. The capital town is of the ſame name.

MAGDELANA, a large river of South America, which riſes under the equator, and

and running N. through Terra Firma, unites with the Cance, and then is called Rio Grande, and falls into the N. Sea below Madre-de-Popa.

* MAGDALENA, a river of N. America, in Louiſiana. It had its ſource in the mountains which ſeparates Louiſiana from New-Mexico, and falls into the S. Sea to the S. W. of the bay of St. Lewis.

MAGELLAN, a famous ſtrait of S. America, diſcovered in 1520 by one Magellan, a Portugueſe in the ſervice of Spain; ſince which time it has been ſailed through by ſeveral navigators; but the paſſage being dangerous and troubleſome, they have now found out another to the S. Sea, round Cape Horn. The inhabitants on each ſide are of a copper colour, with long black hair like the reſt of the native Americans, and both men and women go ſtark naked in the coldeſt weather, though they have a ſort of garment, in the form of a carpet, which they ſometimes wrap about their bodies; on their heads they have caps of the ſkins of fowls, with the feathers on, and on their feet they tie pieces of ſkins. They never wear their garments but when they are ſitting down, even in the moſt exceſſive cold weather. The Spaniards call the country to the N. of the ſtrait Terra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili. They had a fort and garriſon upon this ſtrait, but the men were all ſtarved to death for want of proviſions.

MAGGIORE, a lake in Italy, lying partly in the duchy of Milan, and partly in the country of the Griſons, being about 35 miles in length, and ſix in breadth.

* MAGHIAN, a large town of Aſia, in Happy Arabia. Lon. 44. 15. E. lat. 16. 3. N.

* MAGLIANO, a ſmall but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and diſtrict of Sabina; ſeated on a mountain, near the river Tiber, 30 miles S. W. of Spoletto, and 30 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

MAGNAVACCA, a ſmall town of Italy, in the Ferrareſe, with a fort, ſeated at the mouth of the lake of Comachio, in the gulph of Venice, 18 miles N. of Ravenna. Lon. 12. 4. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

† MAGNESIA, a town of Aſia, in Proper Natolia, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Sarabat, 22 miles above the city of Smyrna, and was formerly the ſeat of the Ottoman empire. It is ſtill large, populous, and rich, and ſtands on an eminence, which is commanded by another whereon a citadel is built. Lon. 27. 2. E. lat. 38. 50. N.

MAGNY, a town of France, in the French Vexin, on the road from Paris to Rouen; ſeated in a fertile plain, 32 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 54. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

* MAGRA, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Apennine mountains, in the valley of Magra, where it waſhes Pontremoli, paſſes on to Sarzana, in the territory of Genoa, and falls a little after into the Mediterranean Sea.

* MAGRA, the valley of, lying in Italy, and in the grand duchy of Tuſcany, being about 27 miles in length, and 15 in breadth.

MAGUELONE, a lake of France, in Languedoc, near a town of the ſame name, which is ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean ſea, into which it diſcharges itſelf by a canal that is the beginning of the famous canal at Languedoc.

* MAHALEU, a handſome and conſiderable town of Egypt, and capital of Garbia. It carries on a conſiderable trade in linen, cottons, and ſal ammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens here to hatch chickens, as in other parts of this country. Lon. 30. 31. E. lat. 31. 30. N.

* MAIDEN-BRADLEY, a village in Wiltſhire, ſeven miles S. W. of Warminſter.

MAIDENHEAD, a town of Berkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the river Thames, on the great weſtern road, and is full of inns and places of entertainment. It is 12 miles E. by N. of Reading, and 26 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 51. 32 N.

MAIDEN-WAY, in Northumberland, extends from Maiden-Caſtle on Stainmore, the North Riding of Yorkſhire, by Kirby Thore in Weſtmoreland, and Whitley, to Caer Voran in Northumberland, guarded by a chain of ſtations of the Romans.

MAIDSTONE, a town of Kent, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the river Medway, a branch of which runs through the town, and is a large, populous, and agreeable place, where the aſſizes are held for the county. It is a corporation, has a free ſchool, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles W. of Canterbury, and 35 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 38. E. lat. 51. 16. N.

* MAIENNE, a conſiderable, handſome, and populous town of France, in Maine, with the title of a duchy; ſeated

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on a river of the ſame name, 37 miles N. W. of Mans, and 55 N. of Angers. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 38. 18. N.

MAILLEZAIS, a town of France, in Poitou, ſeated in a moraſs, and in an iſland formed by the rivers Seure and Autize, 22 miles N. E. of Rochelle, and 210 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 46. 27. N.

* MAINA, a country of Turky in Aſia, in the Morea, lying between two chains of mountains which advance into the ſea. The inhabitants could never yet be ſubdued by the Turks, on account of their valour and their mountains. Their greateſt traffick conſiſts in ſlaves, which they take indifferently from the Turks and the Chriſtians. They have a harbour and a town of the ſame name, and their language is bad Greek.

MAINE, a river of France, in the county of Maine, which riſes at Linieres, on the borders of Normandy, ſoon after which it receives the Sarte, and at length falls into the Loire.

MAINE, a province of France, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by Normandy; on the E. by Perche, Dunois, and Vendomois; on the S. by Anjou and part of Touraine; and on the W. by Anjou and Bretagne. It is 88 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Maienne, the Huiſne, the Sarte, and the Loire. It abounds in corn, wine, flax, and cattle; and there are mines of iron, quarries of marble, and mineral-water. Their pullets are excellent, and well known at Paris. Mans is the capital town.

MAINE, a river of Germany, which riſes in the E. ſide of the circle of Franconia, and running weſtward, paſſes through the biſhoprick of Bamberg into the electorate of Mentz, and falls into the Rhine at Mentz. It runs by Bamberg, Wirtzberg, Aſchaffenburg, Hanau, and Francfort.

MAINE, a province of N. America, bounded by Nova Scotia on the N. E. by Maſſachuſets-bay on the S. and the province of New Hampſhire on the S. W. and N. W.

MAINLAND, an iſland of Scotland, and one of the Orkney iſles, being the principal of them. It is pretty fertile and populous, conſidering where it lies.

MAINTENON, a town of France, in Beauce, ſeated in a valley between two mountains, and on the river Eure, with a caſtle, a collegiate church, and a priory. It gave a title to the famous Madame de Maintenon. It is five miles from Chartres. Lon. 1. 36. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

* MAINUNGEN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and capital of a ſmall diſtrict belonging to the houſe of Saxe-Gotha; eight miles N. of Henneberg. Lon. 10. 39. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

MAJORCA, an iſland belonging to Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, between Ivica and Minorca, about 80 miles S. of the Spaniſh coaſt. It is about 60 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; is a mountainous country, but produces good corn, olive-trees, and delicate wine. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robuſt, lively, and very good ſailors. The capital town is of the ſame name.

MAJORCA, a large, rich, and ſtrong town, capital of the iſland of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. The public ſquares, the cathedral, and the royal palace, are very magnificent. There are about 6000 houſes, which are built after the antique manner; and there is an univerſity, more ancient than celebrated. It has 22 churches beſides the cathedral, and the harbour is extremely good. A captain-general reſides here, who commands the whole iſland, and there is a garriſon kept to defend it againſt the incurſions of the Moors. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1706, and retaken in 1715. It is ſeated on the S. W. ſide of the iſland. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

MAIRES STRAIT, a ſtrait between Staten Iſland, and Terra del Fuego.

* MAIXANT, ST. an ancient town of France, in Poitou, with a Benedictine abbey. It carries on a great trade in corn, and is ſeated on the river Sevre, 26 miles S. W. of Poitiers, and 215 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 7. W. lat. 46. 24. N.

MALABAR, the name of the weſtern part of the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges in Aſia, divided among ſeveral petty princes and ſtates, generally tributary to the Great Mogul; but as theſe will all be mentioned in their proper places, they need not be enumerated here, and eſpecially as the cuſtoms and manners of the inhabitants are very different, as well as the productions. However, we may obſerve in general, that the inhabitants are all blacks, or, at leaſt, of a dark olive complexion, with long black hair, and tolerable features. In ſome places they are diſtinguiſhed into tribes, all of which are brought up to the ſame employments as their parents. The vileſt and moſt contemptible of theſe

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are the Poulyats, who are deſpiſed by all the reſt, inſomuch that it is looked upon as ſcandalous to have any converſation with them, or even to approach them. They live in the fields where the rice grows, and often move from one place to another, their houſes being nothing but cabins made with palm-leaves.

MALACCA, a large peninſula in the Eaſt Indies, beyond the Ganges, and has a kingdom of the ſame name. It is bounded by the kingdom of Siam on the N by the ocean on the E. and by the ſtraits of Malacca, which ſeparate it from Sumatra, on the S. W. being about 600 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. It produces few commodities for trade, except tin and elephants teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, which yield good refreſhment for ſtrangers that call here. The pine-apple is the beſt in the world, and the manjoſtain is a delicious fruit, in the ſhape of an apple, whoſe ſkin is thick and red. The rambuſtan is of the ſize of a walnut, with a very agreeable pulp; and the durian, though it has not a pleaſant ſmell, yet has a very delightful taſte. They have plenty of cocoa-nuts, and their ſhells will hold an Engliſh quart; beſides lemons, oranges, limes, ſugar-canes, and mangoes. There is but little corn, and ſheep and bullocks are ſcarce; but pork, poultry, and fiſh, are pretty plentiful. The religion of the natives is a mixture of Mahometaniſm, and they are mightily addicted to juggling, which ſome miſtake for conjuration. The inland inhabitants are a ſavage, barbarous people, who take great delight in doing miſchief to their neighbours. The Dutch have a factory in the town of Malacca, which they took from the Portugueſe in 1640.

MALAGA, an ancient, rich, and ſtrong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with two caſtles, a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour, which renders it a trading place. It is frequented by the Engliſh and Dutch, who bring their veſſels here to load them with fruits and wine. It is ſeated in the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of a craggy mountain, 85 miles S. of Cordova, and 235 S. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 35. W. lat. 36. 35. N.

* MALAGUETA, a part of the coaſt of Guinea, in Africa, ſo called on account of the ſpice ſold there, which is not unlike pepper. It is divided into ſeveral territories.

MALAMOCCO, a ſmall iſland and ſea-port town in the Lagunes of Venice, and Italy, five miles S. of that city.

* MALATHIAH, an ancient town of Turky in Aſia, and in Aladulia, capital of the Leſſer Armenia, ſeated on the river Arzu, with an archbiſhop's ſee. Lon. 43. 25. E. lat. 39. 8. N.

* MAICHIN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, in Lower Saxony; ſeated on the river Pene, in Vandalia, where it falls into the lake Camiow, 10 miles from Warren, and 10 from Demmim. Lon. 13. 12. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

MALDA, a town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and in the kingdom of Bengal, ſeated on the river Ganges, 190 miles N. of Hugley. Lon 88. 30. E. lat. 24. 30. N. Some of the European factories have their agents here.

MALDEGHEM, a village of the Netherlands, in Flanders, to which baron Spar retired with his little army, after he had forced the French lines in 1703. It is nine miles E. from Bruges.

MALDEN, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Chelmer, and is a very ancient place. Here are ſtill to be ſeen intrenchments thrown up by the Danes, with the ruins of an old abbey and monaſtery; and ſeveral curioſities have been dug up here, ancient coins, Saxon armour, iron cups, &c. The town-hall is an ancient edifice, and was formerly a caſtle, belonging to the king. Here was Cromwell's head-quarters, and ſeveral battles have been fought near this place. This town is governed by two bailiffs, eight aldermen, and 18 common council. It has two very old churches, three meeting-houſes, and about 1000 houſes, which are but indifferently built, and the ſtreets are narrow, and not paved. The town has two bridges, over the rivers Chelmer and Black-water, and, having a commodious harbour, carries on a conſiderable trade, chiefly in corn, coals, iron, wine, brandy, and rum, of which the people import great quantities. It is nine miles E. of Chelmsford, and 37 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

MALDIVES. See MOLDIVES.

MALESTROIT, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the dioceſe of Vannes; ſeated on the river Ouſt, 37 miles E. of Port Louis. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 47. 45. N.

* MALICOLLO, one of the largeſt of the Hebrides, in the South-Sea, lying in 16. 15. S. lat. and 167. 45. E. lon. It is about twenty leagues long from N. to S. Its inland mountains are very high, and clad with foreſts. The ſoil is a rich and

fertile

fertile mould. Its vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety; cocoa-nuts, bread fruit, bananas, ſugar canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and common poultry are their domeſtic animals. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally diſtinct from thoſe of the Friendly and Society Iſlands. Their form, language, and manners, are widely different. They ſeem to correſpond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea and Papua, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. They are of a ſlender make, have lively, but very irregular ugly features, and tie a rope ſo faſt round their belly, as would be fatal to a perſon unaccuſtomed from his infancy to ſuch a ligature. They uſe bows and arrows as their principal armour, and their arrows are ſaid to be ſometimes poiſoned. The climate of Malicollo is very warm, but not at all extraordinary for the torrid zone. Hence the inhabitants feel little inconvenience in going almoſt quite naked, either from heat or cold. Their keeping their bodies entirely free from punctures, is one particular, that remarkably diſtinguiſhes them from the other tribes of the South-Sea.

MALINES. See MECHLIN.

* MALIO, or CAPO MALIO, or ST. ANGELO, a cape of the Morea, at the S. entrance of the gulph of Napoli, 15 miles E. of Malvaſia.

MALLING, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated near Compheſt Wood, and had formerly a nunnery, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is ſix miles W. of Maidſtone, and 30 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 33. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

MALLO, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, ſeated on the river Blackwater, 17 miles N. of Cork. Lon. 8. 32. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

MALMEDY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopſick of Liege, with an abbey; ſeated on the river Recht, nine miles S. of Limburg, and 40 N. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 2. E. lat. 50. 18. N.

* MALMISTRA, an ancient town of Aſia, in Natolia, and in Aliduli, with an archbiſhop's ſee; ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which divides it into the Old and New Town. It is 30 miles S. E. of Tarſus. Lon. 36. 15. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

MALMOE, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Gothland, and territory of Shonen, ſeated on the ſtrait called the Sound, with a large harbour and a ſtrong citadel; 10 miles S. E. of Lundin, and 15 S. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 13. 7. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

MALMSBURY, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated on a hill, and on the river Avon, which almoſt ſurrounds it, and over which it has ſix bridges; is a very ancient place, and has an alms-houſe for four men and four women. It is 26 miles E. by N. of Briſtol, and 95 W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 51. 34. N.

MALO, ST. a ſea port town of France, in Bretagne, with a biſhop's ſee. It has a large, well-frequented harbour, but difficult of acceſs, on account of the rocks that ſurround it; is a rich, trading place, of great importance, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It was bombarded by the Engliſh in 1693, but without ſucceſs. However, in June 1758, they landed men in Cancalle Bay, who went to the harbour by land, and burnt above 100 ſhips, great and ſmall, and then retired to the ſhips, without loſs. It is ſeated on an iſland united to the main land by a cauſeway; is chiefly inhabited by ſeafaring men, who in time of war fit out a great many privateers to cruize upon the Engliſh. It is 17 miles N. W. of Dol, and 205 W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 57. W. lat. 48. 39. N.

MALORIA, a ſmall iſland of Italy, on the coaſt of Tuſcany, 10 miles W. of Leghorn. Lon. 10. 4. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura. The duke of Berwick retired to this place in 1706 after the Allies had taken Alcantara. It is 14 miles S. of Placentia. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 39. 36. N.

MALPAS, a town of Cheſhire, with a market on Mondays; ſeated on a high eminence not far from the river Dee, on the edge of the county, is an handſome place, containing three ſtreets, an hoſpital, and a grammar-ſchool. It is 15 miles S. E. of Cheſter, and 166 N. W. of London. Lon 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 2. N.

MALPLAQUET, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, famous for a battle fought here between the Allies and the French. See BLARREGNIES.

MALTA, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, between Africa and Sicily, 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; formerly reckoned a part of Africa, but now belongs to Europe. It was anciently little elſe than a barren rock; but there has been brought from Africa ſuch quantities

of

of ſoil; that it is now become a fertile iſland. However, they ſow but little corn, becauſe they can purchaſe it cheap in Sicily; but they cultivate large quantities of lemon, cotton-trees, and vines, which produce excellent wine. The heat is ſo exceſſive, both day and night, that the water breeds great numbers of gnats, which are the plague of the country. The number of the inhabitants are ſaid to be about 90,000; and they are much ſuch ſort of people as thoſe of Sicily. The common people ſpeak Arabic, but the better ſort Italian. After the taking of Rhodes, the emperor Charles V. gave this iſland to the grand maſter of the order of St. John of Jeruſalem, and it is extremely well fortified. It was attacked by the Turks in 1566, who were obliged to abandon the enterpriſe with the loſs of 30,000 men. The knights of Malta formerly conſiſted of eight nations; but now they are but ſeven, becauſe the Engliſh have forſaken them. They are obliged to ſuppreſs all pirates, and are at perpetual war with the Turks and other Mahometans. They are all under a vow of celibacy and chaſtity; and yet they make no ſcruple of taking Grecian women for miſtreſſes. It is about 60 miles S. of Sicily, and 200 E. of Tunis in Africa.

MALTA, or rather VALETTA, an exceeding ſtrong and very conſiderable town of the iſland of Malta, of which it is the capital, and well fortified. It is a biſhop's ſee, is the reſidence of the grand maſter and knights of the order, and has a magnificent hoſpital. It is divided into three parts, which are ſo many peninſulas, conſiſting of ſolid rock, and ſeparated from each other by channels, capable of receiving large fleets. The ſtreets are ſpacious, and the houſes built with white ſtone. The whole iſland contains 26 pariſhes, and between 30 and 40 villages. It is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, facing Sicily. Lon. 14. 34. E. lat. 35. 54. N.

MALTON, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Derwent, over which there is a ſtone-bridge, and compoſed of two towns, the New and the Old, each containing three churches. It is well inhabited, accomodated with good inns, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N. E. of York, and 216 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 54. 9. N.

MALVA, a province of Aſia, in the dominions of the great Mogul. It is very fertile; and Ratipoure is the capital town.

MALVASIA, a ſmall iſland of Turky in Europe, lying on the Eaſtern coaſt of the Morea, and remarkable for its excellent wines. The capital is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, at the foot of a rock, on the top of which there is a ſtrong fort. The rich wine, called Malmſey, is brought from hence. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop; and is 50 miles S. E. of Miſitra, and 75 S. of Setines, or Athens. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 57. N. See NAPOLI DI MALVASIA.

MALVERN-HILLS, are mountains in Worceſterſhire, and may be ſeen at a great diſtance.

MAMERS, an ancient town of France, in Main, ſeated on the river Dive. Lon. 0. 26. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

MAN, an iſland in the Iriſh Sea, about 30 miles in length, and eight in breadth. It contains 17 pariſhes, and the chief towns are Ruthen, Douglas, and Peel. The ſoil is good, and produces more corn than is ſufficient to maintain the natives. The air is healthy, and the inhabitants live to a very old age, and are a mixture of Engliſh, Scots, and Iriſh. They have a biſhop, called the biſhop of Sodor and Man; but he is not a lord, nor has he a ſeat or voice in the Britiſh parliament. The commodities of this iſland are wool, hides, and tallow. It is 12 miles S. of Scotland, 30 N. of Angleſea, in Wales, 35 W. of the coaſt of Cumberland, and 40 E. of the coaſt of Ireland.

* MANACHIA, an ancient, and conſiderable town of Turky in Aſia, and in Natolia, with a caſtle, handſome bazars, moſques, and hoſpitals, and was known to the ancients by the name of Magneſia. It is ſeated in a fertile country, at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 27. 40. E. lat. 38. 45. N.

MANAR, an iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, and on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon. The Portugueſe got poſſeſſion of it in 1560; but the Dutch took it from them in 1658. Lon. 80. 45. E. lat. 9 0. N.

* MANAR, a town of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, and in the peninſula beyond the Ganges. It is the capital of a ſmall kingdom, and is ſeated on the river Menan, on the confines of Siam.

MANCESTER, a village in Warwickſhire, anciently a Roman ſtation on the Watling-ſtreet, where ſeveral braſs and ſilver coins have been dug up, and lies near Atherſtone, and the river Anker.

MANCHA, a territory of Spain, in the province of New Caſtile, lying between the river Guadiana and Andaluſia. It

in a mountainous country; and it was here the famous Don Quixote was ſuppoſed to perform his chief exploits.

MANCHESTER, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, upon a ſtony hill, is a place of great antiquity, and now a large flouriſhing town, very populous, and has ſeveral curious manufactures, known in London by the name of Mancheſter goods. Their velvets of late are come into great repute, and are much made uſe of for breeches. Its chief ornaments are the college, the market-place, and the collegiate church; which laſt has a ſmall choir, of excellent workmanſhip. It has an additional church, which was begun in Q. Anne's reign, and finiſhed in 1723. It ſends no members to parliament; but it has the title of a duchy; is 67 miles W. S. W. of York, and 182 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 80. W. lat. 53. 30. N.

* MANCHUP, a town of Crim Tartary. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Kaibata, 20 miles W. of Baciefary.

* MANDERSCHEIT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Triers, capital of a county of the ſame name, between the dioceſe of Triers and the duchy of Juliers. It is 24 miles N. of Triers or Treves. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* MANDRIA, a ſmall deſert iſland, in the Archipelago, ſurrounded with rocks, between Samo and Lango, and gives name to the ſea near it.

MANFREDONIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a caſtle, a good harbour, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It was burnt by the Turks in 1620; is ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, 50 miles N. of Cirenza, and 100 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 12. E. lat. 41. 35. N.

MANGALOR, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Malabar. It is one of the moſt conſiderable places in the kingdom of Canary, and has a moſt excellent road for the ſhips to anchor in, while the rainy ſeaſon laſts; is ſeated on a riſing ground, and inhabited by Gentoos and Mahometans. They are of a tawny complexion, with long black hair, and go half naked. On their feſtival days, they carry their idols in triumph, being placed in a waggon, adorned on all ſides with flowers. There are ſeveral ſharp crooked iron-hoops faſtened to the wheels, upon which the mad devotees throw themſelves, and are cruſhed to pieces. They expoſe their criminals quite naked on the ſands, where they die a moſt miſerable and lingering death. It is the greateſt place for trade of any in the kingdom; and the Portugueſe have a factory here for rice, and a pretty large church frequented by black converts. The fields near this place bear two crops of corn in a year; and the higher grounds produce pepper, beetle-nuts, ſandal wood, iron, and ſteel. The houſes are meanly built along the ſides of the rivers; and it has ſcarce any defence againſt an enemy. Lon. 75. 10. E. lat. 13. 0. N.

* MANGBEA, an iſland in the S. Seas, viſited by Capt. Cook in the beginning of his laſt voyage. The coaſt is guarded by a reef of coral rocks, againſt which a heavy ſurf is continually breaking. This iſland is about five leagues in circumference, and though of a moderate and pretty equal height, may be ſeen in clear weather at the diſtance of ten leagues. In the interior parts it riſes into ſmall hills, whence there is an eaſy deſcent to the ſhore. They have neither hogs nor dogs; but they have plantains, taro, and bread-fruit. Capt. Cook repreſents this as a very fine iſland; but the hoſtile appearance of its inhabitants obliged him to leave it without making any ſtay. Lon. 201. 53. E. lat. 21. 27. S.

* MANHARTZBERG, the northern part of Lower Auſtria, in Germany, ſeparated from the ſouthern by the river Danube, and bounded on the E. by Upper Auſtria, on the N. by Bohemia and Moravia, and on the E. by Hungary.

MANHEIM, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, with a ſtrong citadel, and a palace where the elector Palatine often reſides. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Neckar and Rhine, 6 miles N. E. of Spire, and 10 W. of Heidelburg. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

* MANIEL, a mountain of North America, in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, 20 miles in circumference, and ſo high and craggy, that it is almoſt inacceſſible.

* MANINGAPATAM, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges; ſeated near the ſea-ſhore, 25 miles N. E. of Brampore, in the kingdom of Golconda.

MANILLA. See LUCONIA.

MANINGTREE, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Tueſdays, ſeated on the river Stour, nine miles E. N. E. of Colcheſter.

chester, and 60 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 2. 12. E. lat 52. 0. N.

MANOSQUE, a town of France, in Provence, with a caſtle, and a commandery of the order of Malta; ſeated on the river Durance, 10 miles S. of Forcalquier, and 350 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

MANRESA, a ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on the confluence of the rivers Cardonero and Lobbregat, 20 miles N. W. of Barcelona, and 15 S. E. of Cardonna. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

MANS, a rich, populous, large, and ancient town of France, and the capital of Maine, with a biſhop's ſee. Its wax and ſtuffs are very famous. It is ſeated on a high hill near the river Sart, 20 miles S. of Alenzon, and 75 W. by N. of Orleans. Lon. 0. 14. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

MANSFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a county of the ſame name, 35 miles S. W. of Magdeburg, and 48 W. of Wirtemburg. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

MANSFIELD, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated in the foreſt of Sherwood, and is a pretty large town, with good houſes; drives a great trade, and is famous for malt. It is 12 miles N. of Nottingham, and 140 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

* MANSILLA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, 15 miles S. W. of the city of Leon. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

MANTE, a conſiderable town of France, in the iſle of France, and capital of the Mantois; ſeated on the river Seine, 27 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat. 49. 1. N.

MANTUA, the duchy of, a county of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the N. by the Veroneſe; on the S. by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola; on the E. by the Ferrareſe; and on the W. by the Cremoneſe. It is about 50 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; is fruitful in corn, paſtures, flax, fruits, and excellent wine. Charles IV. the late duke of Mantua, being a vaſſal of the empire, took part with the French, in the diſpute relating to the ſucceſſion of Spain; for which reaſon he was put under the ban of the empire, and died at Venice, in 1708. He having no heirs, the emperor kept the Mantuan in his own hands, and the duke of Savoy had Montferrat, which were confirmed to them by ſubſequent treaties. After the death of the emperor in 1740, his eldeſt daughter, the empreſs-queen, kept poſſeſſion of the Mantuan; and the governor of the Milaneſe had the adminiſtration of affairs. The Mantuan comprehends the duchies of Mantua, Guaſtalla, and Sabioneta; the principalities of Caſtiglione, Solferina, and Boſolo; likewiſe the county of Novellara. The principal rivers are the Po, the Oglio, and the Minchio; and the principal town is of the ſame name.

MANTUA, the capital city of the duchy of the ſame name, in Italy, ſeated on an iſland in the middle of a lake. It is very large, having 8 gates, 21 pariſhes, 40 convents and nunneries, a quarter for the Jews to live in, and above 16,000 inhabitants. The ſtreets are broad and ſtraight, and the houſes well built. It is very ſtrong by ſituation as well as by art, and there is no coming at it but by two cauſeways, which croſs the lake; for which reaſon, it is one of the moſt conſiderable fortreſſes in Europe; and the allies, in 1735, though their army was in the duchy, durſt not undertake the ſiege. It was greatly noted for its ſilks, and ſilk manufactures, which are now much decayed. The air in the ſummer-time is very unwholeſome. The famous poet, VIRGIL, was born at a village near this city. It is ſeated on the river Minchio, and is an archbiſhop's ſee, and an univerſity; 35 miles N. E. of Parma, 22 S. W. of Verona, and 220 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 10. 50. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

MARACAYBO, a rich and conſiderable town of S. America, and capital of the province of Venezuila. It carries on a great trade in ſkins and chocolate, which is the beſt in America; and they have likewiſe very fine tobacco. It was taken by the French buccaneers in 1666 and 1678. It is ſeated near a lake of the ſame name. Lon. 70. 45. E. lat. 10. 0. N.

MARAYCABO, a lake of S. America, is 100 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, and runs into the N. Sea. It is well defended by ſtrong forts, which, however, did not hinder Sir Henry Morgan, a buccaneer, from entering it, and plundering ſeveral Spaniſh towns ſeated on the coaſt. He alſo defeated a ſquadron ſent out to take him.

* MARAGNAN, a province of S. America, in Brazil, which comprehends a fertile populous iſland of 112 miles in circumference. The French ſettled here in 1612, and built a town; but they were

ſoon

ſoon driven from thence by the Portugueſe, who have poſſeſſed it ever ſince. It is little, but ſtrong, and has a caſtle, a harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. The climate is very agreeable and wholeſome, and there is plenty of moſt things. Lon. 54. 55. W. lat. 1. 20. S.

* MARANA, a river of Italy, in the Campania of Rome, which paſſes by the town of Grotta-Ferrara, and then ſeparates into two branches; one of which falls into the Tiverone, and the other into the Tiber near Rome.

MARANA. See MAROGNA.

MARANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and province of Friuli, with a ſtrong citadel; ſeated in a marſh, which renders it difficult of acceſs, and at the bottom of the gulph of Venice. Lon. 13. 25. E. lat. 46. 0. N.

MARANS, a rich town of France, in the territory of Aunis, and dioceſe of Rochelle; ſeated among ſalt-marſhes, near the river Sevre, three miles from the ſea. It carries on a very great trade in corn; and it is 12 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 46. 20. N.

MARANT, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in the province of Adinbaſin; ſeated in a fertile and pleaſant country. The inhabitants affirm, that Noah and his wife were buried here.

* MARASCH, a town of Aſia, in Natolia, ſeated near the river Euphrates, 12 miles below Malahyah. It is a populous place, and capital of a beglerbeglic, encompaſſed by the mountains of Taurus, Anti-Taurus, and the Euphrates. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

* MARATHONA, a village of Greece in Livadia, formerly a city. It is famous for a victory obtained by Miltiades, with 10,000 Athenians, over 500,000 Perſians, who loſt above 100,000 men.

* MARBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemburg; ſeated on the river Neckar, over which it has a bridge. It was taken and burnt by the French in 1693; is 12 miles S. of Hailbron, and 13 N. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

* MARBELLA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated at the mouth of the river Rio Verde; 30 miles N. E. of Gibraltar, and 28 S. W. of Malaga. Lon. 5. 55. W. lat. 36. 29. N.

* MARCA, a ſmall iſland in the gulph of Venice, about five miles from Raguſi, on which it depends. It had formerly a biſhop's ſee; but the town is now in ruins.

* MARCA TREVISANA, a province of Italy, in the republic of Venice, bounded on the E. by Friuli and the gulph of Venice; on the S. by the Sea, the Dogate, and Paduano; on the N. by the Feltrino, and the Belunese; and on the W. by the Vicentino. The ſoil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and they gain large ſums by their cattle, ſilk, and woollen-cloth. The principal town is Treviſo.

* MARCELLIN, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the dioceſe of Vienne. It is an handſome place, agreeably ſeated, and produces excellent wine. It is 5 miles from St. Antoine, and 253 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 32. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

* MARCELLINO, a ſmall river of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, which falls into the ſea, two miles from Auguſta.

MARCHE, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Berri; on the E. by Auvergne; on the W. by Angoumois; and on the S. by Limoſin. It is about 55 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and pretty fertile in corn and wine. Gueret is the capital town.

MARCHE, a town of France in Batrois, which has given its name to a college in Paris. It is 20 miles S. of Neuf-Chatteau, and 40 S. by W. of Toul. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

* MARCHENA, an handſome, ancient, and conſiderable town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with the title of a duchy, and a ſuburb as large as the town, ſeated in the middle of a plain, particularly fertile in olives, though dry for want of water. It is 18 miles W. of Seville. Lon. 5. 44. W. lat. 37. 34. N.

MARCHIENNES, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the biſhoprick of Liege, ſeated on both ſides the river Sambre, four miles W. of Charleroy, and 22 S. W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

MARCHIENNES, a village of French Flanders, with an abbey, ſeated in a moraſs, on the river Scarpe, between Douay and St. Amand.

MARCHPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Styria, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on the river Drave, 18 miles W. of Pettau, and 25 S. W. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 9. E. lat. 46. 44. N.

* MARCIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in the Terra di Lavoro, ſeven miles E. of the city of Naples, between Nola and Acerra. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

MARCK, a territory of Germany, in Weſtphalia; bounded on the N. by the biſhoprick of Munſter, on the E. by the duchy of Weſtphalia, and on the W. by that of Berg. It is pretty fertile, and belongs

longs to the king of Pruſſia. Ham is the principal town.

* MARCO, St. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Senito, 22 miles N. of the Cozenza. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 39. 41. N.

MARDIKE, a ſea-port town of French Flanders, four miles W. of Dunkirk. The French intended to fortify this place after Dunkirk was demoliſhed, but the remonſtrances of the Britiſh court made them deſiſt. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

* MARENNES, a town of France, in Saintonge, remarkable for the green-fianed oyſters found near the coaſt, and the ſalt it ſends to other places. It is ſeated near the ſea, 32 miles N. W. of Saintes, and 270 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 49. W. lat. 46. 15. N.

* MARETIMO, an iſland of Italy, on the weſtern coaſt of Sicily. It is about 10 miles in circumference, has a caſtle with a few farm-houſes, and produces a great deal of honey. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

MARGARETTA, an iſland of S. America, near Terra-Firma, and in New Andaluſia, diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus in 1498. It is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The continual verdure renders it very pleaſant; but is not conſiderable ſince the Spaniards retired from thence to Terra-Firma. The inhabitants now are Mulattos, and the original natives. It was taken by the Dutch in 1626, who pillaged and demoliſhed it. Lon. 63. 12. E. lat. 10. 46. N.

MARGATE, a ſea-port town of Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet. It has neither markets nor fairs; but is of late much frequented in the ſummer-time for bathing in the ſalt-water. It is 14 miles N. of Deal, and 72 E. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 28. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

MARGENTHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, ſubject to the grand maſter of the Teutonic order; ſeated on the river Tauber, 16 miles S. W. of Wirtzberg. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 49. 30. N.

MARIANNES. See LADRONES.

* MARIA, or SANTA MARIA, an iſland of the ocean, to the E. of Africa, five miles from Madagaſcar. It is 27 miles in length, and five in breadth; well watered within, and ſurrounded by rocks without. The air is extremely moiſt, for it rains almoſt every day. It is inhabited by 5 or 600 negroes, but ſeldom viſited by ſhips paſſing that way.

* MARIA, ST. a conſiderable town of S. America, in the Audience of Panama, built by the Spaniards after they had diſcovered the gold mines that are near it, and ſoon after taken by the Engliſh. It is ſeated at the bottom of the gulph of St. Michael, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which is navigable, and the largeſt that falls into the gulph. The Spaniards come here every year in the dry ſeaſon, which continues three months, to gather the gold-duſt out of the ſands of the neighbouring ſtreams, and carry away great quantities. Lon. 78. 12. W. lat. 7. 43. N.

* MARIA SANTA, one of the Azores, or weſtern iſlands. It produces plenty of wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants. See AZORES.

* MARIA, ST. a handſome and conſiderable town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a ſmall caſtle. It was taken by the Engliſh and Dutch in 1702, for the archduke of Auſtria; is ſeated on the Guadeleta, at the mouth of which is a tower, and a cloſe battery, 18 miles N. of Cadiz, and 10 S. W. of Xeres-de-la-Frontera. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 36. 39. N.

* MARIE-AUX-MINES, a town of France, in Lorrain, divided in two by the river Lebei. It is famous for its ſilver mines, and is 25 miles N. W. of New Briſac. Lon. 7. 24. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

MARIENBURG, a handſome town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Miſnia, remarkable for its rich ſilver mines. It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and was pillaged by the Swedes in 1539. It is ſeated among the mountains on the confines of Bohemia, 28 miles from Dreſden. Lon 13. 5. E. lat. 50. 49. N.

MARIENBURG, an ancient and ſtrong town of Ppland, and in Regal Pruſſia, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle; ſeated on the river Nogot, 30 miles S. W. of Elbing, and 30 S. E. of Dantzick. Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 54. 9. N. The palatinate of Marienburg is bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea, Frichoff, and Natangen; on the E. by Bartonia and Galindia; on the S. by Hockerland; and on the W. by Pomerallia.

MARIENBURG, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, formerly a ſtrong place, but diſmantled by the French, after it was ceded to them by the treaty of the Pyrenees. It is 10 miles S. W. of Charlemont, and ſeven S. E. of Philipville. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

* MARIENSTADT, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, ſeated on the Wener Lake, 35 miles S. E. of Carlſtadt, and

162 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 58. 28. N.

* MARIENTHAL. See MARGENTHEIM.

MARIENWERDER, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerania, with a caſtle, and a magnificent church; ſeated on the river Nagot. Lon. 19. 15. E. lat. 53. 42. N.

MARI GALLANT, an iſland of North America, and the leaſt of the Caribbees. The French have had a colony here ever ſince the year 1648. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1692, but the French ſoon ſettled there again. It produces ſugar-canes, indigo, tobacco, and cotton, but is in want of water. Lon. 61. 6. W. lat. 15. 55. N.

MARIGNAN. See MARAGAN.

MARIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, remarkable for the defeat of the Swiſs near this place by the French in 1515. It is ſeated on the river Lambro, 10 miles S. E. of Milan, 12 N. E. of Pavia, and 12 N. E. of Ladi.

MARINO, ST. a ſtrong town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall republic, ſurrounded by the duchy of Urbino, on the confines of Romania, under the protection of the Pope, with three caſtles. It has been governed as a republic a great number of years, and chuſes its own officers and magiſtrates; is ſeated on a mountain, 10 miles S. W. of Rimini, and 14 N. W. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 33. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

MARINO, ST. a town of Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, with a handſome caſtle, 10 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 46. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

MARKET JEW, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on an arm of the ſea, called Mount's-bay, three miles E. of Penzance, and 286 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 30. W., lat. 50. 12. N.

MARLBOROUGH, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturdays, and two fairs. It is ſeated on the river Kennet, in a chalky ſoil, and is an handſome corporation, ſends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It had a caſtle, and once a parliament was held here; has often ſuffered by fire, and been handſomely rebuilt. It contains two pariſhes, and about 500 houſes, with ſtreets broad and paved, and is governed by a mayor, &c. It is 43 miles E. of Briſtol, and 74 W. of London. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 51. 28. N.

MARLBOROUGH FORT, an Engliſh factory in Aſia, on the W. coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, three miles E. of Bencoolen, and 300 N. W. of Batavia. Lon. 102. 9. E. lat. 3. 49. S.

MARLOW, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturdays, ſeated on the river Thames, over which there is a bridge into Berkſhire, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 17 miles S. of Ayleſbury, and 31 W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

MARLY, a palace belonging to the king of France, between Verſailles and St. Germain; ſeated in a valley, near a village and foreſt of the ſame name. It is noted for its fine gardens and waterworks, there being a curious machine on the river Seine, which not only ſupplies them with water, but alſo thoſe of Verſailles. It is 10 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 11. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

MARMANDE, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Agennois. It carries on a great trade in corn and wine, and is ſeated on the river Garonne, 40 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 320 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

MARMORA, the name of four iſlands in Aſia, in the ſea of the ſame name. The largeſt is about 30 miles in circumference, and the ſoil of them all produces corn, wine, and fruits. The ſea of Marmora is a large gulph, which communicates both with the Archipelago and the Black Sea by that of Conſtantinople, being 120 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and all ſhips muſt paſs through it that ſail to Conſtantinople from the Mediterranean. It was anciently called the Propontis.

MARNE, a river of France, which has its ſource in Baſſigny, and runs N. W. through Champagne to Chalons, and from thence paſſes to Meaux, Lagny, and Charenton, and falls into the Seine a little below it.

MARNHULL, a village in Dorſetſhire, on the Stour, five miles S. W. of Shaftſbury. The church is an ancient lofty building; the cieling was finely carved, but is now much decayed. The tower fell down in 1710, in time of divine ſervice, but is now handſomely rebuilt. There are ſeveral ancient inſcriptions in the church.

MARO, a ſmall town of Italy, on the coaſt of Genoa, and in a valley of the ſame name, with the title of a marquiſate; eight miles N. W. of Oneglia, and 48 W. S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

* MAROGNA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Romania, with a Greek archbiſhop's

biſhop's ſee; ſeated near the ſea, 70 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 150 S. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 25. 41. E. lat. 40. 59. N.

MAROSCH, or MERISH, a river which riſes in the Carpathian mountains, runs S. through Tranſilvania, and afterwards turning W. paſſes into Hungary, and falls into the river Teyſe at Segedin.

* MAROUTIER, a town of France in Lower Alſace, with a Benedictine abbey; three miles S. of Saverne, and 18 N. W. of Straſburg. Lon. 7. 33. E. lat 48. 38. N

MARPURG, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of Germany, in the Upper Rhine, and in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, with an univerſity, a caſtle, a palace, a handſome ſquare, and a magnificent town-houſe It is ſeated on the river Lonn, in a pleaſant country, 15 miles S. of Waldeck, and 47 S. W. of Caſſel. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

*MARPURG, a handſome town of Germany, in Lower Styria, ſeated on the river Drave, 25 miles S. W. of Gratz, and 60 N. E. of Laubach. Lon. 15. 9. E. lat. 46. 44. N. See MARCHPURG.

* MARQUESAS, a group of iſlands, in the South Sea, of which the moſt conſiderable are, St. Chriſtina-la-Dominica, and St. Pedro. Capt. Cook lay ſome time at the firſt of theſe, in his ſecond voyage to the South Sea. It is ſituated in 9. 55. S. lat. and 139. 9 W. lon. The natives are a well-made, handſome people, of a yelloviſh, or tawny complexion, but look almoſt black, by being punctured over the whole body. They go almoſt naked, having only a ſmall piece of cloth, perfectly reſembling that made by the people of Otaheite round their waiſt and loins. Their beards and hair are of a fine jetty black, like thoſe of the other natives of the torrid zone. The iſland, though high and ſteep, yet has many vallies, which widen towards the ſea, and are covered with fine foreſts to the ſummits of the interior mountains. On the S. ſide of the bay where Capt. Cook anchored riſes a peak, which is very craggy and inacceſſible. All the N. ſide is a black burnt hill, of which the rock is vaulted along the ſea ſhore, and the top clad to the ſummit with a ſhrubbery of caſuarinas. The products of theſe and the other iſlands, are bread, fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, ſcarlet beans, paper mulberries, of the bark of which their cloth is made, caſuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and with hogs and fowls. They have alſo plenty of fiſh. Mr. Forſter ſays, he never ſaw a ſingle deformed, or even ill-proportioned man among the natives: all were ſtrong, tall, well limbed, and active in the higheſt degree. Their arms are clubs and ſpears, and their government, like that of the Society Iſlands, monarchical. But they are not quite ſo cleanly as the inhabitants of the Society Iſles, who, in that reſpect, ſurpaſs, perhaps, any other people in the world. The drink of the Marqueſans is purely water, cocoa nuts being rather ſcarce. They are much given to pilfering like the lower ſort among the Otaheiteans. Their muſic, muſical inſtruments, dances, and canoes, very much reſemble thoſe of Otaheite. In ſhort, the inhabitants of the Marqueſas, Society, and Friendly Iſlands, Eaſter Iſland, and New Zealand, ſeem to have all the ſame origin, their language, manners, cuſtoms, &c. bearing a great affinity in many reſpects.

MARR, a diſtrict of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Buchan and Bamff, on the E. by the German ocean, on the S. by the Mearns, and on the W. by Badenoch, and Athol. The chief town is Aberdeen.

MARSAL, a town of France in Lorrain, remarkable for its ſalt-works; ſeated in a marſh on the river Selle, of difficult acceſs; which together with the fortifications, render it an important place. It is 17 miles N. E. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 41. E lat. 48. 49. N.

MARSALA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara. It is well peopled, and built on the ruins of the antient Lilybæum, 53 miles S. W. of Palermo, and 12 N. of Mazara. Lon. 12. 29. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

* MARSAN, or MOUNT-MARSAN, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, fertile in wine; ſeated on the river Miduſe, 25 miles from Dax. Lon. 0. 23. W. lat. 43. 54. N.

MARSAQUIVER, or MARSALQUIVER, a ſtrong and ancient town of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, and in the province of Beni Arax, in the kingdom of Tremeſen, with one of the beſt harbours in Africa. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1732; is ſeated on a rock near a bay of the ſea, three miles from Oran. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 36. 1. N.

MARSEILLES, a ſtrong ſea-port town, and the moſt rich and trading place of Provence. Here is a good harbour, where the French gallies are ſtationed, for it will not admit large men of war. It is divided into the Old Town and the New: In the Old the houſes are not ſo well built as in the other. They are ſeparated by a ſtreet bordered by trees on each ſide, and is ſaid to contain 100,000 inhabitants. It is one of

the moſt trading towns in France, to which its harbour contributes, which has a chain croſs its mouth. Without the walls is the caſtle of Notre Dame, which is very well fortified. It is a biſhop's ſee, and there is a French academy, it having been noted at all times for men of learning. In 1660, Lewis XIV. built the citadel and fort St. John to keep the inhabitants in awe, becauſe they pretended to be free The Jeſuits had a very fine obſervatory here; and in the arſenal, built not long ago, there are arms for 400,000 men. In the houſe of diſcipline they weave gold, ſilver, and ſilk brocades. They reckon 2000 country houſes round Marſeilles, where the inhabitants go in the ſummer-time to take the air. The public buildings are very handſome, and the fineſt drugs are brought hither from all parts of the world It is ſeated on the ſhore of the Mediterranean, 15 miles S. of Aix, 13 N. W. of Toulon, and 362 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 27. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

MARSANDERAN, a province of Aſia, in Perſia, bounded on the N. by the Caſpian Sea; on the W. by Khilan; on the S. by Irac Agemi; and on the E by Aſtrabad. Farabad is the capital town.

*MARSH, a village of Cambridgeſhire, in the iſle of Ely.

MARSHFIELD, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the Cotſwold hills, on the road from London to Briſtol, from which it is diſtant 12 miles E. and 102 W. of London. Lon. 2. 15 W. lat. 51. 30 N.

*MARSI, the duchy of, a ſmall territory of Italy, and in the Farther Abruzzo, which lies about the lake Celano.

MARSICO NUOVO, a ſmall, rich, and handſome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Appennines, near the river Agri, ſix miles from Marſico Vecchio, and 73 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15 49. E. lat. 40. 28. N.

MARSTRAND, an ancient ſtaple town of Sweden, in Gothland, now gone to decay, it having but 20 burghers

MARTA, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St Peter, and in the duchy of Caſtro; ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, otherwiſe called Bolſenna, 35 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

MARTABAN, a province of Aſia, in the kingdom of Pegu, lying on the gulph of Bengal. The ſoil is fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. The capital town is of the ſame name, and was a rich trading place before they ſunk ſhips at the entrance of the harbour to choak it up, which it has done effectually; beſides which the whole country is ruined by the terrible wars between the kings of Pegu and Siam; and the former was taken and killed by a people called Barmas, who conquered the whole kingdom, and brought it under ſubjection. It is 80 miles S. of Pegu. Lon. 96. 56. E. lat. 15. 30 N.

MARTEL, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in Querci; ſeated on the river Dordogne, 18 miles E. of Sarlat. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

MARTHA, ST. a province of S. America, on the coaſt of Terra Firma, bounded on the N. by the N. Sea, on the E. by Rio-de-la-Hache, on the S. by New Granada, and on the W. by Carthagena. It is 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; is a mountainous country, and the land very high. Here the famous ridge of mountains begin, called the Cordillera-de-los-Andes, which run the whole length of S America, from N. to S. It is extremely hot on the ſea coaſt, but within cold, on account of the mountains. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious ſtones, as alſo ſalt-works. The Spaniards poſſeſs but one part of this province, in which they have built Martha, the capital. The air about the town is wholeſome, and it is ſeated near the ſea, having an harbour ſurrounded with high mountains. It was formerly very conſiderable, when the Spaniſh galleons were ſent thither, but is now come almoſt to nothing Lon. 74. 0. W lat. 11. 27. N.

*MARTHA, ST. or SIERRA NEVADA, a very high mountain, in New Spain. Some ſay it is 100 miles in circumference at the bottom, and five high, and that the top is always covered with ſnow in the hotteſt weather. It is 370 miles diſtant from St. Domingo. Lon. 73. 55. W. lat 8. 0. N.

MARTHA's VINEYARD, an iſland of N. America, near the coaſt of Maſſachuſett's-bay, 80 miles S. of Boſton. The inhabitants apply themſelves chiefly to their fiſheries, in which they have great ſucceſs. Lon. 70. 22. W. lat. 41. 16. N.

MARTIGUES, a ſea port town of France, in Provence, with the title of a principality; ſeated near a lake 12 miles long, and five broad, which is navigable throughout, and from whence they get excellent ſalt. It is 20 miles N. W. of Marſeilles. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 43. 19. N.

MARTIN, a village in Surry, one mile from Wimbledon and Tooting. It had a

mag-

magnificent abbey, founded by king Henry I. Here are copper-mills on the river Wandel, with ſome callico-printers. The bridge over the river, built in 1633, is remarkable for its arch, which is turned with tiles, inſtead of brick and ſtone. This bridge is the boundary of the three pariſhes, Mitcham, Wimbledon, and Martin. In the abbey above mentioned, King John ſlept the night before he ſigned the great charter in Runny Mead.

MARTIN, ST. a ſmall but ſtrong town of France, in the iſle of Rhée, with a harbour and a ſtrong citadel, fortified after the manner of Vauban. The iſland lies near the coaſt of Poitou, 15 miles W. of Aunis. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 46. 10. N.

MARTIN, CAPE, a promontory of Valencia, in Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, near a town called Denia, and ſeparates the gulph of Valencia from that of Alicant.

MARTIN, ST. an iſland of America, and one of the Caribbees, lying on the gulph of Mexico, to the N. W. of St. Bartholomew, and to the S. W. of Anguilla. It is 42 miles in circumference, has neither harbour nor river, but ſeveral ſalt pits. After various revolutions, it is at length in poſſeſſion of the French and Dutch, who poſſeſs it conjointly. Lon 63. 0. W. lat. 18 4 N.

MARTINICO, a conſiderable iſland of N. America, and one of the Caribbees, about 40 miles in length, and 100 in circumference. The French poſſeſſed it from 1635, till the 13th of February 1762, when it was taken by the Engliſh; but was again reſtored to the French by the peace of 1763. There are many high mountains covered with trees, as well as ſeveral rivers and fertile vallies, but they will not bear either wheat or vines; however, the former is not much wanted, for thoſe that are born here prefer caſſava to wheat bread. It produces ſugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloes, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; is extremely populous, and the governor-general of the French Caribbee Iſlands reſides here. It has ſeveral ſafe and commodious harbours, well fortified. The principal places are, Fort-Royal, Fort St. Peter, Fort Trinity, and Fort-du-Mouillage. There are ſtill ſome of the ancient inhabitants remaining. Fort-Royal is in lon. 61. 16. W. and lat. 14. 44. N.

* MARTINSBERG, a Benedictine abbey, and the moſt conſiderable in all Hungary. It ſtands upon a very high hill, and is built like a caſtle, ſurrounded with a large heath, on which there were formerly villages and churches. It was taken by the Turks in 1594, who could not keep it above two years. It is in the palatinate of Raab, which lies at the confluence of the rivers Raab and Danube.

MARTORANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee; 8 miles from the ſea, and 15 S. of Coſenza. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat 39. 6. N.

MARTOREL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Noya and Lobragat, over which there are two bridges; 18 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

MARTOS, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, and in Cordova, with a fortreſs ſeated on a rock, eight miles S. of Anduxar.

MARVESJOLO, a handſome trading town of France, in Languedoc; ſeated in a pleaſant valley, on the river Colange, 10 miles N. W. of Mende, and 300 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 23. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

MARVILLE, a town of Lorrain, in the duchy of Bar; ſeated on the river Oſhein, on the confines of Luxemburg, three miles E. of Jametz.

MARYLAND, one of the United and Independent Provinces of N. America, lying at the N. end of Cheſapeak-bay, which divides it into two parts, called the eaſtern and weſtern ſhores. It is bounded on the N. by Pennſylvania; on the E. by another part of Pennſylvania and the ſea; on the S. by Virginia, and on the W. by the Aligany mountains. It is 140 miles in length, and as much in breadth. At firſt when it was ſettled it was almoſt all covered with trees, except in ſome few ſpots, which were old plantations of the original inhabitants. It reſembles Virginia in all things, and the planters live in houſes diſperſed about the country, and generally near the rivers, for the conveniency of putting their hogſheads of tobacco readily on board the ſhips. There are more Papiſts here than in any of the other provinces, becauſe the firſt proprietors were of that religion.

MARZA, a place in Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, having near it a pit full of ſalt-water, which being dried up in ſummer, leaves a great deal of ſalt, of which the inhabitants make conſiderable profit.

* MARZA SIROCCO, a ſmall gulph on the S. ſide of the iſle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to beſiege Valetta, for which reaſon the grand maſter ordered three forts to be built, two at the entrance of the gulph,

and one on the point of land that advances into the middle of the gulph

* MARZILLA, an handſome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and on the road from Madrid to Pampeluna, ſeated near the river Arragon.

MASBATE, an iſland of Aſia, and one of the Philippines, almoſt in the center of the reſt. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1569, and is 75 miles in circumference. The natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 122. 25. E. lat. 11. 36. N.

* MASCALATE, a town of Arabia Felix, capital of a province, 50 miles from the gulph of Balſora, and 125 E. of Labſa.

MASCAREIGNE, or the ISLE OF BOURBON, an iſland of Africa, to the E. of Madagaſcar, 250 miles N. of the Cape of Good Hope. It is about 37 miles long, and 25 broad. The French ſettled here in 1672, and it is now the place where the ſhips of the Eaſt-India company ſtop to take in freſh water and proviſions. The air is wholeſome, the mountains full of game, and the rivers abound with fiſh. It has no noxious animals, but hurricanes are frequent and violent. There is no ſign of any inhabitants having been here before the French. Lon. 55. 35. E. lat. 20. 52. S.

* MASCATE, a town of Aſia, on the coaſt of Arabia Felix, with a caſtle ſeated on a rock. It is built at the bottom of a ſmall bay, and was fortified by the Portugueſe about the year 1650, but the Arabs took it from them, and put all the garriſon to the ſword, except 18, who turned Mahometans. It is very ſtrong both by nature and art, though the buildings are mean. The cathedral built by the Portugueſe is now the king's palace. There are neither trees, ſhrubs, nor graſs to be ſeen on the ſea-coaſt near it, and only a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town, though they have all things in plenty. The weather is ſo hot from May to September, that no people are to be ſeen in the ſtreets from ten in the morning till four in the afternoon. The bazars or market-places are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the houſe-tops on one ſide to thoſe on the other. The horſes, cattle, and ſheep are uſed to eat roaſted fiſh; notwithſtanding which, the beef and mutton are both good. Their religion is Mahometaniſm, and yet they ſuffer any one to go into their moſques, contrary to the cuſtom of the Turks. The men's garments are a pair of breeches which reach to their ancles, and a looſe veſt on their backs, with very large ſleeves, which is faſtened to their bodies by a ſaſh, and they have a large turban, carelefsly wreathed about their heads, with a dagger ſtuck in their girdles. In cold weather they uſe a ſort of a looſe coat, made of camel's-wool without ſleeves. The women's dreſs is much the ſame, only the veſts fit their bodies better. The product of the country is horſes, dates, fine brimſtone, coffee, and ruinoſs, a root that dies red. Lon. 57. 26. E. lat. 24. 0. N.

MASCON. See MACON.

* MAS-D'ASIL, a town of France, in the county of Foix, ſeated on the rivulet Riſe, 8 miles from Pamiers, and 10 from St. Lizier, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* MAS-DU-SOULIER, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the dioceſe of Vabres, and election of Milhaud.

* MAS-GARNIER, a town of France in Gaſcony, and in Armagnac, near the river Garonne, with a Benedictine abbey.

* MASKELYNE'S ISLES, a group of ſmall but beautiful iſlands, lying off the S. E. point of Mallicola, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167. 55. E. lat. 16. 32. S.

* MASOX, a valley in the county of the Griſons, which gives name to the eighth community of the Griſon league.

MASSA, an ancient, populous, and handſome town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, with the title of a principality, and a ſtrong caſtle. It is famous for its quarries of fine marble, and is ſeated on a plain three miles from the ſea, and 55 W. by N. of Florence. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 44. 0. N.

* MASSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated near the ſea in a place difficult of acceſs, five miles S. W. of Sorrento, and 20 S. of Naples. Lon. 14 18. E. lat. 40. 31. N.

MASSA, a town of Italy, in the Sienneſe, and in Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on a mountain near the ſea, 25 miles S. W. of Sienna. Lon. 10. 48. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

MASSACHUSETS BAY, one of the Thirteen United and Independent States of N. America, bounded on the N. by New-Hampſhire, on the E. and S. by the Sea, and on the W. by Connecticut and New-York, being about 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It produces plenty of Indian corn, flax, and hemp; they have manufactories of leather, linen, and woollen cloth, and plenty of beef, pork, fowls, and fiſh. They have alſo mines of copper and iron.

* MASSAFRA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in

Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated at the foot of the Apennines. Lon. 17. 20. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

MASSERANO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, with the title of a principality. The prince of this diſtrict holds it as a fief of the church. It is ſeated on a mountain 20 miles N. W. of Verceil, and 40 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 45. 38. N.

* MASTICO, or CAPO MASTICO, a cape on the S. ſide of Scio, one of the iſlands of the Archipelago.

MASTRICHT. See MAESTRICHT.

MASULAPATAN, a populous town of Aſia in the Eaſt Indies, and on the coaſt of Coromandel, in the dominions of the Great Mogul. It carried on a great trade, and moſt nations in Europe had factories here, but the Engliſh have now left it, and even the Dutch themſelves have not above a dozen people here to carry on the chintz trade. The inhabitants are Gentoos, who will not feed on any thing that has life; and they had a famous manufacture of chintz, which is greatly decayed ſince the Engliſh left off buying. The Great Mogul has a cuſtom-houſe here; and the adjacent countries abound in corn, tobacco, and timber for building. It is ſeated on the W. ſide of the Bay of Bengal, 200 miles N. of Fort St. George. Lon. 81. 40. E. lat. 16. 30. N.

MATACA, or MANTACA, or commodious bay in America, on the N. coaſt of the iſland of Cuba. Here the galleons uſually come to take in freſh water in their return to Spain. It is 35 miles from the Havannah. Lon. 81. 16. W. lat. 23. 12. N.

MATAGORDA, a fortreſs of Spain, ſeated at the entrance of the harbour of Cadiz.

* MATALONA, a town of Italy, in Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with the title of a principality; eight miles N. W. of Capua, and 19 W. by S. of Benevento. Lon. 14. 14. E. lat. 41. 12. N.

MATAMAN, a country of Africa, bounded by Benguela on the N. by Monomotopa on the E. by Cafraria on the S. and by the Atlantic Ocean on the W. There is no town in it, and the inhabitants live in miſerable huts, it being a deſart country, and but little viſited by the Europeans.

* MATAN, or MACTAN, an iſland of Aſia in the Eaſt-Indian ſea, and one of the Philippines. The inhabitants have thrown off the yoke of Spain; and it was here that Magellan was killed in April 1521.

MATAPAN, CAPE, the moſt ſouthern promontory of the Morea, between the gulph of Coran and that of Colo-China. Lon. 22. 40. E. lat. 36. 25. N.

* MATARAM, a large town of Aſia, formerly the capital of an empire of that name, in the iſland of Java. It is ſtrong by ſituation, and is ſeated in a very fertile, pleaſant, and populous country, ſurrounded with mountains. Lon. 111. 55. E. lat. 7. 15. S.

MATARO, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, remarkable for its glaſs-works; ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, 15 miles N. E. of Barcelona, and 35 S. W. of Gironne. Lon. 2. 29. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

* MATCOWITZ, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, ſeated on a mountain. It was taken by the Imperialiſts in 1684.

* MATELICA, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marche of Ancona, 15 miles S. of Jeſi.

* MATELLES, a town of France in Lower Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Montpelier.

MATERA, a conſiderable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Canapro, 27 miles S. W. of Bari, and 35 N. W. of Tarento. Lon. 16. 54. E. lat 40. 59. N.

MATLOCK, a village near Wirkſworth, in Derbyſhire, and on the very edge of the Derwent. It has a bath, whoſe waters are warm, and the place is much frequented in the bathing ſeaſon. It is an extenſive ſtraggling village, built in a very romantic ſtile, on the ſteep ſide of a mountain, riſing regularly one above another from the bottom to nearly the ſummit. There are good accommodations for the company who reſort to the bath; and the poorer inhabitants are ſupported by the ſale of petrifactions, chryſtals, and other curioſities of nature. Notwithſtanding the rockineſs of the ſoil, the cliffs of the rocks produce an immenſe number of trees, whoſe foliage adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

MATTHEO, St. a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, ſeated in a pleaſant plain, and in a very fertile country, watered with many ſprings; 10 miles from the Mediterranean Sea, and 55 N. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 40. 12. N.

MATTHEO, ST. an iſland of Africa, a great diſtance from the land, the neareſt being Cape Palmas on the coaſt of Guinea, which is 420 miles diſtant. It was formerly planted by the Portugueze, but is now deſerted. Lon. 6. 10. W. lat. 1. 24. S.

* MATUMAY, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in Yeſſo, and capital of a province of the ſame name, tributary to Japan. The Jeſuits made many converts here in 1620. Lon. 138. 55. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

MAUBEUGE, a town of the Netherlands in Hainault, with an abbey of canoneſſes, who muſt be noble both by father and mother's ſide. This place was ceded to France in 1678, and fortified after the manner of Vauban. It is ſeated on the river Sambre, 12 miles S. of Mons, and 40 S. W. of Bruſſels. Lon. 4. 5. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

* MAUBILLE, a large river of N. America in Louiſiana, which has its ſource in the mountains about it, which border on the country of Illinois, and runs through a tract of land 500 miles in length.

MAULEON, a town of France in Gaſcony, and capital of the territory of Soule; 20 miles S. W. of Pau, and 40 S. E. of Dax. Lon. 0. 31. W. lat. 43. 10. N.

* MAULEON, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the dioceſe of Rochelle, with a famous Auguſtine abbey; ſeated near the rivulet Ont, 52 miles N. E. of Rochelle, and 52 N. W. of Poictiers. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 46. 54. N.

MAURA, ST. an iſland of the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Albania, 15 miles N. E. of the iſland of Cephalonia. Lon. 20. 46. E. lat. 39. 2. N.

* MAURE, ST. an ancient town of France, in Touraine, and in the dioceſe of Tours, 17 miles from Tours, and 148 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 42. E. lat. 47. 9. N.

* MAURIAC, a town of France in Upper Auvergne, a place of ſome trade, and the horſes are the beſt in France. It is ſeated near the river Dordogne, 27 miles S. E. of Tulle. Lon 2. 16. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

MAURICE, an iſland of Africa, 500 miles E. of the iſland of Madagaſcar, about 37 miles in circumference, and has an excellent harbour. There are very high mountains, covered with green trees all the year. The ſea near the ſhore abounds with fiſh, and there are both ſea and land tortoiſes, extremely large. There are alſo cows, ſea-calves, and one ſort of fiſh ſo large, that, as they ſay, it is ſufficient for a ſhip's company. There are birds of divers kinds, very ſingular, and ſo tame they may be taken by the hand. The bats are as large as young fowls, and have heads like monkies. This iſland is now inhabited, though it was formerly in poſſeſſion of the Dutch, who called there in their way to the Eaſt Indies.

MAURIENNE, a valley of Savoy, about 50 miles in length, and reaches as far as Mount Cenis, which ſeparates it from Piedmont. St. John is the capital town.

MAURITANIA, the ancient name of the coaſt of Barbary in Africa.

* MAWARALNAHAR, a name given to the country of the Uſbec Tartars. It is very populous, and contains a great number of towns. Samacand is the capital.

MAWES, ST. a town in Cornwall, whoſe market is diſuſed. It ſends two members to parliament, and is ſeated on the E. ſide of Falmouth haven, over-againſt Falmouth, from which it is diſtant three miles, and 256 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 50. 8. N.

MAXICO, a pretty good town in the iſland of Madeira. See MADEIRA.

MAXIMIN, a town of France in Provence, and in the dioceſe of AIX. There is a Dominican convent here, in which they pretend is the body of St. Mary Magdalene, which brings them in great riches. It is ſeated on the river Argens, 20 miles S. E. of Aix, and 20 N. of Toulon. Lon. 5. 57. E lat. 43. 30. N.

MAY, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, at the mouth of the Frith of Forth, near the coaſt of Fife. The rocks about it render it almoſt inacceſſible.

MAYENCE. See MENTZ.

MAYO, or the ISLE OF MAY, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands, lying in the Atlantic Ocean, near 300 miles from Cape Verd in Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. The ſoil in general is very barren, and water ſcarce; however, they have plenty of beeves, goats, and aſſes; as alſo ſome corn, yams, potatoes, and plantains. What trees there are, are on the ſide of the hills, and they have ſome figs and water-melons. The ſea round about the iſland abounds with fiſh. The chief commodity is ſalt, with which many Engliſh ſhips are loaded in the ſummer time. Pinola is the principal town, and has two churches. The inhabitants are negroes, who ſpeak the Portugueſe language, and are ſtout, luſty, and fleſhy. There are not above 200 in number, and many of them go naked. Lon. 23. 0. W. lat. 15. 10. N.

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 miles in length, and 52 in breadth; bounded on the E. and N. E. by Roſcommon; by Sligo on the W. by

by the ſea on the N. and on the S. by Galway. It is a fertile country, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It contains 13,085 houſes, 73 pariſhes, nine baronies, one borough, and ſends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for Caſtlebar. The principal town is of the ſame name, which is now much decayed. Lon. 9. 39. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

MAZAGAN, a ſtrong place of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and on the frontiers of the province of Duguela. It was fortified by the Portugueſe, and beſieged by the king of Morocco, with 200,000 men in 1562, but to no purpoſe. It is near the ſea, eight miles from Azamor, and 120 N. of Morocco. Lon. 8. 15. W. lat. 33. 12. N.

MAZARA, an ancient town of Sicily, and capital of a conſiderable valley of the ſame name, which is very fertile, and watered with ſeveral rivers. The town is a biſhop's ſee, and has a good harbour; is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, 25 miles S. W. of Trapani, and 45 S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 37. 53. N.

MAZERES, a conſiderable town of France, in the county of Foix. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

MEACO, a large and celebrated town of the iſland of Niphon in Japan, of which it was formerly the capital. It is the great magazine of all the manufactures in Japan, and the principal place for trade. The inhabitants are ſaid to be 600,000 in number, beſides ſtrangers who come thither to trade. Lon. 134. 25. E. lat. 35. 30. N.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeſwaer, ſeated on the N. ſide of the Danube, 15 miles E. of Belgrade. It was diſmantled by the Turks in 1738. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* MEAO, a ſmall iſland of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indian ſea, and one of the Moluccas, or ſpice iſlands, with a good harbour. Lon. 127. 5. E. lat. 1. 12. N.

MEATH, EAST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, 36 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Cavan and Lowth; on the E. by the Iriſh Channel; on the S. by Kildare and Dublin; and on the W. by Longford and Weſt-Meath. It contains 14,277 houſes, 139 pariſhes, 12 baronies, ſix boroughs, and ſends 14 members to parliament.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter; bounded on the N. by Longford and Eaſt-Meath; on the E. by the Sea; on the S. by King's County; and on the W. by Roſcommon. It is one of the moſt populous and fertile counties in Ireland; contains 9271 houſes, 62 pariſhes, 12 baronies, four boroughs, and ſends ten members to parliament.

MEAUX, an ancient town of France, in Brie, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated in a place abounding in corn and cattle, on the river Marne, which divides it into two parts, and its trade conſiſts in corn, wool, and cheeſe. It is ten miles N. W. of Colomiers, and 25 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

MECCA, an ancient and very famous town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy; ſeated on a barren ſpot, in a valley, ſurrounded with little hills, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. It is a place of no ſtrength, having neither walls nor gates, and the buildings are very mean. That which ſupports it is the reſort of a great many thouſand pilgrims annually, for the ſhops are ſcarcely open all the year beſides. The inhabitants are poor, very thin, lean, and ſwarthy. The hills about the town are very numerous, and all conſiſt of a blackiſh rock, and ſome of them are half a mile in circumference. On the top of one of them is a cave, where they pretend Mahomet uſually retired to perform his devotions, and hither they affirm the greateſt part of the Alcoran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. The town has plenty of water, and yet little garden ſtuff; but there are ſeveral ſorts of good fruits to be had, ſuch as grapes, melons, water-melons, and cucumbers. There are alſo plenty of ſheep brought thither to be ſold to the pilgrims. It ſtands in a very hot climate, and the inhabitants uſually ſleep on the tops of their houſes, for the ſake of coolneſs. The temple of Mecca has 42 doors, and its form reſembles the Royal Exchange in London, but is near ten times as large. It is open in the middle, and the ground covered with gravel, except in two or three places that lead to the Beat Allah through certain doors, and theſe are paved with ſhort ſtones. There are cloiſters all round, and in the ſides are little rooms or cells for thoſe that live a monaſtic life. The Beat-Allah ſtands in the middle of the temple, is a ſquare ſtructure, each ſide about 20 paces long, and 24 feet high; covered all over from top to bottom with a thick ſort of ſilk, and the middle embroidered with letters of gold, each letter being about two feet in length, and two inches broad. The door is covered with ſilver plates, and there is a curtain before it thick with gold embroidery. This Beat is the principal object of the pilgrims devotion, and is open but

two days in the ſpace of ſix weeks, namely, one day for the men, and the next for the women. Within there are only two wooden pillars in the middle to ſupport the roof, with a bar of iron faſtened thereto, on which hang three or four ſilver lamps. The walls on the inſide are marble, and covered with ſilk, unleſs when the pilgrims enter. About 12 paces from the Beat is the ſepulchre of Abraham, as they pretend, and they affirm that he erected the Beat-Allah. The tomb is handſome enough, and not unlike thoſe of people of faſhion in England. When they have performed their devotions here, they repair to a gibel or hill, which however is not large enough to contain them all at once, for there is no leſs than 70,000 pilgrims every year. When certain ceremonies are over, they then receive the title of hadgies or ſaints, and the next morning they move to a place where they ſay Abraham went to offer up his ſon Iſaac, which is about two or three miles from Mecca; here they pitch their tents, and then throw ſeven ſmall ſtones againſt a little ſquare ſtone building. This, as they affirm, is performed in defiance of the devil. Every one then purchaſes a ſheep, which is brought for that purpoſe, eating ſome of it themſelves, and giving the reſt to the poor people who attend upon that occaſion. Indeed theſe are miſerable objects, and ſuch ſtarved creatures, that they ſeem ready to devour each other. After all, one would imagine that this was a very ſanctified place, and yet a renegado who went in pilgrimage thither affirms, there is as much debauchery practiſed here as in any part of the Turkiſh dominions. It is 25 miles from Jodda, the ſea-port town of Mecca, and 220 S. E. of Medina. Lon. 40. 55 E. lat. 21. 45. N.

MECHLENBURG, a duchy of Germany, in Lower Saxony, bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea; on the E. by Pomerania; on the S. by Brandenburg; and on the W. by the duchies of Holſtein, Lunenburg, and Lauenburg; being about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is thought to be one of the moſt fruitful countries in Germany, for it abounds in corn, paſtures, and game; and it is very well ſeated on the Baltic for foreign trade. It is ſubject to a duke, who, by a decree of the Aulic council, is not permitted to tax his ſubjects above a certain ſum. It takes its name from a town which was very flouriſhing formerly, but now is reduced to a little village.

MECHLIN, or MALINES, a handſome city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee; is a large and well-built place, with clean, well-paved ſtreets. It conſiſts of ſeveral ſmall iſlands made by artificial canals, over which there are a great many bridges. The cathedral church is a ſuperb ſtructure, with a very high ſteeple, in which are harmonious chimes. There is a very large houſe, in which are brought up 800 or 1000 young girls. It is a place of great trade, and they caſt a great many cannons and mortars here, as well as all ſorts of arms. It is very famous for its fine lace, and they brew a ſort of beer, which is ſent into the neighbouring provinces. The territory of this town is a lordſhip, which comprehends two ſmall diſtricts, containing nine towns of little conſequence, and ſome villages. It ſubmitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and was retaken by the French in 1746. It is ten miles N. W. of Louvain, ten N. E. of Bruſſels, and 15 S. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 34. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

MECHOACHAN, a province of N. America, in New Spain, bounded on the N. by Panuco; on the E. by Proper-Mexico; on the S. by the S. Sea; and on the W. by New Galicia. It is about 200 miles in circumference, and is very rich, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life. It has alſo mines of ſilver, copper, and great plenty of cocoa-nuts, beſides a great deal of ſilk. Valladolid is the capital town.

MECON, a river of Aſia, in the peninſula beyond the Ganges, which, riſing in the N. runs S. through the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, and falls into the ocean in lat. 10. 0. N.

* MECRAN, a province of Perſia, on the confines of Indoſtan, very little known.

MEDELIN, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Guadiana, 22 miles E. of Merida. Lon. 5. 38. W. lat. 38. 41. N.

MEDELPADIA, a maritime province of Sweden, on the gulph of Bothnia, full of mountains and foreſts. Sundevald is the capital town.

MEDEMBLICK, a town of the United Provinces, in W. Frieſland, ſeated on the Zuider-Zee, with a good harbour. It has a houſe belonging to the E. India company, and ſends deputies to the ſtates of the province; is nine miles N. of Hoorn, and 22 N. E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 52. 47. N.

MEDEWI, a famous medicinal ſpring of Sweden, in E. Gothland, in a pleaſant ſituation, three miles from Wadſtena.

MEDIA,

MEDIA, formerly a kingdom of Aſia, bounded on the E. by Hircania and Parthia; on the S. by Proper Perſia and Suſiana; on the W. by Aſſyria and Armenia; and on the N. by the Caſpian Sea. Ecbatana was the capital town, which ſome take to be Tauris, and others Caſbin. It is ſuppoſed to contain Shirvan, Aderbeitzan, and the weſtern part of Irac-Agemi, provinces of Perſia.

MEDINA-TALNARI, a famous town of Aſia, in Arabia, between Arabia Deſerta, and Arabia the Happy, celebrated for being the burial place of Mahomet. It is but a ſmall, poor place, and yet is walled round, and has a large moſque, but nothing like the temple at Mecca. In one corner is a place 14 paces ſquare, with great windows, and braſs gates, and in the middle the tomb of Mahomet, encloſed with curtains like a bed. Some affirm there are 3000 lamps about it, but an eye-witneſs declares there are not 100. The tomb is not expoſed to any, except the eunuchs appointed to take care of it, and to light the lamps. The ſtory of its being ſuſpended in the air by a loadſtone is now well known to be a fable. Proviſions are brought to this place out of Nubia, acroſs the Red Sea, in odd ſort of veſſels, whole ſails are made of mats; it is called the city of the prophet, becauſe here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca, and here he was firſt inveſted with regal power. The time of his death was in 637; but the Mahometan æra begins in 622, from the time of his flight. It is ſeated on a plain, abounding in palm-trees, 200 miles N. W. of Mecca. Lon. 39. 33. E. lat. 24. 20. N.

MEDINA-CELI, an ancient town of Spain, in Old-Caſtile, and capital of a conſiderable duchy of the ſame name; ſeated near the river Xalong, ten miles N. E. of Siguenza, and 75 S. W. of Saragoſſa. Lon. 2. 24. W. lat. 41. 12. N.

MEDINA-DE-LAS-TORRES, a very ancient town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, with an old caſtle, and the title of a duchy. It is ſeated on the confines of Andaluſia, at the foot of a mountain, near Bajadoz.

MEDINA-DEL-CAMPO, a large, rich, and ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon. The great ſquare is very fine, and adorned with a ſuperb fountain. It is a trading place, and enjoys great privileges, and is ſeated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 37 miles S. E. of Xamora, and 75 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 24. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

MEDINA-DEL-RIO-SECCO, an ancient and rich town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with the title of a duchy; ſeated on a plain, where there are fine paſtures, 85 miles N. W. of Valladolid, and 30 S. E. of Leon. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 42. 6. N.

MEDINA-SIDONIA, a very ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with an old caſtle, 36 miles N. W. of Gibraltar, and 20 E. of Cadiz. Lon. 5. 36. E. lat. 36. 40. N.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA, the name of the ſea between Aſia, Africa, and Europe, communicating with the Ocean by the ſtraits of Gibraltar; and with the Black Sea by thoſe of the Dardanelles. No deſcription of it can be ſo clear, as that gained by viewing the map thereof. There is no tide in it, or at leaſt ſo ſmall, that it is ſcarcely perceptible. Some have puzzled themſelves by endeavouring to find out the cauſe of its keeping to the ſame level; but the evident reaſon is its evaporation by the ſun, and the particles carried off by the blowing of the winds.

MEDNIKI, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Warwitz, 40 miles E. of Memel. Lon 22. 49. E. lat. 55. 42. N.

* MEDOC, a diſtrict of France, in Bourdelois, lying on the river Garonne, famous for its oyſters. It has a fort of the ſame name.

* MEDUA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, ſeated in a rich country abounding in corn, fruits, and flocks of ſheep. It is 175 miles S. W. of Algiers. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 34 45 N.

MEDWAY, a river which riſes in Aſhdown Foreſt, in Suſſex; and running N. E. paſſes by Penſhurſt, Tunbridge, Maidſtone, and Rocheſter in Kent; beyond which it is divided into two branches by the Iſle of Sheepy, and then falls into the mouth of the Thames. The eaſtern branch, called the Swale, runs to Milton and Feverſham, where there are the fineſt oyſters in theſe parts. In the weſtern branch, near Chatham, it is the ſtation of the royal navy, where moſt of the firſt and ſecond rate men of war are laid up. In 1665 the Dutch came up the Medway, and burnt the men of war, which occaſioned Sheerneſs to be built at its mouth, to defend the entrance.

* MEDZIBOZ, a town of Poland, in the S. part of the palatinate of Volhinia, ſeated on the N. bank of the river Bog.

* MEEN, ST. a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the dioceſe of St. Malo, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* MEGARA, an ancient town of Greece, formerly

formerly very large, but now inconſiderable, being inhabited only by poor Greeks; however, there are ſome fine remains of antiquity. It is 20 miles W. of Setines, or Athens. Lon. 23. 30. E. lat. 38. 6. N.

* MEGRA, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Gret; five miles from the ſea.

MEGEN, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant; ſeated on the river Maeſe, 14 miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

* MEGESVAR, a town of Tranſilvania, capital of a county of the ſame name, remarkable for its good wines; ſeated on the river Kotel. Lon. 25. 20. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

MEGIERS, a town of Tranſilvania, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and 28 miles N. of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 24. 41. E. lat. 46. 59. N.

MEHAIGN, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which riſes in the weſt part of the province of Namur, and running E. falls into the Maeſe, a little W. of Huy.

* MEHUN-SUR-YEVRE, an ancient town of France, in Berri, with the ruins of an old caſtle; ſeated in a fertile plain on the river Yvvres, ten miles from Bourges, and 105 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 17. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* MEHUN-SUR-LOIRE, a town of France, in Orleannois. Lon. 1. 48. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

MEIN. See MAINE.

MEISSEN, a rich, populous, and conſiderable town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, and in the margravate of Miſnia, with a caſtle. It formerly belonged to a biſhop, but is now ſecularized, and the inhabitants are Lutherans. In this place there is a wooden bridge over the Elbe; and the famous manufacture of porcelain is ſettled here. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, ten miles N. W. of Dreſden, and 37 S. E. of Leipſick. Lon. 13. 33. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

MEISSEN, or MISNIA, a margravate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Saxony, on the E. by Luſatia, on the S. by Bohemia, and on the W. by Thuringia, being about 100 miles in length and 80 in breadth. It is divided into five circles, viz. Meiſſen, Leipſick, Ertzgeburg, Voigtland, and Luſtadt. It is a very fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all things that contribute to the pleaſure of life. The inhabitants are polite, hoſpitable, addicted to arts and ſciences, and ſpeak the pureſt language in Germany. The capital town is Dreſden.

MELAZZO, an ancient town of Turky in Aſia, and in Natolia, where there remain curious monuments of antiquity, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a bay of the Archipelago, 60 miles S. of Smyrna. Lon. 27. 25. E. lat. 37. 28. N.

MELCK, a ſmall but ancient town of Germany, in Lower Auſtria, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, ſeated on a hill, and well fortified; 47 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat 48. 11. N.

MELCOMB-REGIS, a town of Dorſetſhire, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Fridays. It is ſeated on an arm of the ſea, and joined to Weymouth, they both being incorporated into one body; and there is a handſome bridge of timber, over which they paſs from one into the other. Melcomb is ſeated in a flat, and has a market-place, with good ſtreets and yards for their merchandizes. In Weymouth the chapel ſtands on a ſteep rock, and there are 60 ſteps to go up to it. The united towns have a church, and about 400 houſes. They are governed by a mayor, ſeveral aldermen, and a recorder; and each ſends two members to parliament. The ſtreets are broad and paved; and they have an excellent harbour, by which they carry on a pretty good foreign trade. It is eight miles S. of Dorcheſter, and 129 W. S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 50. 37. N.

MELCRIH, or MELCRIG, a village in Northumberland, near Beltingham and Cheſter on the Wall, on the military way that runs on the S. ſide of it. There was an imperfect altar brought hither, which is mentioned by Camden, and on which the waſher-women now beat their bucks.

* MELDEIA, a town of Italy in Romania, belonging to its own prince; eight miles from Forli, and eight from Ravenna. Lon 11. 48. E. lat. 44. 22. N.

MELDERT, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, eight miles S. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 49 E. lat. 50. 45. N.

MELDORP, an ancient and conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holſtein; ſeated near the river Milde, 15 miles S. of Tonningen, and 45 W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 6. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

MELGAZO, a town of Portugal, lying on the frontiers of Galicia, between the river Minho, and the high mountains.

MELIAPORE, a town of Aſia, in the

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E. Indies, and in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, on the coaſt of Coromandel, and kingdom of Carnate. Some call it St. Thomas, but the places are diſtinct; it is inhabited by Indians and Mahometans; whereas, in St. Thomas, there are many Chriſtians, which conſiſt of Armenians and Portugueſe; and here was an European biſhop's ſee. It was ſubject to the Portugueſe, but has been taken from them by the Moors and Dutch. It is three miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 35. E. lat. 13. 0. N.

* MELFI, an ancient and conſiderable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, with an ancient caſtle ſeated on a rock, the title of a principality, and a biſhop's ſee; 16 miles N. E. of Conza, and 72 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 52. E. lat. 41. 2. N.

MELIDA, an iſland of Dalmatia, in the gulph of Venice, and in the republic of Raguſa, 25 miles in length. It abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fiſh. It has a Benedictine abbey, ſix villages, and ſeveral harbours.

MELILLA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Garet. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1496, who built a citadel here; but it was returned back to the Moors. It is ſeated near the ſea, 75 miles from Tremeſen. Lon. 2. 57. W. lat. 34. 48. N.

MELINDA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar. The capital town is of the ſame name, and ſeated at the mouth of the river Quilmanci, in an agreeable plain. It is a large, populous place, in which the Portugueſe have 17 churches, nine convents, and warehouſes well provided with European goods. They exchange theſe for gold, ſlaves, elephants teeth, oſtrich feathers, wax, aloes, ſena, and other drugs. The country produces plenty of rice, ſugar, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits. It is ſurrounded on all ſides with fine gardens, and has a good harbour, defended by a fort; but the entrance is very dangerous, on account of the great number of ſhoals and rocks hid under water. The inhabitants conſiſt of Chriſtians and negroes, which laſt have their own king and religion, and the number of both is ſaid to amount to 200,000. Lon. 39. 40. E. lat. 3. 10. S.

* MELITELLO, a town of Italy, in the iſland of Sicily, and in the Val-di-Noto, eight miles W. of Leontini.

MELITO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee; 40 miles N. of Reggio, and 40 S. of Coſenza. Lon. 16. 30. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

MELLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabrug, ten miles E. of Oſnabrug. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

MELLE, a town of France, in Upper Poitou, with two priories, and a manufactory of ſerges.

MELLER, a lake of Sweden, 80 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, having a communication with the Baltic Sea. Stockholm ſtands on the N. ſide of it, and it is ſurrounded by the provinces of Upland, Sudermania, and Weſtmania.

* MELLERAYE, a rich abbey of France, in the dioceſe of Nantz.

* MELLI, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, which lies along the banks of a river that runs into the Niger. It is bounded upon the N. by Guinea, on the S. by mountains and deſarts, on the W. by large woods and foreſts reaching to the ſea-ſhore, and on the E. by Gago. There is a town of the ſame name, which contains about 6000 families, and where the king reſides. This country abounds with corn, fleſh, and cotton; and the religion of the country is a kind of Mahometaniſm. They are ſaid to be the moſt civilized of all the negroes, and to be addicted to trade. Some affirm that this kingdom is tributary to Tombut.

* MELLINGEN, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Baden, which, ſince 1712, depends on the cantons of Zurich and Bern; and yet the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is ſeated in a fertile country on the river Ruſs.

MELNICK, a town of Bohemia, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Muldau, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and 18 miles N. of Prague. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

* MELOUE, a handſome town of Africa, in Upper Egypt; ſeated on the river Nile, from whence it makes an handſome appearance, and has a remarkable moſque. Lon. 31. 55. E. lat. 27. 30. N.

MELREY, or MELROSS, a town of Scotland, in the county of Merſe, and on the confines of Tweedale; ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Tweed, 28 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 55. 38. N.

* MELRISCHTADT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the biſhopric of Wurtzburg. It is the capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Strat, and remarkable for a battle fought

near

near it, between the emperor Henry IV. and Rodolph duke of Suabia.

* MELROSS, a village, ſeated on the banks of the Tweed, ſix miles from Kelſo, in Scotland, where was formerly a famous abbey, founded in the twelfth century, for Bernardine or Ciſtercian monks. This abbey was endowed with great revenues, and the magnificence of the foundation ſtill appears in the ruins.

MELTON MOWBRAY, a town of Leiceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the banks of the river Eye, which almoſt ſurround it, and over which there are two handſome ſtone bridges. The houſes are well built; its market is conſiderable for corn, cattle, hogs, ſheep, and proviſions; and it is the beſt place in the county, next to Leiceſter. It is 15 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 106 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 52. 48. N.

MELVIL, an handſome palace of Scotland, in Fifeſhire, belonging to the earl of Leven.

MELUN, an ancient town of the Iſle of France, and capital of Hurepoix; ſeated on the river Seine, ten miles from Fontainbleau, and 25 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

MEMBRILLO, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, 14 miles S. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 39. 12. N.

MEMEL, a ſtrong town and caſtle in Poliſh Pruſſia, with a good harbour; ſeated on the Baltic Sea, 120 miles N. E. of Dantzick, and 203 N. of Warſaw. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 55. 46. N.

MEMMINGEN, an handſome and ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, ſeated in a fertile pleaſant plain, 24 miles S. E. of Ulm, and 35 S. W. of Augſburg. Lon. 10. 16. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

MEMPHIS, anciently the capital town of Egypt, in Africa, ſeated on the river Nile. Cairo has been built out of its ruins, on the eaſtern ſide of the Nile.

MENAN, a large river of Aſia, in the kingdom of Siam, which runs through it from N. to S. paſſes by the city of Siam, and falls into a bay of the ſea below Bancock. There are ſeveral ſingular fiſhes in it, beſides crocodiles, which are common in theſe parts.

* MENANCABO, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the iſland of Sumatra. It is capital of a ſmall kingdom of the ſame name, and ſeated on the S. coaſt over-againſt the iſle of Naſſau, 250 miles from the Strait of Sunda.

* MENAT, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the dioceſe of Clermont, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* MENCHINOT, a village near Launceſton, in Cornwall.

MENCHOU. See MENEHOULD.

* MENDE, an ancient town of France, and capital of the Gevaudan, with a biſhop's ſee. The fountains, and the ſteeples of the cathedral church, are remarkable. It is very populous, and ſeated on the river Lot, 35 miles S. W. of Puy, and 210 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 35. E. lat. 44. 31. N.

MENDELSHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Fridays; ſeated in a dirty country among the Woodlands, and is a ſmall place, but has an handſome church. It is 18 miles E. of Bury, and 82 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 12. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

MENDIP-HILLS are in the county of Somerſet, in the neighbourhood of Wells, and contain lead mines.

* MENEHOULD, ST. an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in Champagne, and the chief of Argonne. It is ſeated on a moraſs, between two rocks, on the river Aine, 20 miles N. E. of Chalons, and 110 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 59. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

MENIN, a handſome town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, taken by the French in 1667, who fortified it very ſtrongly. It was retaken by the allies in 1706, and added to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Utrecht; but recovered by the French in 1744, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It was reſtored to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and is ſeated on the river Lys, ten miles N. of Liſle, and eight S. E. of Ypres. Lon. 3. 9. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

* MENTON, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, with a caſtle; ſeated near the ſea, five miles from Monaco, and eight from Ventimiglia. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

MENTZ, a conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the dominions of the elector of Mentz, with an univerſity, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The archbiſhop is archchancellor of the empire, keeper of the archives, and director of the general and particular aſſemblies. He has alſo a right to convoke the electoral college. The cathedral, the palace of the archbiſhop, and the other public ſtructures are very handſome; but the private houſes are mean, and the fortifications of no great ſtrength. This is moſt probably the place where

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printing was firſt invented. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken, and is ſeated on the Rhine, over which there is a bridge of boats, 20 miles N. W. of Worms, 15 W. of Francfort, and 75 E. of Triers. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

MENTZ, the archbiſhoprick of, a country of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and lying upon that river. It is bounded on the N. by Wetteravia and Heſſe, on the S by Franconia and the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the W. by the electorate of Triers; is about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, very fertile, eſpecially in good wines, and well peopled. It is divided into two parts, namely, the Rinraw, which lies towards Franconia, and which comprehends the bailiwicks of Hoeſch, Steinheim, Aſchaffenburg, the county of Konichſtein, and part of that of Reineck. We muſt not confound the archbiſhoprick of Mentz with the electorate; for this is much more extenſive, and the greateſt part of it lies about the Rhine, between the Palatinate and Triers. Mentz is the capital town.

MEOTIS PALUS, a ſea in the Turkiſh dominions, now called Nabach.

MEPHEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which depends on the biſhop of Munſter; ſeated on the river Ems, 15 miles N. of Lingen, and 50 N. W. of Munſter. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

MEQUINENZA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, ſtrongly defended by a good caſtle. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Ebro and Segra, in a fertile and pleaſant country, 39 miles N. W. of Tortoſa, and 180 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 29. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

* MEQUINEZ, a city of Fez, in the empire of Morocco, 66 miles to the W. of Fez, ſeated in a delighttul plain, having a very ſerene and clear air; for which reaſon the emperor chuſes this place to reſide in rather than Fez. It is now the capital of the whole empire, to which the baſhaws and alcayds reſort with the tribute and preſents every two or three years. In the middle of the city the Jews have a place to themſelves, the gates of which are locked every night; and there is an alcayd to guard and protect them againſt the common people, who otherwiſe would plunder their ſubſtance. It is death for them to curſe or lift up a hand againſt the meaneſt Moor, inſomuch that their boys kick them about at their pleaſure. They are obliged to wear black cloaths and caps, and to pull off their ſhoes whenever they paſs by a moſque. Cloſe by Mequinez, on the N. W. ſide, ſtands a large negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houſes are not ſo high, nor ſo well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and from thence the emperor recruits the ſoldiers for his court. The palace ſtands on the S. ſide, and is guarded by ſeveral hundreds of black eunuchs, who are cleanly dreſſed, and their knives and ſcymetars covered with wrought ſilver. The houſes are very good, but the ſtreets exceedingly narrow, and hardly any of the windows to be ſeen, except little holes to look out at. The light comes in at the backſide of their houſes, where there is a ſquare court-yard open at the top, with pillars, ſupporting galleries, and painted wooden balluſtrades round the inſide of the houſe, like ſome of our inns. In the middle of the yard is a fountain, if the houſe belongs to a perſon of any conſideration. They are flat at the top, ſo that in many places they can walk a great way upon them. The women live in the upper apartments, and often viſit each other from the tops of the houſes. When theſe go abroad, they have their heads covered with their outward garment, which comes down cloſe to their eyes; and underneath they tie a piece of white cloth, to hide the lower part of their faces. They are quite covered all over, except their legs, which are generally naked; but within doors they appear in their hair, and have only a ſingle fillet over their foreheads. As to their cuſtoms and manners, they are much the ſame as thoſe of other Mahometans. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 33. 16. N.

MERAN, an handſome trading town of Germany, in the Tirol, and capital of Erſchland; ſeated on the river Adige, 5 miles S. E. of Tirol, and 12 N. W. of Bolzano. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 46. 44. N.

MERE, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Tueſdays; ſeated near large hills, on one ſide of which there is a beacon; 28 miles W. of Saliſbury, and 100 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 51. 6. N.

* MERDIN, a town of Aſia, in Diarbeck, with a caſtle which paſſes for impregnable, and an archbiſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral handſome palaces; and the country about it produces a great deal of cotton. It belongs to the Turks, who have a baſhaw, and a good garriſon here. It is 45 miles S. E. of Diarbekir. Lon. 39. 59. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

MERECZ,

MERECZ, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Berezmo and Merecz, 30 miles N. of Grodno. Lon. 24. 10. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

MERIDA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, built by the Romans before the birth of Chriſt. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch, but not now what it was formerly. It is ſeated in an extenſive and fertile plain, 47 miles E. of Elva, and 45 S. by E. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 4. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

MERIDA, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and capital of the province of Yutacan, where the biſhop and the governor of the province reſide. It is inhabited by Spaniards and native Americans; is 30 miles S. of the ſea, and 120 N. E. of Campeachy. Lon. 89. 25. W. lat. 20. 15. N.

* MERIDA, a town of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada; ſeated in a country abounding with all kinds of fruits, 130 miles N. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 71. 0. W. lat. 8. 30. N.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded by Carnarvonſhire and Denbighſhire on the N. by Montgomeryſhire on the S. E. and by the Iriſh Sea on the W. It contains 2590 houſes, 17,100 inhabitants, 37 pariſhes, 5 market-towns, and ſends but one member to parliament, who is for the county. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, the chief of which are the Dee and the Douay. The air is ſharp, on account of the high barren mountains, which are extremely ſteep; however, this county feeds large flocks of ſheep, many goats and large herds of cattle; beſides which, there is plenty of fiſh of ſeveral ſorts.

MERK, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which riſes in Brabant, and running N. by Breda, afterwards turns W. and falls into the ſea, oppoſite to the iſland of Overflackee in Holland.

* MERLOU, or MELLO, a town of France, in the Iſle of France, with a palace or caſtle, and very ſuperb ſtables. It belongs to the houſe of Luxemburg. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

MERNS, a county of Scotland, bounded by Mar on the N. by the German Ocean on the E. by Angus on the S. and by Gowry on the W. It is fruitful in corn and paſtures; and the places of the chiefeſt note are the ſtrong caſtle of Dunnote, and Slonhive.

MERO, a ſtrong town of Aſia, in the peninſula beyond the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Pegu; 140 miles S. W. of Pegu town. Lon. 98. 36. E. lat. 16. 0. N.

* MEROU, a town of Aſia in Perſia, and in Koraſſen; ſeated in a delightful fertile country, which produces ſalt, 112 miles S. W. of Bokhara, and 270 N. E. of Niſhabour. Lon. 64. 25. E. lat. 37. 40. N.

MERS, a county of Scotland; bounded on the N. by Lothian, on the E. by the German Ocean, on the S. by Northumberland and Tiviotdale, and on the W. by Tweedale. It is very fruitful in corn and graſs, and abounds with ſeats of perſons of quality. The chief place is the town and caſtle of Duns.

MERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Miſnia, with a biſhop's ſee. It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and has a Lutheran biſhop. It is ſeated on the river Sala, 10 miles S. of Hall, and 56 N. W. of Dreſden. Lon. 12. 6. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

MERSPURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and biſhoprick of Conſtance, ſeated on the N. ſide of the lake Conſtance, and 11 miles from the town of that name. It is the uſual place of reſidence of the biſhop. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

MERTOLA, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo. It was taken from the Moors in 1239, and is ſeated near the river Guadiana, 60 miles S. of Evora, and 100 S. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 37. 30. N.

MERTON, a village near Oxford, ſituated near two military ways. There were intrenchments in the neighbouring woods, ſuppoſed to be thrown up by king Ethelred, or the Danes, whom he defeated in 871.

* MERU, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the dioceſe of Beauvais, with a caſtle; ſeated near the ſource of a brook that falls into the river Oiſe.

MERUF, the north branch of the river Maeſe, on which the city of Rotterdam, in Holland, is ſeated.

MERVILLE, a town of French Flanders, ſeated on the river Lis, 10 miles from Caſſel, and 24 S. W. of Menin. Lon. 2. 43. E. lat. 50. 57. N.

* MESA-DE-ASTA, formerly a large town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the river Guadaleta, between Arcos and Xeres de la Frontera; but is now only a large heap of ruins. Here the Arabs conquered Roderic, the laſt king of the Goths,

Goths, and by that victory became maſters of Spain, in 713.

MESCHED, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in the province of Koraſſan; fortified with ſeveral towers, and famous for the magnificent ſepulchre of Iman Riſa, of the family of Ali, to which the Perſians pay a great devotion. It is ſeated on a mountain near this town, in which are found fine Turky ſtones, 220 miles S. E. of the Caſpian Sea. Lon. 61. 20. E. lat. 37. 12. N.

MESEEN, a ſea-port town of Ruſſia, and capital of the province of the ſame name, ſeated on the E. coaſt of the White Sea, 160 miles N. E. of Archangel. Lon. 44. 25. E. lat. 65. 50. N.

MESEMBRIA, a town of Turky, in Europe, ſeated on the Black Sea, between Stravico and Narna, with an archbiſhop's ſee.

* MESKIRK, an handſome town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the county of Furſtenberg, 15 miles N. of Uberlingen.

MESOPOTAMIA, the ancient name of Diarbec, a province of Turky in Aſia, ſuppoſed to be called Padan Aram, in ſcripture.

* MESSA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus, compoſed of three fortified towns, which lie in a triangle, at a ſmall diſtance from each other, and a temple built with large fiſh-bones, inſtead of timber. It is ſeated at the foot of mount Atlas, near the ocean, in a country abounding with palm-trees, 40 miles W. of Sus. Lon. 8. 55. W. lat. 29. 20. N.

* MESSIN, a province of France, between the duchies of Luxemburg, Lorrain, and Bar. It is fertile in wine, corn, and fruits, and watered by ſeveral rivers, the principal of which are the Moſelle, and the Saire. Metz is the capital town.

MESSINA, an ancient, large, handſome, and ſtrong city of Italy, in Sicily, and in the Val-di-Demona, with a citadel, ſeveral forts, a fine ſpacious harbour, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is at preſent about five miles in circumference, and has four large ſuburbs. The public buildings and the monaſteries, which are very numerous, are magnificent, and it contains about 60,000 inhabitants. The harbour, whoſe quay is above a mile in length, is one of the ſafeſt in the Mediterranean, and in the form of a half moon. It is five miles in circumference, and extremely deep. The viceroy of Sicily reſides here ſix months in the year; and it is a place of great trade in ſilk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine, eſpecially ſince it has been declared a free port. It ſubmitted to the Spaniards in 1719, but it was re-taken by the emperor in 1720. In 1735 the Spaniards got poſſeſſion of it again, and gave leave to the Turks to have a conſul here. This place, in the beginning of the year 1783, ſuffered moſt dreadfully by an earthquake, which ſhook great part of Calabria and Sicily to their foundations, overturned many rich and populous towns, and buried thouſands in their ruins. It is ſeated on the ſea ſide, 110 miles E. of Palermo, 260 S. by E. of Rome, and 180 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 50. E. lat. 38. 10. N.

MESTRE, a town of Italy, in the dogado of Venice, 16 miles N. E. of Padua. Lon. 12. 2. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

METELIN, an iſland of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N. of Scio, and almoſt at the entrance of the gulph of Gueſtro. The ſoil of this iſland is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many places. This iſland produces good wheat, excellent oil, and the beſt figs in the Archipelago; nor have their wines loſt any thing of their ancient reputation. It is ſubject to the Turks, and Caſtro is the capital town, where a cadi has the civil adminiſtration, and an aga of the Janiſſaries commands the ſoldiers; for it is under Turkiſh government.

METHWOLD, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Tueſdays. It is 15 miles N. W. of Thetford, and 86 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

METLING, a ſtrong town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Carniola, ſeated on the river Kulp, 40 miles S. E. of Laubach. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

* METRO, a river of Italy, in the territory of the Church, that runs into the duchy of Urbino, waſhes Faſſombrone, and falls into the gulph of Venice near Fano.

METZ, an ancient, large, and ſtrong town of France, and capital of the territory of Metſin, with a citadel, a parliament, and a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop aſſumes the title of a prince of the empire. The cathedral church is one of the fineſt in Europe, and the ſquare called Coſtin, and the houſe of the governor, are worth ſeeing. The Jews live in a part of the town by themſelves, where they have a ſynagogue. The ſweetmeats they make here are in high eſteem. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Moſelle and

Seille, 25 miles N. W. of Nanci, 37 S. of Luxemburg, and 48 S. W. of Triers. Lon. 6. 16. E. lat. 49. 7. N.

MEUDON, a handſome palace of the king of France, ſeated on a hill which ſtands in a plain, on the banks of the river Seine, five miles S. W. of Paris, from whence there is a fine proſpect of the neighbourhood of Paris.

* MEULAN, an ancient town in the Iſle of France, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, over which there are two handſome bridges, 20 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 57. E. lat. 49. 1. N.

MEURS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſeated on the river Rhine, 15 miles N. W. of Duſſeldorp; ſubject to Pruſſia. Lon. 6. 41. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

MEUS. See MAESE.

* MEWARI, a conſiderable town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, with a palace where the king ſometimes reſides. It is ſeated on a hill, at the foot of which are vaſt fields of wheat and rice, and in which there are fine orchards, full of excellent plums.

* MEXAT-ALI, a noted town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Arac-Arabia, famous for the ſuperb and rich moſque of Ali, to which the Perſians go in pilgrimage from all parts. However, it is not ſo conſiderable as it was formerly. It is 100 miles S. W. of Bagdad. Lon. 42. 57. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

* MEXAT-OCEM, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Perſia, which takes its name from a moſque dedicated to Ocem, the ſon of Ali. It is ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Euphrates. Lon. 42. 57. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

MEXICO, a town of N. America, capital of New Spain. It was a flouriſhing place before the Spaniards entered the country, and ſeated on an iſland in a ſalt-water lake, to which there was no entrance, but by three cauſeways, above two miles in length each. It contained about 80,000 houſes, with ſeveral large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces where the emperor of Mexico reſided. It was taken by Ferdinando Cortez in 1521, after a ſiege of three months. As the Mexicans defended themſelves from ſtreet to ſtreet, it was almoſt ruined, but afterwards rebuilt by the Spaniards. It now contains about 33,000 houſes, built of ſtone and brick, to which they have added a ſuburb of 3000 houſes, inhabited by the native Americans. It is a very handſome place, with large, clean, wide ſtreets, in which are a great number of magnificent ſtructures, palaces, churches, and convents. It is the uſual reſidence of the viceroy of New Spain, and has a royal audience, a tribunal of the inquiſition, a mint, an archbiſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and a printing-houſe. It is a common ſaying, that there are four beautiful things to be ſeen at Mexico, namely, the women, the rich habits, the coaches and horſes, and the ſtreets. The goldſmiths here are immenſely rich, and it carries on a great trade to Europe by St. John de Ulva, and to Aſia by Acapulco. This place was overflowed by an inundation in October 1629, in which 40,000 perſons were drowned. This obliged the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake; which being done, part of the town became ſeated on dry land, without walls, or any other defence. Mexico is ſupplied with ſweet water by an aqueduct of three miles in length, ſupported by arches, under which people may walk. The Spaniards do not make a tenth part of the inhabitants, the other nine being Negroes, Mulattoes, native Americans, and a mixture of them all. It is 2000 miles E. N. E. of St. John de Ulva, on the N. Sea, and 200 N. E. by N. of Acapulco on the S. Sea. Lon. 100. 0. W. lat. 19. 54. N.

MEXICO, a large country of N. America, otherwiſe called New Spain; bounded on the N. by New Mexico, on the E. by the gulph of Mexico, and the N. Sea, and on the S. and W. by S. America and the S. Sea, being above 2000 miles in length, and from 60 to 600 in breadth. It is divided into 23 provinces, the principal of which is that of Mexico, and contains many mines of gold, ſilver, iron, and alum; beſides Indian-corn, cabbage-trees, chocolate nuts, vanellas, plantains, pine-apples, cochineal, and ſeveral other fruits, gums, and drugs proper to the climate. Before the Spaniards came here they had no animals of any ſort exactly like thoſe in Europe; they had a ſort of dogs that did not bark, but howled like wolves; and alſo tigers, bears, elks, or mooſe-deer, pecaries, warres, beavers, opoſſums, armadillos, guanoes, flying ſquirrels, racoons, crocodiles, manattes, monkeys, parrots, macaws, pelicans, cormorants, and great variety of other birds, ſnakes, ſcorpions, and other inſects. It is governed by a Spaniſh viceroy, who is changed every five years, and all the people are papiſts, or at leaſt profeſs to be ſo, on account of the inquiſition. The Spaniſh clergy are very numerous,

numerous, and there are a great number of monasteries and nunneries; however, none of them are famous for the holiness of their lives. They have not many fortified towns, and the best of the sea-ports have been taken and plundered by a few buccaneers. In general it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich valleys; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the S. Sea, many of which are volcanoes. The eastern shore is a flat, level country, full of bogs and morasses, overflowed in the rainy season, which is at the same time as our summer. The hills between the mountains and the flat country are best inhabited, because there the air is most temperate. The revenues of the crown are vastly great, which arise from a fifth part of the gold and silver, and from the duties and customs, as well as the lands held of the crown.

MEXICO, NEW, otherwise called, The New Kingdom of Granada, a large country of N. America, discovered by the Spaniards in 1580. It is bounded on the W. by the Vermeil Sea, on the S. by New Spain, on the E. by Florida, and on the N. by an unknown country. The air is very temperate, and the soil generally fertile. It is inhabited by a great number of people, whose languages and customs are very different; some wander about, and some dwell in towns and villages. The principal of the Spanish colonies are those of St. Barbe and Santa Fé, the capital town.

* MEXICO, the gulph so called, is part of the sea of Mexico, and lies between the S. coast of Florida, and N. of the audience of Mexico, and the island of Cuba.

* MEYENFIELD, an handsome town in the country of the Grisons, in the league of the Ten Jurisdictions, and chief place of the Fifth Community. It is seated on the Rhine, in a pleasant, fertile country, especially in excellent wine, 15 miles N. E. of Coire. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

MEZIERES, a town of France, in Champagne, with a citadel; seated on the river Meuse, partly on a hill, and partly in a valley, 12 miles N. W. of Sedan, and 127 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 48. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

* MEZO, a town of Asia, in Proper Natolia, which formerly was the see of a bishop; it is 25 miles E. of Malazzo.

* MEZUMA, a town of Africa, formerly in Cæsarian Mauritania, and is seated in the province of Tenez, between the city of that name and that of Mostagan.

* MEZURADA, a cape of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, between Cape Palmas and Tagrin.

* MEZURATA, a cape of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoly in Barbary, which lies W. of the gulph of Sidra, near Colbena.

* MEZZAB, a town of Biledulgerid, in Africa, and capital of a territory of the same name, which lies between Techort, Zeb, Tegorara, and the Saara or Desert.

* MEZZANO, a small lake of Italy, in the duchy of Castro, a province in the territory of the Church. It is near Ptiliano, and is the source of the river Olpita, which washes the ruins of Castro, and falls into the Fiora.

* MIA, or MIJAH, a large town of Japan, in the province of Owry, seated on the S. coast of the isle of Niphon, with a fortified palace. Lon. 135. 40. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

* MICHA, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the gulph of Venice, near the town of Zara.

* MICHAEL, ST. a strong town of the island of Malta, seated on a rock, and separated from the firm land by a ditch.

* MICHAEL, ST. a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Mechoacan. It is very populous, and 100 miles from Mexico. Lon. 102. 55. W. lat. 20. 35. N.

MICHAEL, ST. or MITCHEL, a borough town of Cornwall, which has neither markets nor fairs, but sends two members to parliament. It is 8 miles S. W. of St. Columb, and 249 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 52. W. lat. 50. 23. N.

* MICHAEL, ST. one of the Azores, or Western Islands. It contains about 25,000 inhabitants, and is very fertile in wheat and wax. Its chief town is called Ponte da Gada. Lon. 25. 37. W. lat. 37. 47. N. See AZORES.

* MICHAM, a village in Surrey, nine miles S. W. from London, and two from Tooting. In 1637, its church was burnt by lightning, and ten bells melted, which was also the fate of thirteen other churches in this county.

* MICHELONIA, a country of Regal Prussia, which is a part of the circle of Culm, and separated from the other part by the river Dribents. It takes its name from the castle of Michelow.

MIDDLEBURG, a large, handsome, rich, and strong town of the Netherlands, capital of the Island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares and public buildings are magnificent, and is a trading place, particularly for wines. It has a communication with the sea by a large canal, which will bear the largest vessels. It is 20 miles N. E. of Bruges, 30 N. W. of

W. of Ghent, and 72 S. W. of Amſterdam. Lon. 3. 39. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

MIDDLEBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, which belongs to the prince of Iſſenghein. Lon. 3. 26. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

MIDDLESEX, an Engliſh county, 20 miles in length, and 14 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Hertfordſhire, on the E. by Eſſex; on the S. by the river Thames, which ſeparates it from Surry; and on the W. by Buckinghamſhire. It is one of the leaſt counties in England, but much the richeſt, and pays more taxes to the government than any ten beſides. It contains 126 pariſhes, beſides London, and four market towns. It ſends eight members to parliament, four for London, two for Weſtminſter, and two for the county. The air in general is healthy, and the ſoil fertile; which can hardly be otherwiſe, conſidering that they never want dung to manure the land. See LONDON.

MIDDLEWICH, a town of Cheſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſo called, becauſe it ſtands between Nantwich and Northwich; is ſeated on the river Croke, and is a large place, but chiefly noted for its ſalt-pits, and making fine ſalt. It is 24 miles E. of Cheſter, and 167 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 53. 13. N.

MIDHURST, a town of Suſſex, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, which almoſt ſurrounds it, and is a pretty large place, ſending two members to parliament. It is 11 miles N. by E. of Chicheſter, and 50 W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

MIDLAM, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays, is ſeated on the river Youre, not far from Biſhopſdale-chaſe, and is 10 miles S. of Richmond, and 255 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 37. W. lat. 54. 17. N.

MID LOTHIAN, the ſame as the ſhire of Edinburgh, a county of Scotland, which lies between E. and W. Lothian.

* MIECHAU, or MIEZAVA, a handſome town of Poland in Cujavia, ſeated on the river Viſtula, 10 miles from Thorn. Lon. 18. 46. E. lat. 52. 58. N.

* MIEL, ST. a conſiderable town of France, in the duchy of Bar, and capital of a diſtrict, between the rivers Moſelle and Maeſe, with a Benedictine abbey; ſeated on the river Maeſe, 20 miles N. E. of Bar, and 165 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

* MIES, or MYSA, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of the Upper Palatinate. Lon. 13. 26. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

* MIGUEL, ST. a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the government of Quito. It is the firſt colony the Spaniards ſent into this country, and is ſeated at the mouth of the river Catamayo, 225 miles W. of Quito. Lon. 80. 50. W. lat. 5. 0. S.

* MIGUEL, ST. one of the weſtern iſlands, about 50 miles in length. It contains a great deal of land fit for tilling, but is much ſubject to earthquakes. Punta del Gado is the capital town. Lon. 27. 37. W. lat. 37. 47. N.

* MIGUEL, ST. a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Guatimala, ſeated on a ſmall river, 180 miles from Guatimala. Lon. 87. 45. W. lat. 12. 25. N.

MILAN, a city of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is ſeated in a delightful plain, between the rivers Adda and Teſin, and from one to the other there are two canals cut, which render it a trading place. It is about 10 miles in circumference, and called by the Italians, Milan the Great. The chief inhabitants are rich, and deſcended from the moſt ancient houſes. It is a good place to live in, on account of the vaſt quantities of proviſions brought from all parts, and becauſe there is more freedom in their manner than elſewhere. There are a great number of fine houſes, and ſuperb palaces, but that of the governor is the moſt magnificent. All the fortifications conſiſt in high walls, which is the reaſon of its having been taken ſo often; for it has been beſieged 40 times, and taken 22. There is a citadel in the middle of the city to keep it in awe, and a large ſquare before it, where great numbers of the better ſort go to walk. The principal gate is defended by two towers built with large ſtones, and after having croſſed a large ditch is another thick, high wall, flanked with ſeveral towers. Behind it is a covered gallery, ſupported by brick pillars, on which are 200 pieces of cannon. Near this is the palace of the ancient dukes of Milan, which is a brick building, and in the great hall are ſeveral ſorts of arms, very ancient and valuable, ſufficient to arm 10 or 12,000 men. Milan has 25,000 inhabitants, 22 gates, 230 churches, 96 pariſhes, 90 religious houſes, 100 fraternities, 120 ſchools, and 10 hoſpitals, which maintain 9000 poor or ſick people at the public expence, and there are often 4000 in the grand hoſpital. The cathedral church is the fineſt ſtructure, being 500 feet long, 200 broad, and 400 high. Though it is not ſo large as St. Peter's at

Rome,

Rome, it far ſurpaſſes it in the number and excellence of its ſculptures, and the beauty of its ornaments. It is caſed both within and without with white marble. The roof, which is vaſtly high, is ſupported by 160 columns of white marble, ſo large, that three men can ſcarce fathom one of them. There are 600 ſtatues, each of which coſt above 1000 crowns, and the croſs which adorns the great altar coſt above 200,000 crowns. This church, which may be looked upon as the eighth wonder of the world, is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and to St. Thecklay. The college of St. Ambroſe has 16 profeſſors, who read lectures every day; and a fine library belongs thereto, which, beſides a prodigious number of manuſcripts, contains 45,000 printed books. Its ſuperb gallery is adorned with rich paintings, which deſerve to be taken notice of by travellers. The moſt conſiderable commerce of the inhabitants is in wine, corn, cheeſe, ſauſages, hard ware, ſilk, and cotton ſtuffs, all ſorts of artificial flowers, paper, pens, ſilverſmith's work, and more particularly in cloths, and lace of gold and ſilver. Notwithſtanding the largeneſs of the place, it is governed only by a preſident and 12 ſenators. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is 35 miles N. W. of Caſſel, 70 N. of Genoa, 72 N. E. of Turin, 145 N. W. of Florence, and 270 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 9. 16. E. lat. 45. 28. N.

* MILAN, THE DUCHY OF, a conſiderable country of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Swiſs and Griſons, on the E. by the republic of Venice, and by the duchies of Parma and Mantua; on the S. by the duchy of Parma and the territory of Genoa, and on the W. by Piedmont and Montferrat; being 150 miles in length, and 78 in breadth. The ſoil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruits, rice, and olives; there are alſo plenty of cattle. The rivers are, the Secchia, the Teſin, the Adda, and the Oglio. There are likewiſe ſeveral lakes, the three principal of which are, the Lago Maggiore, which is about 50 miles in length, and five in breadth; it has its ſource in Swiſſerland, and is very advantageous to trade: Lago di Como has its ſource in the country of the Griſons, and is about 35 miles in length, and five in breadth; it abounds in very good fiſh, particularly excellent trout; that of Lugano is not above 20 miles in length, and empties itſelf into the river Treſa, which falls into the Lago Maggiore. They have cut, with much labour and charge, ſeveral canals, that the trade of Milan might be carried on more readily, and to bring proviſions thither. The two principal are, the Grand Canal, or Il Naviglio-Grande, which reaches to the river Teſin; and the Small Canal, or Il Naviglio Minore, which joins the Adda. The Milaneſe had dukes of their own, whoſe houſe is extinct above two centuries ago. The French and Spaniards have had bloody wars about this duchy, but the houſe of Auſtria has got poſſeſſion of it. In 1741 the French and Spaniards laid claim to it again, or, more properly, the French ſupported the pretenſions of the Spaniards; but the duke of Savoy, ſolicited by Great-Britain, prevented their gaining their ends, and the queen of Hungary, out of gratitude, gave part of this duchy to the duke in 1743. There are as many provinces or diſtricts as there are large towns, and formerly they counted 17; but the Swiſs having got 4 bailiwicks, they are now reduced to thirteen provinces, which the queen of Hungary and the duke of Savoy poſſeſs between them. The names of them are, the Proper Milaneſe, the Pavieſe, the Lodiſano, the Cremoneſe, the Cremaſco, the county of Anghiera, the Vailele, the Seſia, the Novareſe, the Vigeveneſe, or the county of Vigevano, the Alexandrino, or Aleſſandrino, the Lomellino, the Tortoneſe, and the territory of Bobbio.

MILAZZO, an handſome and ſtrong town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, with a harbour. It is divided into the upper and lower town. The upper is very ſtrong and the lower has a fine ſquare, with a ſuperb fountain. It is ſeated on a rock, on the weſtern banks of a bay of the ſame name, 13 miles W. of Meſſina, and 28 E. of Patta. Lon. 15. 14. E. lat. 38. 12. N.

MILBORN-PORT, a town of Somerſetſhire, which has no market. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Pauret, on the confines of Dorſetſhire, and ſends two members to parliament; is 38 miles W. by S. of Saliſbury, and 115 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 50. 53. N.

MILDENHALL, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Ouſe, and is a large populous place, having diſtinct ſtreets, called rows, as big as ſome little towns. It ſtands in a bleak place, and has a handſome church, with a high ſteeple, 13 miles N. by E. from Newmarket, and 69 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 26. E. lat. 52. 29. N.

MILETO, an ancient town of Italy, in the Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee, five miles from the mouth of Metramno, and the city of Nicotera.

MILFORD-HAVEN, a large, ſafe, and commodious harbour of S. Wales, lying on a bay of the Iriſh Sea, capable of containing above 1000 ſail of ſhips at one time, without any danger of running foul of each other. It has 13 roads, 16 creeks, and 5 bays, each of which have their particular names.

* MILIANE, a large and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremeſen, with a caſtle that commands it; ſeated in a country fertile in oranges, citrons, and other fruits, the beſt in all Barbary. Lon. 2. 35. E. lat. 35. 15. N.

* MILLAW, or MILAUD, a town of France, in Guienne, and capital of the Upper Marche of Roergue. It was diſmantled in 1629, and is ſeated on the river Tarn, 50 miles N. W. of Montpelier, and 142 S. of Paris. Lon. 3 11. E. lat. 44. 3. N.

MILO, an iſland of the Archipelago, about 50 miles in circumference, with one of the beſt and largeſt harbours in the Mediterranean, and which ſerves as a retreat for all veſſels that go to, or come from the Levant. It produces excellent fruits, delicate wine, and abounds in very good cattle, eſpecially in goats, and has mines of iron and ſulphur. In the ſpring the fields are enamelled with ammonies of all ſorts. The inhabitants, who are all Greeks, except the cadi, are good ſailors. This iſland is remarkable for plumous alum, which is found in large lumps, and compoſed of threads as fine as the ſofteſt ſilk, ſilvered over, and ſhining very prettily; it has the ſame taſte as rock alum. There is a waiwode, who is a Greek, and three conſuls, who can depoſe the cadi, when he fails in his duty. Here are likewiſe two biſhops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. There is a town of the ſame name, in the eaſtern part of the iſland, which is a very dirty place, and contains about 5000 inhabitants. It is 60 miles N. of Candia. Lon. 25. 6. E. lat. 36. 41. N.

MILTENBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and electorate of Mentz; ſeated on the river Main, 20 miles S. E. of Aſchaffenberg. Lon. 9. 39. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

MILTON, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is an ancient place, and eminent for its abbey, now in ruins. It is 14 miles N. E. of Dorcheſter, and 112 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

MILTON, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturdays; ſeated on a creek of the Medway, near the Iſle of Sheppey, and is of great note for its excellent oyſters. It is 14 miles N. E. of Maidſtone, and 42 E. of London. It is governed by a conſtable, has one church, and about 120 houſes. The ſtreets are narrow, but paved. Lon. 0. 52. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* MILVERTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, 13 miles E. of Dulverton.

MINCIO, a river of Italy, riſing in the Lago de la Garda, which runs S. through the duchy of Mantua, and falls into the Po at Borgo Forte.

MINDANAO, a large iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and one of the Philippines; 180 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. It is a very mountainous country, full of hills and vallies, and the mould is generally deep, black, and fruitful. The ſides of the hills and vallies are ſtony, and yet there are tall trees of kinds not known in Europe; ſome of the mountains yield very good gold, and the vallies are watered with variety of rivulets. The libby-trees produce the ſago, which the poor people eat inſtead of bread, three or four months in the year. It produces all ſorts of fruits proper to the climate, beſides plenty of rice; ſome affirm, that there are nutmegs and cloves, but none of the trees that bear them appear near the coaſt. They have horſes, beeves, buffaloes, goats, deer, monkies, guanoes, lizards, and ſnakes; but they have neither lions nor tigers. Their hogs are very ugly creatures, and they have all great knobs growing over their eyes; however, their fleſh is ſweet. Their fowls are ducks, hens, pigeons, parrots, parioqueets, turtle-doves, and bats as large as kites, beſides many ſmall birds. The air is temperate, they having breezes by day, and cooling land-winds at night. The winds are eaſterly one part of the year, and weſterly the other; while the former blow, it is fair weather; but while the latter, it is rainy, ſtormy, and tempeſtuous. The inhabitants are of a mean low ſtature, with ſmall limbs and little heads. Their faces are oval, with flat foreheads, black ſmall eyes, ſhort low noſes, and pretty large mouths. Their hair is black and ſtraight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other Indians. The chief trades are goldſmiths, blackſmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good veſſels for the ſea. Their diſtempers are as in other places, except the leproſy, which is very common here. The ſultan has a queen, beſides 20 other women, and all the men have ſeveral wives; for their religion is Mahometaniſm. Their houſes are built on poſts, from 14 to 20 feet high; and

and they have ladders to go up out of the ſtreets. They have but one floor, which is divided into ſeveral rooms, and the roofs are covered with palmeto leaves. Thoſe that have been far up in the country, ſay, that the people are all blacks, and go quite naked. The principal town of the ſame name, is pretty large, and is ſeated on the eaſtern coaſt.

MINDELHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Algow, with a caſtle. It is capital of a ſmall territory between the rivers Iller and Lech, ſubject to the houſe of Bavaria. It was taken by the Imperialiſts after the battle of Hochſtet, who erected it into a principality in favour of the duke of Marlborough; but it returned back to the houſe of Bavaria, by the treaty of Raſtat. It is 30 miles S. E. of Ulm. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

MINDELHEIM, a diſtrict of Germany, in Suabia, lying between the biſhoprick of Augſburg and the Abbacy of Kempten, which is 20 miles in length, and 16 in breadth.

MINDEN, a conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a territory of the ſame name; ſeated on the river Weſer, which renders it a trading place. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, who has ſecularized the biſhoprick. It is 27 miles E. by S. of Oſnaburg, and 37 W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

* MINDEN, the principality of, in Germany, lies in the circle of Weſtphalia, to the N. of the county of Ravenſburg, and along each ſide of the river Weſer. It is about 22 miles ſquare, and Minden and Peterſhagen are the principal places. It was formerly a biſhoprick, but is now ſecularized, and was ceded to the elector of Brandenburgh by the treaty of Weſtphalia.

MINDORA, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and one of the Philippines, 50 miles in circumference, and ſeparated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm trees, and all ſorts of fruits. The inhabitants are idolaters and pay tribute to the Spaniards, to whom this iſland belongs.

MINEHEAD, a ſea-port town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays; ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and has a very good harbour for ſhips of large burthen. It carries on ſome trade to Ireland, and ſends two members to parliament; is 31 miles N. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

* MINGRELIA, a famous town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Viſapour, 20 miles N. by E. of Goa. It is called by ſome Vingrela, and is famous for the cardamoms which grow near it. The Dutch have a factory here; and there is a road where ſhips come to anchor near this place. Lon. 74. 0. E. lat. 15. 50. N.

MINGRELIA, a province of Aſia, which makes part of Georgia; bounded on the W. by the Black Sea; on the E. by Mount Caucaſus and Immeretta; on the S. by a part of Georgia; and on the N. by Circaſſia. It is a country covered with trees, and has ſcarce any ground fit for tillage. The rains are very frequent, and the air very unwholeſome for ſtrangers. There are plenty of vines that run up the trees, whoſe trunks are extremely thick, and the grapes make excellent wine. There are good paſtures, which feed a great number of horſes. The Mingrelians are well made, eſpecially the women; they are great thieves, haughty, perfidious, cruel, drunkards, and ſhameleſs. They think it a charity to make away with new-born children, when the parents cannot maintain them. Their common buſineſs is hunting; and they think themſelves rich if they have a horſe, a good dog, and a falcon. Their religion has ſome relation to that of the Greeks, but is mixed with variety of ſuperſtitions. They have neither towns nor villages; but a prince who is tributary to the Perſians.

MINNO, a river of Spain, which has its ſource in Galicia, near Caſtro del Rey. It runs S. W. and paſſes by Lugo, Ortenſe, and Tey; after which it divides Galicia from Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic Sea at Caminha.

MINIATO, ST. an epiſcopal town of Italy in Tuſcany, and in the Florentino; ſeated on the river Arno, 20 miles S. W. of Florence. Lon. 10. 45. E. lat. 43. 40. N.

* MINORBINO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, though a ſmall place, 26 miles N. of Cirenza. Lon. 16. 29. E. lat. 41. 8. N.

MINORCA, a conſiderable iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, lying 50 miles to the N. E. of the iſland of Majorca, being the leaſt of the Baleares. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and chiefly valuable for its excellent harbour. It is a mountainous country, with ſome fruitful vallies, where there are excellent mules. Citadella is the capital, beſides which there are Port-Mahon, Lahor, and Mercadal. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1708, and

confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. The French took it in 1756, after two months ſiege of St. Philip's caſtle, but it was reſtored to the Engliſh by the peace of 1763. It was retaken by the Spaniards during the American war, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783.

* MINORI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gulph of Salerno, between the town of that name and Amalfi.

* MINSINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a handſome caſtle. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

MINSKI, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with two citadels, one of which is ſeated in a morals, and the other commands the town. It is 55 miles S. E. of Wilna. Lon. 26. 48. E. lat. 54. 11. N.

* MINSKI, the palatinate of, a territory of Poland in Lithuania. It lies between the duchies of Novogrodeck, Wilna, Witepſk, Miſciſlaw, and the territory of Rohaczow; is pretty fertile, and there are foreſts containing vaſt numbers of bees, whoſe honey makes part of the riches of the country. There are many Jews, who have the ſame rights as the native inhabitants, who are employed in trade and the practice of phyſic

* MIOLANS, a fortreſs of France, in the duchy of Savoy, and valley of Barcelonetta; ſeated on a craggy rock, ſix miles N. E. of Montmelian. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

MIQUELETS, a name given to the Spaniards who inhabit the Pyrenean mountains on the frontiers of Catalonia, and Arragon, and live by robbing.

* MIQUELON, a ſmall deſert iſland to the S. W. of Cape May in Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fiſh. Lon. 56. 10. W. lat. 46. 42. N.

MIRANDA-DE-EBRO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a ſtrong caſtle; ſeated in a country that produces excellent wine, on both ſides of the river Ebro, which runs through it under an handſome bridge. It is 34 miles S. of Bilboa, and 160 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 10. W. lat. 42. 49. N.

* MIRANDE, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and capital of the county of Aſtrac; ſeated on a mountain near the river Baeſe, 15 miles S. W. of Auch, and 340 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 26. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

* MIRANDO-DE-DOURO, or DUERO, a ſtrong town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Tra-los-Montes, with a biſhop's ſee. It is well fortified, and ſeated on a rock near the confluence of the rivers Douro and Freſna, 37 miles N. W. of Salamanca, and 208 N. by E. of Liſbon. Lon. 6. 9. W. lat. 41. 40. N.

MIRANDOLA, a town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, which lies between the duchies of Mantua and Modena. It is a pretty large place, and well fortified, and has alſo a ſtrong citadel and a fort; has been ſeveral times taken and retaken; and laſt by the king of Sardinia, in 1742. It is 20 miles N. E. of Modena, 22 S. E. of Mantua, 25 W. of Ferrara, and 95 E. of Milan. Lon. 11. 19. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

* MIREBEAU, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a ſmall diſtrict, 175 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 19. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

MIRECOURT, a conſiderable town of France, in Lorrain, and capital of the bailiwick of Voſge, famous for its violins, and fine laces. It is ſeated on the river Maidon, 27 miles S. of Nanci, and 30 S. E. of Toul. Lon. 6. 14. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

* MIREMONT, a town of France, in Perigord, near the river Vizere, about 15 miles E. of Bergerac. Near it is a remarkable cave or cavern, called Cluſeau, very famous in this country.

MIREPOIX, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee, and title of a marquiſate; ſeated on the river Geis, 15 miles N. E. of Foix, and 40 S. E. of Toulouſe. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

MISENO, a cape of Italy, near Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, between Puzzolo and Cuma. On it are the ruins of the ancient Miſenum, which was a biſhop's ſee.

MISERDEN, a village in Glouceſterſhire, two miles and a half from Biſley, and nine from Glouceſter. Here is a park ſeven miles in circumference, full of fine beech wood. In a valley in this park, is a mount of a circular form, now overgrown with trees. It was the ſcite of an ancient caſtle, built in the reign of king John, and part of the moat which encompaſſed the building, is ſtill to be ſeen.

* MISITRA, a very ancient and celebrated town of Greece, capital of the Morea, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and a caſtle which paſſes for impregnable. It is divided into four parts, the caſtle, the town, and two large ſuburbs. The church is one of the fineſt in the world, and the Turks have turned it into a ſuperb moſque,

near

near which is a magnificent hoſpital. There are a great number of Chriſtians, and ſo many Jews, that they have three ſynagogues. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. It is ſeated on the river Vaſilipotamo, 100 miles S. W. of Setines, and 90 N. by E. of Lepanto. Lon. 22. 30. E. lat. 37. 6. N.

MISNIA. See MEISSEN.

* MISSILIMAKINAC, an iſthmus of N. America, in Louiſiana, about 300 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, where the French had a ſettlement. It is a mile from the lake Illinois.

MISSISIPPI, a large river of N. America, whoſe ſource is unknown; it paſſes S. through Louiſiana, a delightful country inhabited by ſavages, and runs above 2000 miles, till it falls into the gulph of Florida.

* MISSOURI, a large river of N. America, and the moſt rapid yet known; it falls into the Miſſiſippi, and the ſavages who inhabit its banks are called Miſſourites by the French.

MITTAU, a ſtrong town of Poland, in the duchy of Courland; taken by the Swedes in 1701, and by the Ruſſians in 1706; and had a ſtrong caſtle, which was the reſidence of the duke of Courland. It is ſeated on the river Bolderau, 45 miles E. of Goldingen, and 270 N. N. E. of Warſaw. Lon. 23. 50. E. lat. 56. 40. N.

MOAB. See MOUAB.

MOCHA, or MOKHA, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Arabia-Felix; ſurrounded with walls, conſiſting of half ſtone and half earth; but no ditch, and ſeveral towers, with guns mounted on ſome of them. They are inhabited by ſoldiers, who patrole in the night, and in the day keep on the harbour and near the bazar to prevent diſorders. The women, except a ſmall number of the common ſort, never appear in the ſtreets in the day time, but viſit each other in the evening. When they meet any men in the way, they ſtand cloſe up againſt the wall to let them paſs. Their habit is much like that of other women of the Eaſt, and over all they wear a large veil of painted callico, ſo thin that they can ſee through them without being ſeen. They have alſo little buſkins of Morocco leather: ſome of the women of quality are very handſome, and not browner than the Spaniſh women. This town carries on a great trade, eſpecially in coffee; and the number of inhabitants are reckoned at 10,000, without comprehending the poor Armenians, or the Jews, which inhabit the ſuburbs. It is ſeated in a ſandy country, and there are ſeveral palm-trees round about it, which are watered from wells dug for that purpoſe. The ſands are ſo hot, and the reflexion of them from the ſun is ſo great, that it impairs the ſight of foreigners who go there for trade, unleſs they take a great deal of care. It is ſeated near the ſtraits of Bab-el-Mandel, 500 miles S. of Mecca. Lon. 44. 25. E. lat. 14. 0. N.

MODBURY, a town in Devonſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated in a bottom between two hills, and is a pretty good place, whoſe market is well ſupplied with cattle and proviſions. It conſiſts of about 100 houſes badly built; but the ſtreets are broad and paved. It is 36 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 208 W. by S. of London.

MODENA, an ancient town of Italy, and capital of the Modeneſe, with a ſtrong citadel and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, and is a large handſome place, and pretty well fortified. There are ſeveral piazzas, and a great number of fountains, but the ſtreets are very narrow. The cathedral, ſeveral of the churches, and ſome of the monaſteries, are handſome ſtructures, and the ducal palace, though not quite finiſhed, is richly furniſhed, and contains fine paintings. The citadel is very conſiderable, and very regular, but has been taken ſeveral times, particularly by the king of Sardinia in 1742. The number of inhabitants are ſaid to be 40,000; and they make here the beſt maſques for maſquerades in all Italy. It is ſeated on the canal cut between the above-mentioned rivers, 22 miles N. W. of Bologna, 34 S. of Mantua, and 60 N. by W. of Florence. Lon. 11. 18. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

MODENESE, or the territory of Modena, is bounded on the W. by the duchy of Parma, on the N. by the duchies of Mantua and Mirandola, on the E. by the Bologneſe, and a part of the Ferrareſe, and on the S. by part of Tuſcany and the republic of Lucca. It is about 50 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; and the ſoil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruits of different kinds. It alſo feeds a great number of cattle. In times of war the duke cannot raiſe above 15,000 foot, and 4000 horſe; and theſe being inſufficient to defend his dominions, he has been obliged to forſake them twice, and leave his poor ſubjects to be ill uſed by the French armies. In a late war he was obliged to abandon them, becauſe he had taken the ſide of Spain againſt the queen of Hungary and her allies.

MODICA, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Note, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 25 miles S. W. of Syracuſe. Lon. 15. 9. E. lat. 36. 48, N.

MODON, an ancient, handſome, and ſtrong town of Greece, in the Morea, with a very ſafe and commodious harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a promontory, advanced into the ſea of Sapienza, 15 miles from Coron, and 95 S. W. of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 21. 35, E. lat. 36. 56. N.

* MODZIR, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name; ſeated on the river Przpeic, in a fertile and well cultivated country. Lon. 29. 10. E. lat. 52. 5. N.

* MOGADOR, an iſland and caſtle of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, near Cape Ozem. There are mines of gold and ſilver in one of the mountains. Lon. 9. 55. W. lat. 31. 38. N.

* MOGUL, GREAT, the dominions of, a large empire of Aſia, bounded on the N. by the mountains of Imaus, which ſeparate it from Great Tartary; on the E. by the river Aracan; on the S. by the gulph of Bengal, the peninſula of Malabar, and Coromandel; and on the W. by Perſia and Candahar. This is commonly called Indoſtan: beſides which, he has ſeveral kingdoms and territories in the above mentioned peninſula. Tamerlane was the founder of it; but of all his conqueſts there remains nothing to the family but Indoſtan, which is at leaſt 2500 miles in length, and immenſely rich, as likewiſe fertile in all ſorts of corn, ſilks, and cottons; and all kinds of merchandize, which come from the E. Indies, are to be met with here. The Great Mogul is an abſolute monarch, enjoying a vaſt revenue, and keeping on foot an army of 200,000 men, with 500 elephants, magnificently harneſſed. When a Mahometan ſubject dies, all his effects belong to him. The emperor himſelf is a Mahometan; and there are a great number of governors under him, ſome of which have the title of Nabob. The particular provinces will be mentioned in their proper places. The original people who made the conqueſt, were a ſort of vagrant Tartars, living to the north of Indoſtan.

MOHAIZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Baramwar, famous for two battles fought near it in 1526 and 1687. It is ſeated on the confluence of the rivers Danube and Coraſſe, 17 miles N. W. of Eſſeck, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 19. 56. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

MOHAWK COUNTRY, belongs to one of the five nations of the Iroquois. It lies in N. America, between the Lake of Ontario and New-York.

MOHILA, or MOHELIA, one of the Comora iſlands, in the ſea between the N. end of the iſland of Madagaſcar, and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are villages ſcattered here and there, whoſe houſes are made of reeds and ſtraw. The people are blacks, with great heads, large lips, flat noſes, ſharp chins, and ſtrong limbs. They go quite naked, except only a few leaves to hide their nudities. Their ſkins are cut and pricked, ſo as to make ſeveral figures on all parts of their bodies. Some of the inhabitants are Mahometans, who have a few wretched moſques, built with wood and ſtraw without, and matted and neat within. It produces plenty of proviſions and animals, ſuch as buffaloes, goats, tortoiſes, or turtles, hens, large bats, camelions, rice, peaſe, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pine-apples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and ſugar-canes. There are ſeveral fine ſtreams, and the graſs and trees are green all the year; ſo that, in ſhort, it is a kind of paradiſe. The cattle here are called buffaloes, becauſe they have a great bunch on their ſhoulders, but in other reſpects they are not like thoſe of the E. Indies; they have a great number of birds, whoſe names are not known in Europe. Lon. 45. 0. E. lat. 11. 55. S.

MOHILOF, a large and ſtrong town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Miſciſlau. It is populous, ſtrong, well built, and has a conſiderable trade. Near this place the Swedes obtained a victory over the Ruſſians in 1707. It is ſeated on the river Nieper, 85 miles S. of Orſa, and 57 S. W. of Miſciſlau. Lon. 30. 0. E lat 54. 10. N.

* MOISSAC, an ancient town of France, in Querci, with a ſecular abbey; agreeably ſeated on the river Tarn, near the Garonne. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 44. 6. N.

MOLA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, 14 miles E. of Bari. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

* MOLD, a town of Flintſhire, in N. Wales, five miles S. of Flint.

MOLDAVIA, a province of Turky, in Europe, bounded on the N. by the river Nieſter, which ſeparates it from Podolia; on the S. by the Danube, which divides it from Bulgaria; on the W. by Black Ruſſia,

Ruſſia, Tranſilvania, and Walachia; and on the E. by Beſſarabia, being 270 miles in length, and 210 in breadth. The principal rivers are the Pruth, the Molda, and the Bardalach. The ſoil is rich, and it abounds in good paſtures, which feed a great number of horſes, oxen, and ſheep; it alſo produces corn, pulſe, honey, wax, many European fruits, with plenty of game, fiſh, and fowls. The inhabitants are Chriſtians of the Greek church, and Jaſſy is the principal town. The Turks oblige the prince, who is appointed by them, to pay a heavy tribute, and to raiſe a large body of troops, at his own expence, in time of war.

* MOLDAW, a river of Turky in Europe, which has its ſource in Tranſilvania, and running on the confines of Proper Walachia and Moldavia, falls into the Seret at Targorod.

MOLDIVIA ISLANDS, are a cluſter of ſmall iſles S. W. of the iſland of Ceylon in the E. Indies. They lie from lat. 7. 20. N. to 1. 0. S and are all low, ſandy, and barren, bearing only a few cocoa-nuts. The trees are not ſo high nor ſo thick as thoſe on the continent, but their fruit is more pleaſant, with theſe trees they build veſſels of the burthen of 30 tons, and from them they have all their rigging. They alſo make oil with the fruit for their kitchens and lamps. The ſeas about theſe iſlands produce abundance of fiſh, but their chief trade is in couries, a ſmall ſhell fiſh, whoſe ſhells ſerve inſtead of money. The religion of the inhabitants is Paganiſm and Mahometaniſm, and the king reſides in an iſland that lies in lat. of 4 deg. N. The number of theſe iſlands are ſo many, and ſo near each other, that they never could yet be exactly numbered. The inhabitants are very poor, and generally go naked; and indeed it is ſcarce poſſible they ſhould be otherwiſe, they not having money or commodities to purchaſe clothes.

MOLE, a river in Surry, which runs under ground from Boxhill, near Dorking, till it comes near Leatherhead, where it appears again.

* MOLFETTA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a duchy. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, 10 miles N. W. of Bari, and 8 E. of Trani. Lon. 16. 52. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

MOLINA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in New-Caſtile, ſeated on the river Gallo, in a territory abounding in paſtures, 35 miles S. E. of Siguenza, and 88 E. N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 53. W. lat. 40. 50. N.

* MOLISE, a territory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, lying between the Terra-di-Lavora, Hither Abruzzo, the Capitinata, and the Farther Principato. It is in the form of a triangle, whoſe ſides are 39 miles in length; is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, ſaffron and ſilk. The capital town is of the ſame name.

MOLISE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. It is thin of people, and 50 miles N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 43. E. lat. 41. 36. N.

MOLEN, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lawenburg. It belongs to the city of Lubeck, and is ſeated on the river Stekineſs 12 miles E. of Lawenburg. Lon. 10 50. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

* MOLOME, an abbey of France, in Champagne, and in the dioceſe of Langres. It is of the Benedictine order, and is reckoned very rich.

* MOLSHEIM, a town of France, in Alſace, ſeated on the river Bruch, 10 miles from Straſburg. There is an handſome chartreuſe, which, with the Jeſuits houſe, take up a good part of the town. It is 228 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

MOLUCCA ISLANDS, lie in the E. Indian Sea under the line, of which there are five principal, namely, Ternate, Tydor, Machian, Motyr, and Bachian. The largeſt of them are hardly 30 miles in circumference. They produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, except goats; but they have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are moſt remarkable for ſpices, eſpecially cloves. They have large ſnakes, which are not venomous, and very dangerous land crocodiles. At preſent they have three kings; and the Dutch, who are very ſtrong there, keep out all other European nations, being jealous of their ſpice trade. The religion is idolatry, but there are many Mahometans. They were diſcovered by the Portugueſe in 1511, who ſettled upon the coaſt; but the Dutch drove them away, and are now maſters of all theſe iſlands.

MOLWITZ, a town of Sileſia, in the province of Grotſka, remarkable for a battle which the Pruſſians gained over the Auſtrians in April 1741. It is 40 miles S. of Breſlaw. Lon. 17. 14. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

MOMBAZA, or MONBAZA, a town of Africa, in an iſland of the ſame name, with a caſtle and a fort; ſeated on the eaſtern

eaſtern coaſt, oppoſite to the country of Moubaza in Zanguebar, 70 miles S. of Melinda, and ſubject to Portugal. Lon. 39. 0. E. lat. 2. 0. N.

MOMBAZA, a country of Africa, in Zanguebar, ſubject to the Portugueſe, from whence they export ſlaves, gold, ivory, rice, fleſh, and other proviſions, with which they ſupply the ſettlements in Brazil. The king of this country being a Chriſtian, had a quarrel with the Portugueſe governor, took the caſtle by aſſault, turned Mahometan, and murdered all the Chriſtians in 1631; but in 1729 they became maſters of this territory again.

MONA, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltick Sea, ſeated to the S. W. of the iſle of Zealand, from whence it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 55. 20. N.

MONACO, a ſmall, but handſome and ſtrong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a caſtle, a citadel, and a good harbour. It is very ſtrong by nature, being ſeated on a craggy rock, and has its own prince under the protection of France, who keep a garriſon here, ſo that they may be ſaid to be maſters of it. The rock ſtretches out into the ſea, and is eight miles W. of Ventimiglia, and 12 N. E. of Nice. Lon. 7. 30. E lat. 43. 48. N.

MONAGHAN, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Tyrone; on the E. by Armagh; on the S. by Cavan and Louth; and on the W. by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it is taken up by Lough Earne. It contains 9587 houſes, 24 parithes, five baronies, and one borough, and ſends four members to parliament.

* MONASTER, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, pleaſantly ſeated near the ſea, 70 miles S. E. of Tunis. Lon. 11. 6 E. lat. 35. 50. N.

MONCALIER, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, ſeated on the river Po, five miles S. E. of Turin, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7. 48. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

MONCALVO, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Italy in Montferrat, ſeated on a mountain, 12 miles S. W. of Caſſel. Lon. 7. 19. E. lat. 45. 10. N.

* MONCAON, or MONZON, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a ſtrong caſtle. The Spaniards have attempted to take it ſeveral times, but in vain. It is ſeated eight miles S. E. of Tuy, and 26 N. of Braga. Lon. 8. 28. W. lat. 42. 8. N.

MONCON, or MONZON, a ſtrong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon. It was taken by the French in 1642, but the Spaniards retook it in the following year. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Soſa and Cinca, ſix miles S. of Balbaſtro, and 50 N. E. of Saragoſſa. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 42. 2. N.

* MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in Bretagne, 39 miles S. W. of St. Malo. Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

MONCONTOUR, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the Mirebelais; ſeated on the river Dio, 165 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0 2. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

* MONCORNET, a town of France, in Laonnois, ſeated on a mountain, on the banks of the river Serre, 25 miles N. of Rheims, with a manufacture of ſerges.

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, which has its ſource near Guarda, and, croſſing the province of Beira, paſſes by Coimbra, and falls into the Atlantic Ocean, near a cape of the ſame name.

MONDONNEDO, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated in a fertile country, upon a ſmall river, ſixty miles N. E. of Compoſtella. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 43. 30. N.

* MONDOUBLEAU, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Chateau-du Loir, with the title of a barony, and a caſtle.

MONDOVI, a conſiderable town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a citadel, an univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee. It is the largeſt and moſt populous town in Piedmont, and is ſeated on a mountain near the river Elero, eight miles N. W. of Ceve, and 35 S. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 6. E. lat. 44. 33. N.

MONEMUGI, a kingdom of Africa, in Lower Ethiopia; bounded on the S. by Monomotapa, on the N. by Abyſſinia, and on the E. by Zanguebar. We know little of this country, except that it produces gold, ſilver, copper, and elephants teeth, which the inhabitants bring to Monbaza and Quiloa, to trade with.

* MONFORTA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, 30 miles N. by E. of Portalegre. Lon. 7. 21. W. lat. 39. 32. N.

MONFORTE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 20 miles S. of Portalegre. Lon. 7. 31. W. lat. 38. 47. N.

MONJUICE, or MONJOY, a caſtle of Spain, in Catalonia, a mile W. of Barcelona, and was taken by the Engliſh in 1705.

* MONGULS, or MUNGALS, a people who inhabit a country to the N. of China. They are of the ſame original as thoſe who accompanied Tamerlane in the conqueſt

conqueſt of India, Perſia, and other countries, and called in moſt hiſtories Moguls. The country is very little known, except that part of it which the caravans paſs through in travelling from Muſcovy to China. They are generally of a middle ſize, but ſtrongly made, with large faces, flat noſes, and their eyes black and large. Their complexion is tawny, their hair black and coarſe, like horſe-hair, and they cut it cloſe to the head, leaving only a tuft at the top. They have very little beard, and wear large ſhirts, and calico drawers. There are two ſorts of theſe people, whoſe language, religion, and cuſtoms, are very different. Thoſe of the Eaſt have fixed habitations, but they have little or no religion. Thoſe of the Weſt wear garments of ſheep-ſkins, which they faſten about their loins with leather girdles. Their boots are very large, and they have caps on their heads, bordered with fur. The women wear the ſame ſort of garments, and are fairer than the men. They dwell in tents, or little moveable houſes, and live entirely on the produce of their cattle, which are horſes, camels, cows, and ſheep. They change their commodities for rice, ſugar, bohea tea, tobacco, cotton-cloth, and ſeveral ſorts of houſhold uteuſils, they not having the uſe of money. The religion of the Monguls of the Weſt is that of Dali-Lami, which is full of ceremonies, not unlike popery; and they tell their beads as the Papiſts do, but they know nothing of Chriſt.

* MONHEIM, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, 10 miles from Weiſſemburg, and eight from Donawert. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

MONICEDAM, a town of the United Provinces, in N. Holland, ſeated on the Zuider-Zee, eight miles N. E. of Amſterdam, and ſends a deputy to the ſtates. Lon. 4. 56. E. lat. 52 29. N

MONLUZON, a town of France, in Lyonnois, and in the duchy of Bourbon, 48 miles S. of Bourges, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 41. E. lat. 46. 27. N.

* MONMORILLON, a town of France, in Poitou, ſeated on the river Cartempe, over which there is a handſome bridge. It is 28 miles S E. of Poitiers. Lon. 0. 59. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

MONMOUTH, the county-town of Monmouthſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Wye and Munow, which almoſt ſurround it, and over each of which there is a bridge. It was formerly ſurrounded with a wall and a ditch, and in the midſt of the town is a caſtle in ruins. At preſent it contains two pariſh churches, and that called Monk's church is a very curious ſtructure. It ſends only one member to parliament, and is 21 miles W. of Glouceſter, and 128 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 51. 49. N.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 33 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, bounded on the N. E. by Herefordſhire; on the S. E. by the river Severn, which ſeparates it from Glouceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire; and on the W. by the ſhires of Brecknock and Glamorgan. It contains 6490 houſes, 38,840 inhabitants, 127 pariſhes, and ſeven market-towns. It ſends only three members to parliament, one for Monmouth and two for the county. The principal rivers are the Rimny, the Ebwith, the Uſk, and the great river Wye. The air is healthy and temperate, and the ſoil fruitful, eſpecially in the vallies, and the hills feed cattle, ſheep, and goats. Monmouth is the principal town.

MONOMOTAPA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Monoemugi, and on the other ſides by unknown countries. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, of which Zambera is the chief. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fertile in rice and ſugar-canes, which laſt grow without cultivation. There are a great many oſtriches and elephants, with ſeveral mines of gold and ſilver. The houſes are built of wood, and covered with plaiſter, but they have very few towns, of which Monomotapa is the chief. The inhabitants are negroes, who have as many wives or women as they can get. Their religion is Paganiſm; however, they believe in one God that created the world. The army of the king conſiſts only of foot, for they have no horſes in the country. The Portugueſe had a ſettlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away ſoon after. It lies on the ſea ſhore, in the ſouthern part of Africa, between 15 and 23 degrees of S. lat.

MONOPOLI, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Terri-di-Bari; ſeated on the gulph of Venice, 28 miles S. E. of Bari, and eight E. of Prolignano. Lon. 17. 37. E lat. 41. 20. N.

MONS, an ancient, large, handſome, rich, and very ſtrong city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainault. There is a chapter, conſiſting of 30 ladies of diſtinction who have the liberty of leaving the community when they intend to marry. They have ſeveral manufactures, and a good trade. It was taken by the allies in 1709 and

and by the French in July 1746, but rendered back by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, after the fortifications were demoliſhed. It ſtands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, in a marſhy ſoil, on the rivers Haine and Trouille, by which the country about it may be overflowed when they pleaſe. It is 17 miles N. E. of Tournay, and 37 W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 3. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

MONSANTO, a frontier town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, ſtrongly fortified. It was inveſted by the confederates in 1704, who on that occaſion gained a conſiderable victory over the Spaniards. Lon. 6. 20. W. lat. 39 40. N.

MONSARAZ, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 25 miles S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 7. 32. W. lat. 38. 26. N.

* MONSTERBERG, or MUNSTERBERG, a town of Lower Sileſia, in a province of the ſame name, 20 miles N. E. of Glatz, and 27 S. of Breſlau. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 50. 37. N.

MONSTIER. See MOUTIER.

* MONTABOUR, a ſmall fortified town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, between Coblentz and Limpurg. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

* MONTAGNIAC, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Natolia, and in the province of Bec-Sangel, on the Sea of Marmora. It carries on a great trade, eſpecially in fruits, and is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, 12 miles from Burſa, and 60 S. E. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 29. 40. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

* MONTAGUE ISLAND, one of the Hebrides, in the S. Sea, near Sandwich Iſland. Lon. 168. 37. E. lat. 17. 26. S.

* MONT-ALBAN, a ſtrong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a ſtrong citadel; ſeated on the river Rio martin, 44 miles S. of Saragoſſa, and 92 N. by W. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 41. 9. N.

* MONTALCINO, a ſmall, populous town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the territory of Sienna, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a mountain, 17 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 44 S. E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

MONTALTO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the Marca of Ancona; ſeated on the river Monacio, 10 miles N. of Aſcolii, and 45 S. of Ancona. Lon. 13. 30. E. lat. 42. 54. N.

MONTARGIS, a conſiderable town of France, in the Orleannois, and capital of the Gatinois; ſeated on the river Loir, near a handſome foreſt, 15 miles S. of Nemours, and 62 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 36. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

MONTAUBAN, a conſiderable town of France, in Guienne, and territory of Quercy, with a biſhop's ſee, and an academy. The fortifications were demoliſhed in 1629, becauſe it took the part of the Huguenots. It is ſeated on the river Tarne, 20 miles N. of Toulouſe, and 30 S. of Cahors. Lon. 1. 27. E. lat. 43. 56. N.

* MONTBAZON, a town of France, in Touraine, with the title of a duchy; agreeably ſeated at the foot of a hill, on which there is an ancient caſtle, 135 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0 45. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

MONTBELLIARD, a handſome and ſtrong town of France, capital of a province of the ſame name, between Alſace and the Franche Compté. It is ſeated at the foot of a rock, on which there is a large, ſtrong caſtle, in the form of a citadel. The prince of Montbelliard has a voice and ſeat in the college of the princes of the empire. It was taken by the French in 1674, who demoliſhed the fortifications, but it was reſtored to the prince. It is ſeated near the rivers Alaine and Doux, 33 miles W. of Baſle, and 45 N. E. of Bezanzon. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 47. 31. N.

MONTBLANC, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, 15 miles N. of Tarragon. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

* MONTBRISON, a conſiderable town of France, and capital of Forez, ſeated on the river Veziza, 40 miles W. of Vienne, and 250 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

MONT-CASSINO, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, on the top of which is a celebrated abbey of the order of St. Benedict. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 41 39. N.

* MONT-DAUPHIN, a town of France, in Dauphiny, eight miles from Embrun, ſeated on a craggy mountain, almoſt ſurrounded by the river Durance. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

MONT-DIDIER, an ancient town of France, in Picardy, where the kings of France formerly had a palace and kept their court. It is ſeated on a mountain, 17 miles from Amiens and Compeigne, and 58 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 34. W. lat. 49. 39. N.

* MONTECCHIO, a conſiderable town of Italy, in the duchy of Reggio, 10 miles S. E. of Parma, and eight N. W. of Reggio. Lon. 15. 54. E. lat. 38. 8. N.

MONTE-FALCO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church and duchy of Spalatto; ſeated on a mountain near the river

river Clitunno, 12 miles W. of Spoletto. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 42. 58. N.

MONTE-FALCONE, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a caſtle. It belongs to the Venetians, and is near the river Ponzano, 10 miles N. W. of Aquileia, and 12 N. W. of Trieſte. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 46. 4. N.

MONTE-FIASCONE, a ſmall but populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on a mountain, near the lake Boſſena, in a country abounding with excellent wine, 12 miles S. W. of Orvieto, and 45 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 4. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

* MONTELIMAR, a town of France, in the duchy of Valentinois, with an ancient citadel. It is a populous trading place, and ſeated in a fertile plain, 25 miles S. of Valence, and 325 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 44. 33. N.

* MONTE-MARANO, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and in the Farther Principato; ſeated on the river Calore, 18 miles S. of Benevento. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 40. 48. N.

* MONTE-MOR-O-NOVO, or MONTE-MAJOR-EL-NOVO, a conſiderable town of Portugal, on the road from Liſbon to Badajoz. Lon. 9. 35. W. lat. 38. 42. N.

* MONTE-MOR-O-VELHO, or MONTE-MAJOR-EL-VELHO, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a very large caſtle; ſeated in a fertile country, 10 miles S. W. of Coimbra, and 83 N. of Liſbon. Lon. 8. 9. W. lat. 40. 5. N.

MONTE-PELOSO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata; ſeated on a mountain, near the river Baſiento, 14 miles E. of Cirenza. Lon. 16. 28. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

MONTE-PULCIANO, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on a high mountain, near the river Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 25 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 50 S. by E. of Florence. Lon. 11. 49. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

MONTREAU-FAUT-YONNE, a town of France, in Champagne; ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Yonne and Seine, 37 miles S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 48. 23. N.

* MONTESA, a very ſtrong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valentia. It is the ſeat of an order of knighthood of the ſame name; and is five miles from Xativa. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 39. 0. N.

MONTE-SANCTO, formerly called Mount-Athos, a mountain of Turky in Europe, on the gulph of Conteſſa. It is called Monte-Sancto, or the Holy Mount, becauſe there are 22 monaſteries thereon, in which are 4000 monks, who never ſuffer a woman to come near them. It is 17 miles S. of Salonichi. Lon. 24. 39. E. lat. 40. 27. N.

MONTE-VERDE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Principato, with a biſhop's ſee; 60 miles E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 42. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

MONTFERRAT, a province of Italy, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the E. by the duchy of Milan, and part of the territory of Genoa; on the N. by the Vercelleſe and Canaveſe; on the W. by Piedmont properly ſo called; and on the S. by the territory of Genoa, from whence it is ſeparated by the Apennine mountains. It contains 200 towns and caſtles, is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and ſilk, and belongs to the king of Sardinia. Caſal is the capital town.

* MONTFORT, a town of France, in Upper Bretagne, ſeated on the river Men, 12 miles from Rennes. Lon. 1. 58. W. lat. 48. 8. N.

* MONTFORT, an handſome and ſtrong town in the Netherlands, in the United Provinces, with an ancient caſtle; ſeated on the river Yſſel, 7 miles from Utrecht. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 52. 4 N.

MONTFORT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the confines of Tirol, 16 miles S. of Lindow, and the lake Conſtance. It is capital of a country of the ſame name, which has been almoſt all purchaſed by the Houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 9. 51. E. lat. 47 22. N.

* MONTFORT-DE-LEMOS, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a magnificent caſtle, where the Comarca of Lemos reſides. It is ſeated in a fertile country, 25 miles N. E. of Orenſa, and 55 S. E. of Compoſtella. Lon. 7. 9. W. lat. 42. 28. N.

* MONTFORT-L'AMULY, a town in the Iſle of France, with the title of a duchy, 25 miles from Paris. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

MONTGATZ, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Pereczes, with a fortreſs compoſed of three caſtles, ſeated on a craggy rock. It is encompaſſed with a great moraſs, and art and nature have rendered it almoſt impregnable. It was defended by the princeſs [illegible]ky, wife of count Tekeli, when beſieged by an army of the Imperialiſts, who were obliged to raiſe the ſiege in 1688.

MONTGOMERY, the county-town of Montgomeryſhire, with a market on Tueſ-

days.

days. It is pleaſantly ſeated in a healthful air, on the aſcent of a hill, and in a fertile ſoil; had once a tower and a caſtle, which were demoliſhed in the civil wars. It contains only 100 houſes at preſent; but ſends a member to parliament, and has the title of an earldom. It is 26 miles S W. by W. of Hereford, and 161 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

MONGOMERYSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, 35 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Merionethſhire and Denbighſhire; on the E. by Shropſhire; on the S by Radnor, and Cardiganſhire; and on the W. by another part of Merionethſhire. It contains 5660 houſes, 33960 inhabitants, 68 pariſhes, and ſix market towns. It ſends but two members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and the other for Montgomery. It is watered by ſeveral ſmall ſtreams, which run into the Severn, whoſe head is at a ſmall lake on the top of Plimlimon-hill, and the rivers Rhydel and Wye have their ſources in the ſame mountain. This country is full of high hills, with a few vallies and meadows fit for corn and paſtures. The air is ſharp and cold, on account of the mountains; but in the vallies it is more mild. Montgomery is the capital town.

* MONTIGNY, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Auxois, ſeated on the river Armanzon. Lon. 3. 55. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

*MONTIVILLIERS, a town of France, in Normandy, with a famous Benedictine abbey; 95 miles N. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 20. W. lat. 49. 35. N.

* MONT-LHERI, a town of the iſle of France, 15 miles from Paris. Here are the remains of a tower, which may be ſeen at a great diſtance. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

* MONT-LOUIS, a ſmall but ſtrong town of France, in the Pyrenees, with a ſtrong citadel; ſeated on an eminence, 430 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

* MONT-LUEL, a town of France, in Breſſe, and capital of the territory of Valbonne; ſeated in a fertile pleaſant country, on the river Seraine, eight miles from Lyons, and 205 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 45. 49. N.

* MONT[illegible]ON, a town of France, in Bourbon[illegible] ſeated on the river Cher, 25 miles S. W. of Moulins, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 45. E. lat. 46. 22. N.

MONTMARIANO. See MONTE MARIANO.

MONTMEDI, a ſmall but ſtrong town of France, in Luxemburg, ſeated on the river Chire, which divides it into the upper and lower towns. It is 22 miles S. E. of Sedan, 27 S. W. of Luxemburg, and 135 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 23. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

MONTMELIAN, formerly a ſtrong town of Savoy, with a good caſtle; but being taken by the French in 1705, they demoliſhed the fortifications. It is 27 miles N. E of Grenoble, and eight S E. of Chamberry. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

MONTMORENCI, a town of the Iſle of France, with the title of a duchy, remarkable for the tombs of the ancient dukes. It is ſeated upon a hill, near a large valley fertile in fruits, eſpecially cherries, 7 miles from St. Denns, and 10 from Paris. Lon. 2. 24. E. lat. 48. 59. N.

MONTPELIER, one of the handſomeſt towns of France, and the moſt conſiderable in Languedoc, except Toulouſe, with a citadel, a biſhop's ſee, a famous univerſity, where they learn the art of medicine, a royal academy of ſciences, and a mint. The ſtreets are very narrow and crooked; but always clean, becauſe lying on a deſcent. The cathedral church was ruined by the Huguenots, but has been partly rebuilt. The church of Notre Dame, which is one of the three pariſh-churches, is remarkable for its high ſteeple, high altar, and for the chapel of the Virgin Mary. The churches and convents were very numerous before the civil wars, in 1561, when 36 were demoliſhed. But this place is moſt famous for its univerſity, where phyſicians are educated. The town-houſe is remarkable for its halls, which are embelliſhed with fine paintings. The number of inhabitants is computed at 30,000; among whom are a great number of phyſicians, and 200 apothecaries, who are famous for their medicinal compoſitions, which are diſtributed all over Europe; particularly Hungary water, oil of lavender, ſyrup of capillaire, eſſences, and perfumes. The air is extremely healthy, and a great number of perſons flock thither from all parts to recover their health. It is ſeated on a hill, on the river Merdunſon, which paſſes into ſeveral parts of the town through ſubterranean vaults. It is 27 miles S. W. of Niſmes, 47 N. E. of Narbonne, and 180 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 43. 37. N.

MONTPENSIER, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, with the title of a duchy; ſeated on a hill, 20 miles N. E. of Clermont, and 210 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 14. E. lat. 46, 4. N.

* MONT-

* MONT-REAL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, with a caſtle; ſeated on the river Xiloca, 25 miles N. W of Tervil, and 40 S. E. of Calatayud. Lon 1 2. W. lat. 41. 9 N.

MONT-REAL, an iſle of N. America, in the river of St Lawrence, about 28 miles in length, and 10 in breadth The ſoil is very fertile, and the air wholeſome, and it did belong to the French. But it was taken by the generals Amherſt and Murray, on the 8th of September, 1760, without firing a gun According to the terms of capitulation, all the French forces were to be ſent to Old France; and conſequently, all Canada became ſubject to the crown of Great-Britain; this ceſſion was confirmed by the peace of 1763. The town is pretty well fortified, and has a pleaſant ſituation, with wide open ſtreets It is built on the ſide of the river, from whence there is a gradual eaſy aſcent to what is called the Upper Town. The Hotel Dieu, the magazines, and the place of arms, are in the Lower Town, which is alſo the reſidence of the merchants. The ſeminary or ſchool, the pariſh church, the monks called Recolets, the Jeſuits, and the nuns, are in the Upper; where likewiſe the late governor, and moſt of the officers reſided. There are alſo a general hoſpital, and a church belonging to the Jeſuits, which is large and well built The inhabitants have carried on a trade with the ſavages in ſkins and furs It is 120 miles S W. of Quebec, and 110 N of Albany Lon 71. 20 W. lat. 45 55 I

MONT-RIAL, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the valley of Mazara, with an archbiſhop's ſee, ſeated on a rivulet, five miles W of Palermo, and 50 N. E of Mazara. Lon. 13. 31 E lat 38 14. N.

MONT-REAL, or MOLNI-ROYAL, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Triers, ſeated on the river Moſelle, 22 miles N. E of Triers Lon 7. 6. E. lat 49. 59. N.

MONTREUIL, a conſiderable town of France, in Lower Picardy, ſeated on a hill near the river Chance. It is fortified, and has a caſtle, and is 10 miles N W. of Heſden, and 117 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 52. E. lat. 50. 27. N.

* MONTREUIL-BELLAY, a town of France, in Anjou, ſeated on the river Louet, 12 miles from Samur, and 155 from Paris. Lon. 0. 9. W. lat 47 6 N

MONTROSE, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Angus, ſeated at the mouth of the river Eſk, on the German Ocean. It is a trading place, and has a harbour for ſhips of a conſiderable burden, and an hoſpital for the poor inhabitants. It has the title of a ducby, and is 48 miles N. E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 32. W. lat 56 40. N.

* MONTSAUJEON, a town of France, in Champagne, capital of a ſmall diſtrict of the ſame name, 15 miles from Langres, and 145 from Paris. Lon. 5 16. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

MONT-SERRAT, an high mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, on which is a famous monaſtery and chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whoſe image is ſaid to perform many miracles, ſo that numbers of pilgrims reſort hither It is inhabited by monks of ſeveral nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion or curioſity, for three days, gratis. This mountain is ſaid to be ten miles in circumference, and five high, from the top of which there is a view of the country to the diſtance of 150 miles. It is 25 miles N. W of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 26. E lat. 41. 40 N.

MONT SERRAT, an iſland of America, and one of the ſmalleſt of the Caribbees. It is eight miles in length, and about as much in breadth, and the mountains covered with cedar, and other uſual trees. It belongs to the Engliſh, who have a ſettlement here, and is 30 miles S. W. of Antigua. Lon 62. 34. W. lat. 16 54 N.

* MONT ST. ANDRE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, two miles N. of Ramillies, and 11 N of Namur Lon. 4. 50. E lat. 50. 40. N.

* MONT ST. MICHAEL, a ſtrong town of France, on the confines of Normandy, with a caſtle, and a celebrated abbey, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is 10 miles S W. of Avranches, and 180 W of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 48. 37. N.

* MONT-TRICHARD, a town of France, in Touraine, with a caſtle; ſeated on a high mountain near the river Cher, 22 miles E of Tours, and 112 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 22. E lat. 47. 22. N.

* MONT-VALERIEN, a mountain of France, near Paris, and a place of great devotion, inhabited by hermits, and a community of ſeculat prieſts.

* MONZA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, ſeated on the river Lambro, eight miles N. E. of Milan, and 20 S. W. of Bergamo. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 45. 38. N.

MORA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, 18 miles S. E. of Toledo. Lon. 4. 4. W. lat. 39. 36. N.

MORANT-POINT, the moſt eaſterly point or promontory of the iſland of Jamaica,

Jamaica, in America. Lon. 75. 56. W. lat. 17. 56. N.

MORAT, or MURTEN, a rich, trading, and conſiderable town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, belonging to the cantons of Bern and Friburg, with a caſtle, where the bailiff reſides. It is ſeated on the lake Morat, on the road from Avenche to Bern, 10 miles W. of Bern, and 10 N. E. of Friburg. Lon. 6. 53. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

MORAVIA, a river of Turky in Europe, which riſes in Bulgaria, runs N. through Servia by Niſſa, and falls into the Danube at Semendria, to the eaſtward of Belgrade.

MORAVIA, the marquiſate of, is a province annexed to the kingdom of Bohemia, and is bounded on the N. by Bohemia and Sileſia, on the E. by Mount Krapack, and on the S. by Hungary and Auſtria. It is a mountainous country, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. It takes its name from the river Morava, or Moraw, which runs through it, is very fertile and populous; and hence the ſect of Chriſtians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been firſt broached here. Olmutz was the capital town, but now Brinn claims that honour.

MORAW, or MORAVA, a large river of Germany, which has its ſource on the confines of Bohemia and Sileſia. It croſſes all Moravia, where it waters Olmutz and Hradiſch, and receiving the Taya from the confines of Lower Hungary and Upper Auſtria, ſeparates theſe two countries as far as the Danube, into which it falls.

MORBACH, or MURBACH, a town of France in Alſace, 42 miles S. E. of Straſburg. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 48. 0. N.

*MORBEGNO, a handſome town of the country of the Griſons, in the Valteline, where the governor and the regency reſide. It is ſeated on the river Adda, 12 miles S. E of Chiavenna, and 20 N. E. of Lecco. Lon. 9 31. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

MOREA, formerly called PELOPONNESUS, a peninſula on the ſouthern part of Greece, to which it is joined by the iſthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia. Its figure is like a mulberry leaf, and is 180 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fertile, excepting the middle, where there are many mountains. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, of which the Alpheus, and Vaſili-Potamo, and the Stromio, are the chief. It is divided into three ſeparate provinces, called [illegible] Belvedere, and [illegible] di Maina. The ſangiack of the Morea reſides at Modon. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, but they loſt it again in 1715.

MORELLA, a town of Spain, in Valencia, ſeated on the frontiers of Arragon, among high mountains. It was almoſt deſtroyed in 1705, by the army of Philip V. and is now in a very poor condition.

MORESBY, a harbour a little above Whitehaven in Cumberland; in and about which many remains of antiquity have been dug up, ſuch as altars and ſtones, with inſcriptions on them; and ſeveral caverns have been found, called Pict's Holes. Here is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman fortification.

MORET, an ancient town in the Iſle of France, with a caſtle; ſeated on the river Loire, 35 miles S. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 52. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

MORETON, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays, ſeated on a hill, near Dartmore, and is a pretty large place, with a noted market for yarn. It is 14 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 185 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 46. W. lat. 50. 39. N.

MORETON, a town in Glouceſterſhire, whoſe market is diſuſed. It is a good thoroughfare, and ſeated on the Foſſeway, 29 miles E. S. E. of Worceſter, and 83 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 52. 0. N.

*MORGES, a handſome and rich town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick, with a caſtle where the bailiff reſides. It is a place of ſome trade on account of a canal, from which they tranſport merchandizes from the lake of Geneva to other parts. There is a fine proſpect from it, and it is ſeated on the lake of Geneva, five miles from Lauſanne. Lon. 6. 42. E. lat. 46. 29. N.

*MORHANGE, a town of Germany, in Lorrain, whoſe lord has the title of Rhinegrave, and depends on the empire. It is 24 miles N. E. of Nanci, and 200 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 42. E. lat. 48. 51. N.

MORLACHIA, a province of Venice, lying between the gulph of Venice, Croatia, and Boſnia, having Dalmatia to the S. Some reckon it a part of Croatia; Seng, or Segna, is the capital town. The inhabitants are inveterate enemies of the Turks, and never ſpare them when they get them in their clutches. They are prodigiouſly ſtrong, and travellers affirm that four of them will carry a man on horſeback and go pace together, over the moſt dan-

gerous

gerous paſſes in the mountains. Their habits are of divers colours, and quite different from thoſe of the Venetians, and they commonly go armed with an ax.

MORLAIX, a conſiderable ſea-port town of France, in Bretagne, with a caſtle and a harbour. The church of Notre-Dame is of a ſingular ſtructure, and the hoſpital very handſome. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 30 miles N. E. of Breſt, and 45 W. of St. Brieux. Lon. 3. 46. W. lat. 48. 33. N.

MORLEY, a village in Devonſhire, between Totneſs and Kingſbridge. Here formerly was a fort, now little more than a heap of ſtones, called Stanborough, once ſo conſiderable as to give name to the hundred wherein it ſtands.

*MORNSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in Hanenkam; ſeated on the river Seyet. It belongs to the biſhop of Aichſtadt. Lon. 10. 37. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

MOROCCO, a large empire of Africa, in the weſtern part of Barbary. It comprehends the kingdom of Morocco, Fez, Tahlet, Sus, and the large province of Dara. Morocco Proper is a part of the ancient Mauritania Tingitana. Mount Atlas, which runs through the whole length of Barbary, from Eaſt to Weſt, paſſes through Morocco, and terminates at the Atlantic Ocean. The principal rivers are, the Omnarabi, the Tenſif, the Sus, and the Gualdelhabi, beſides which there are ſeveral ſmall ſtreams. It is about 250 miles in length along the ſea coaſt, and 140 in breadth. The land is mountainous in ſeveral places, ſandy, dry, and barren in others; nor is it very populous, or fertile in corn; but there are a number of camels, almonds, and mines of copper. In the fields are above 30,000 tents of the Arabs, who lodge there with their camels, beeves, and ſheep; from fifteen and upwards they pay a tenth part of all their goods to the king, and compoſe a great number of adours, or moveable villages, each of which has its marabout or Mahometan prieſt, and its chief, whom they elect among themſelves. The empire of Morocco is 625 miles in length from N. to S. and 650 from E. to W. It is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea, on the S. by Teſſet, and on the E. by Segelmeſſa and the kingdom of Algiers. The air of this country is very pure, and pretty temperate, eſpecially to the N. of mount Atlas. The ſoil, though ſandy and dry in ſome places, is ſo fertile in others, and the fruits ſo good, as well as the paſtures, that it would be a delightful country, if properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mahometans, of a tawny complexion, robuſt, and very ſkilful in managing a horſe, and wielding a lance. However, they are unpoliſhed, jealous, ſhameleſs liars, ſuperſtitious hypocrites, cheats, and of a cruel diſpoſition. There are two ſorts of inhabitants, the Arabs who dwell in adours, or moveable villages, compoſed of about 100 tents, and Berebers, who are the ancient inhabitants of the country, and who dwell in towns and cities. There are a great number of Chriſtian ſlaves and ſome merchants upon the coaſts, beſides a multitude of Jews, who carry on almoſt all the trade; eſpecially by land with the Negroes, to whom they ſend large caravans, who travel over vaſt deſerts, almoſt deſtitute of water. They carry with them woollen manufactures, ſilk, ſalt, and other things; and, in return, have ſlaves, gold, and elephants teeth. Out of the ſlaves the emperor recruits his cavalry. They alſo ſend large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand camels, horſes, and mules. Their commodities are woollen manufactures, Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and oſtrich feathers, in return for which they have ſilks, muſlins, callicoes, coffee, and drugs. In the deſerts there are lions, tygers, leopards, and ſerpents of ſeveral kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. They have alſo flax and hemp, but little timber. The naval force conſiſts chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes, eſpecially thoſe belonging to Sallee. The emperor is abſolute, his will being a law, and he often exerciſes very great cruelties. His uſual taxes are, one tenth of the goods of his Mahometan ſubjects, and ſix crowns a-year of the Jews; but the emperor often breaks through theſe rules, and ſeizes what he pleaſes. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot and half horſe, but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war.

MOROCCO, the capital city of the kingdom of Morocco, in Barbary; ſeated in a very large plain, on the river Niſſis, 250 miles S. by W. of Fez, 125 N. W. of Sus, and 15 from mount Atlas. It was ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, fortified with towers and ſome bulwarks, and encompaſſed with deep ditches. The number of houſes were reckoned formerly to be 100,000, all with flat roofs; but they are now greatly diminiſhed, inſomuch that the greateſt part of the city is unpeopled. The

irruptions and robberies of the Arabs hinder them from cultivating the lands about it, inſomuch that there is nothing but vines, date-trees, and ſome other fruits. There were three temples or moſques in this place, of a prodigious ſize, and the emperor's palace was ſo large, and took up ſo much ground, that it reſembled a ſmall city. A late traveller affirms, that the inhabitants now are not above 25,000, and that the houſes go to ruin every day, without being rebuilt. This may happen partly from the removal of the court, which is now at Mequinez. Lon. 6. 45. W. lat. 31. 12. N.

MORON, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated in a pleaſant fertile plain, and in the neighbourhood is a mine of precious ſtones. It is 30 miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 10. W. lat. 37. 10. N.

* MOROTOI, one of the Sandwich Iſles, at the diſtance of two leagues and a half to the W. N. W. of Mowee. Yams are its principal produce; but it has but little wood. The coaſt on the ſouthern and weſtern ſides of the iſland, forms ſeveral bays, which promiſe a tolerable ſhelter from the trade winds. Lon. 242. 46. E. lat. 21. 10. N.

MORPETH, a town of Northumberland, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the river Wenſpeck, and is an handſome thoroughfare-town, has a caſtle ſtill ſtanding, and ſends two members to parliament. The market is very large for corn, cattle, and proviſions. It is 28 miles N. of Durham, and 287 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 55. 15. N.

* MORS, a town and caſtle of Germany, in Weſtphalia, ſeated near the Rhine, and belonging to the duchy of Cleves, 15 miles N. W. of Duſſeldorp. Lon. 6. 41. E. lat. 51. 25. N. See MEURS.

MORTAGNE, a town of France, in Orleanois, and the largeſt in Perche, having conſiderable manufactories of coarſe linen-cloth. It is 19 miles E. of Seez, and 70 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 48. 33. N. There is another town of this name in Poitou. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 47. 0. N.

* MORTAIGN, a town of France, in Flanders, and in Tournefis, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Scarpe and Scheld, eight miles from Tournay. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

MORAIN, a town of France, in Normandy, on the confines of Maine; ſeated on the rivulet Louve, almoſt ſurrounded with craggy rocks, 10 miles E. of Avranches. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 48. 37. N.

MORTARA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Laumelino, ſubject to the king of Sardinia; 15 miles N. E. of Caſal, and 22 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 40. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

* MORTEMAR, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

MORTLAKE, a pleaſant village in Surry, ſeated on the river Thames, ſix miles W. of London.

* MORVAN, a territory of France, in Burgundy, lying along the river Yonne. It produces nothing but rye and wine; but there are good paſtures, which feed a great number of cattle, in which they carry on a conſiderable trade.

MORVEDRO, an ancient town of Spain, in Valencia, built on the ſite of the ancient Saguntum. There are ſtill the ruins of a Roman amphitheatre to be ſeen. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 15 miles N. of Valencia, and was taken by lord Peterborough in 1706. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 39. 38. N.

* MOSA, a town of Aſia, in Arabia Felix, 25 miles N. E. of Mocha, which ſupplies it with fowls and fruits.

MOSAMBIQUE, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the coaſt of Zanguebar, and the moſt conſiderable thereon. Vaſques de Gama landing on this coaſt in 1497, the Portugueſe took an occaſion to ſettle there, and ſeized on the town of Moſambique, the capital of the country, and have kept poſſeſſion of it to this day. It is bounded on the N. by Quiloa, on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by the river Zambeze, and on the W. by Monoemugi. The king, who is a Mahometan, ſtill ſupports his dignity, though he has loſt his capital. The air of this country is very unwholeſome, whence it is but thin of people; and the Portugueſe themſelves would not ſtay there, if the trade was not very large.

MOSAMBIQUE, the capital town of a kingdom of the ſame name, lying on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, in Zanguebar. It is ſeated on a ſmall iſland about 3 miles in length, and half as much in breadth; a large, handſome, rich, and well-fortified town, having a ſtrong citadel which defends the harbour. It is the ſame to the Portugueſe as the Cape of Good Hope is to the Dutch; for which reaſon there is generally a good garriſon; but the Portugueze governor is changed every three years. They have built ſeveral churches and monaſteries, and they trade with the natives for gold, elephant's teeth, and ſlaves. Their ſhips always call here in going

ing to the E. Indies; and the harbour is ſo commodious, that whole fleets may winter here, and refit their veſſels, as well as provide themſelves with all neceſſaries; and they have a large hoſpital for ſick ſailors. Lon. 40. 10. E. lat. 15. 5. S.

MOSBACH, a handſome town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with an elegant caſtle; ſeated on the river Neckar, 26 miles E. of Heidelburg. Lon. 9. 21. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

* MOSBURG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Iſer and Ambert, nine miles W. of Landſhut. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

MOSCOVY, the empire of. See RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, the duchy of, a province of the weſtern part of the Ruſſian empire; bounded on the N. by the province of Tweer, on the E. by Niſe Novogorod, on the S. by Rezan, and on the W. by Smolenſko. It takes its name from the principal town.

MOSCOW, a large city of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of the duchy of Moſcow. It is divided into four parts, of which that in the middle is called Kitaigorod, and ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall of red ſtones, containing the royal palace. The church of the Annunciation has a vaſt vault, wherein are the tombs of the Czars. It has nine towers, and is covered with gilded plates of copper, as are all the other churches. This part alſo contains the military ſchool, the printing-houſe, the library, the mint, and the apothecary's magazine, belonging to the emperor, wherein the drugs are kept in fine veſſels of porcelain or cryſtal. The ſecond part, called Czargorod, is in the form of a half-moon, and ſurrounded by a wall of white ſtone. Here the people of diſtinction have their palaces; here is likewiſe a foundery of great guns. The third is named Zemlergorod, and ſurrounded with ramparts. Here the meaner ſort of people live, where they expoſe to ſale wooden houſes, which may be tranſported from one place to another. The fourth part is called Strelitza Slaboda, becauſe it was formerly inhabited by Strelitzes, a ſort of ſoldiers. Beſides theſe, there is a large ſuburb, where the German ſoldiers lodge; and there are many rich inhabitants, who have handſome houſes, inſomuch that the ſuburb may be ſaid to make a better appearance than the city. In general, Moſcow contains 2000 churches, two of which are for the Lutherans, and one for the Calviniſts. The ordinary houſes are but one ſtory high, and ſo wretchedly furniſhed, that a fire cannot do any great damage. In 1737 there was a fire which conſumed 30,000 houſes in 18 hours time. This city is now going to decay, ſince an order has been publiſhed that no more houſes ſhall be built, except on old foundations; and this was done in favour of Peterſburg. There is ſuch a crowd of beggars and vagabonds here, that there is no going out in the night without a guard. Peter the Great has cut a canal from Moſcow to Peterſburg. It is 440 miles N. of Caffa, 460 S. E. of Peterſburg, 800 E. of Stockholm, 900 N. E. of Conſtantinople, 2100 N. E. of Vienna, and 1400 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 37. 51. E. lat. 55. 45. N.

MOSCOW, a river of the Ruſſian empire, which has its ſource in the duchy of Moſcow, and running E. through that province, paſſes by the city of Moſcow, and falls into the river Ocka, at Kalumna.

MOSELLE, a large river, which has its ſource in the mountains of Vague, on the confines of Alſace; and having croſſed Lorrain, and one part of Luxemburg, and the archbiſhoprick of Triers, or Treves, falls into the Rhine at Coblentz. It receives ſeveral ſtreams as it paſſes along, and the places it runs by are Remont, Eſpinal, Toul, Metz, Thionville, Treves, Mont-Royal, Traerbach, and Coblentz.

MOSKITO-COUNTRY lies in N. America, between 13 and 15 degrees of N. latitude; bounded on the N. and E. by the N. ſea, on the S. by Nicaragua, and on the W. by Honduras. The Spaniards have no ſettlements in this country, becauſe when they firſt invaded Mexico, they maſſacred a great part of the inhabitants, which gave thoſe that eſcaped ſuch an averſion to them, that they will join with any Europeans againſt the Spaniards. Theſe people are tall, well-made, raw-boned, luſty, ſtrong, and nimble of foot, with long faces, ſtraight coarſe black hair, ſtern-looks, hard features, and dark copper coloured ſkins. They are very ingenious in throwing all ſorts of darts, and they never go abroad without a lance in their hands. Their chief employment is to ſtrike fiſh, turtles, and mannatees, inſomuch that one or two of theſe in a ſhip are able to maintain 100 men.

* MOSTAGAN, an ancient and ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a caſtle, a handſome moſque, and a good harbour, 50 miles N. E. of Oran. Lon. 0. 30. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

* MOSTAR, a conſiderable town of

Dalmatia, in Herzegovina, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It belongs to the Turks, and is 20 miles N. E. of Narenta. Lon. 18. 37. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

MOSUL. See MOUSUL.

MOTALA, a town of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee; it is five miles N. W. of Maſſatra, and 15 N. W. of Taranto. Lon. 17. 14. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

MOTIER, an iſland of Aſia, and one of the Moluccas, of great value to the Dutch, on account of its ſpices. Lon. 128. 20. E. lat. 0. 10. S.

MOTRIL, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a good harbour, and a rich fiſhery. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean, 87 miles S. E. of Granada. Lon. 3. 28. W. lat. 36. 32. N.

*MOUAB, a new town of Aſia, in Arabia Felix, and capital of the kingdom of Yemen, between Danar and Sanaa. It is the uſual reſidence of the king of Yemen, and is ſeated in a fertile country. The Jews are forced to lie in the ſuburbs every night. Lon. 46. 35. E. lat. 15. 20. N.

*MOUDON, an ancient town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne and country of Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name. It is noted for its fairs, horſes and other cattle, and is 12 miles N. of Lauzan. Lon. 6. 58. E. lat. 46. 41. N.

MOULINS, a town of France, and capital of Bourbonnois. The houſes of the Chartreux, and that of the Viſitation, are magnificent. It carries on a conſiderable trade in cutlery ware, and is ſeated on the river Allier, in a pleaſant fertile plain, almoſt in the middle of France, 30 miles S. of Nevers, and 55 N. of Clermont. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 46. 34. N.

MOUNT CASSEL, a town of French Flanders, 15 miles S. W. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 56. E. lat. 50. 50. N

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, a prodigious high peak, at the entrance of Cook's ſtrait, in New Zealand, on the W. ſide. Its height is ſuppoſed not to be much inferior to that of the peak of Teneriff.

MOUNT ST. MICHAEL. See MICHAEL'S, ST.

MOUNT'S BAY is in Cornwall, and is ſo called from the high mountains of St. Michael in that neighbourhood.

MOUNTSORREL, a town in Leiceſterſhire, ſo named from a high mount, or ſolid rock, adjoining to the town, of a duſky red, or ſorrel-coloured ſtone, extremely hard. Of rough ſtones, hewn out of this rock, the town is built. It has a market on Mondays. It was noted formerly for its caſtle, and is ſeated on the river Stour, over which there is a bridge. It is 20 miles S. E. by S. of Derby, and 105 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 9. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

*MOURA, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old caſtle; ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Ardita and Guadiana; 87 miles S. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 5. 59. W. lat. 38. 0. N.

MOUSUL, or MOSUL, a town of Turky in Aſia, and in Diarbeck; ſeated on the weſtern bank of the river Tygris, nearly oppoſite to the place where Nineveh formerly ſtood. It is a large place, ſurrounded with high walls, but the houſes are ill-built, and in ſeveral places gone to ruin; however, it has a ſtrong caſtle and a citadel. It is a place of great trade, particularly in cloth and all ſorts of cottons and ſilks. At ſome diſtance from Monſul is a moſque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies. The inhabitants are generally Mahometants; but there are a great number of Neſtorian Chriſtians, who deny the doctrine of the Trinity. In 1743 it was beſieged by the Perſians, but to no purpoſe. It is 130 miles S. E. of Diarbekar, and 190 N. W. of Bagdad. Lon. 41. 15. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

MOUTIER, or MONSTIER, a town of Savoy, capital of Tarentaiſe, with a handſome palace, where the archbiſhop reſides, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It is ſeated on the river Iſer, 15 miles N. E. of St John, and 62 N. W. of Turin. Lon. 6. 23. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

MOUZON, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, with a rich Benedictine abbey; ſeated on the river Meuſe, among fine meadows, eight miles S. E. of Sedan, and 120 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

*MOWEE, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, diſcovered by Capt. Cook, and is 162 miles in circumference. A low iſthmus divides it into two circular peninſulas, of which the eaſtern is double the ſize of the weſtern. The mountains in both riſe to an exceeding great height, and may be ſeen at the diſtance of more than 30 leagues. The northern ſhores, like thoſe of Owyhee, afford no ſoundings, and the country preſents the ſame appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the weſt point of the ſmaller peninſula is a ſpacious bay, with a ſandy beach ſhaded with cocoa-nut trees. The country behind has a moſt romantic appearance, the hills riſing almoſt

moſt perpendicularly in a great variety of peaked forms; and their ſteep ſides, and deep chaſms between them, are covered with trees. The tops of theſe hills are entirely bare, and of a reddiſh brown colour. The number of inhabitants are computed at about 65,000. Lon. 204. 4. E. lat. 20. 50. N.

*MOYENVIC, a town of France, in the territory of Meſſin, 8 miles from Vic. It is remarkable for its ſalt pits, and was ceded to France by the treaty of Munſter, in 1648. Lon. 6. 37. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

MOZAMBIQUE. See MOSAMBIQUE.

MOZCISIAW, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name. It was almoſt ruined by the Muſcovites in 1660; but is rebuilt. It is ſeated on the river Soſz, 22 miles S. of Smolenſko, and 200 N. E. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 31. 26. E. lat. 54. 28. N.

MUER, or MUERAW, a conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Styria, on the river Muer, 25 miles N. W. of Gratz, and 40 S. W. of Newſtadt. Lon. 15. 4. E. lat. 47. 16. N.

MUER, a great river of Germany, which has its ſource in the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg, croſſes all Styria, paſſes by Judenburgh, Luben, Muer, Gratz, and Backleſburg, and falling into the river Drave, at Legrad, near Kanitha, in Hungary.

*MUGGIA, or MUGLIA, a town of Italy, in Iſtria, with a caſtle, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name. It belongs to the Venetians, and is 5 miles S. E. of Trieſte, and 5 N. W. of Capo d'Iſtria. Lon. 14. 2. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

MULL OF CANTIRE, a cape or promontory in the W. of Scotland, and the county of Argyle.

MULL OF GALLOWAY, the moſt ſouthern cape of all Scotland, in the Iriſh Sea, in the county of Galloway.

*MULL, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, about 20 miles in length, and as much in breadth.

MULDAW, a river of Bohemia, which riſes on the confines of Moravia, and running by Budweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe at Melnick.

MULDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg; 37 miles N. W. of Saltzburg, 40 E. of Munich, and ſeated on the river Inn. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

MULHAUSEN, an imperial and Hanſeatic town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, under the protection of the elector of Saxony; ſeated in a fertile country, on the river Unſtruth, 15 miles N. E. of Eiſenach, and 45 E. by S. of Caſſel. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 51. 13. N.

MULHAUSEN, a conſiderable town of Germany, in Alſace, and capital of a republic in alliance with the Swiſs. It is populous, well-built, and adorned with handſome public ſtructures; ſeated in a pleaſant fertile country, on an iſland formed by the river Ill, 15 miles N. W. of Baſle, and 20 E. of Befort. Lon. 7. 24. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

*MULHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, ſeated near the river Rhine. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

MULLERAS, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle Marche of Brandenburgh; ſeated on a canal cut between the rivers Spree and Oder, 40 miles S. E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 31. E. lat. 52. 14. N.

MULTAN, a ſtrong town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, ſubject to the Great Mogul. The inhabitants are chiefly Banyans. It is ſeated on the river Sinde, or Indus, 300 miles N. W. of Agra. Lon. 72. 45. E. lat. 30. 10. N.

MULVIA, a large river of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez. It has its ſource in Mount Atlas, and croſſing the province of Chauſe, ſeparates that of Gareta from the kingdom of Algiers, and falls into the Mediterranean ſea.

*MUNDA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, 28 miles from Malaga. Lon. 4. 28. W. lat. 36. 50. N.

*MUNDINGOES, the name of a people who live on the ſides of the river Gambia in Africa, and who are of a jet black colour, ſtrong and well-made. They have a prieſt ſent over every year from one of the Cape de Verde iſlands, to chriſten and marry.

MUNDERKINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, ſeated on the river Danube, 25 miles S. W. of Ulm. Lon. 9. 43. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

MUNGATS, or MUNKATS, a town of Upper Hungary, with a biſhop's ſee, and an impregnable caſtle, ſeated on a high rock, 50 miles N. E. of Tockay. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

*MUNIA, or MENIE, an ancient and conſiderable town of Africa, in Egypt, ſeated on the river Nile, 140 miles S. of Cairo. The veſſels that go down the

Nile are obliged to ſtop here and pay certain duties. There are ſeveral moſques and a great number of granite pillars. Lon. 31. 20. E. lat. 27. 45. N.

MUNICH, a town of Germany, and capital of the electorate and duchy of Bavaria, where the elector commonly reſides. It is ſurrounded by thick walls, bulwarks, and deep ditches, but otherwiſe is not a very ſtrong place. The houſes are high, and the ſtreets large and ſpacious, canals running through many of them. The electoral palace is ſeated at the extremity of the town, and contains 2060 windows, 20 large halls, 11 courts, nine galleries, 16 kitchens, and 12 cellars. It is thought to be one of the moſt magnificent, large, and commodious palaces in Europe. After the battle of Hochſtet, the duke of Marlborough carried away a great many fine pictures from hence into England. In 1729 this palace was ſet on fire, and received immenſe damage; however, it was rebuilt ſome time after. The cabinet of curioſities, the library, the arſenal, and the elector's gardens, deſerve the attention of a traveller. The cathedral church contains 24 large columns, 25 chapels, and 30 altars; but the two ſteeples, and the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with ſtatues of bronze, are the moſt remarkable things belonging to it. The Jeſuits church is embelliſhed in the inſide with moſaic work, and the college has 800 windows on one ſide only. This place has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Germany; in 1742, it was forced to ſubmit to the Auſtrians, and the inhabitants obliged to pay 25,000 francks by way of contribution. It is ſeated on the river Iſer, 15 miles S. E. of Angſburg, 62 S. of Ratiſbon, and 90 S. of Nuremburg Lon. 11. 36. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

MUNSTER, the biſhoprick of, lies in the circle of Weſtphalia in Germany, and is very conſiderable, being 120 miles in length, and 80 in breadth. The river Ems runs through the middle of it, from E to W. It is bounded on the N. by the counties of Bentheim and Steinfurt; on the E. by the biſhopricks of Oſnabrug and Paderborn; on the S. by the county of Mark; and on the W. by the duchies of Cleves and Zutphen. The capital town is of the ſame name.

MUNSTER, a large, rich, populous and famous city of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, capital of the biſhoprick of the ſame name, whoſe biſhop is one of the ſovereign princes of the empire. It contains 9 gates, 5 abbeys, 6 pariſhes, and many religious houſes of both ſexes. It is defended by a ſtrong citadel, which ſtands diſtinct from the city, and was free and imperial till 1661; and to keep the inhabitants in awe, this citadel was built. In 1533 a taylor, called John of Leyden, made himſelf maſter of the city, and drove away the biſhop and magiſtrates: but it was taken from him in 1536, after 14 months ſiege, when he was tortured to death with red-hot pincers. The famous treaty was concluded here in 1648, which put an end to the religious wars of 30 years continuance. It is ſeated on the river Aa, 70 miles N. by E. of Cologne, 77 S. by W. of Bremen, and 77 N. W. of Caſſel. Lon. 7. 49. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

MUNSTER, a town of Germany, in Alſace, with a rich Benedictine abbey, 30 miles S. W. of Straſburg; ſubject to France. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

MUNSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland; bounded on the E. and S. E. by the province of Leinſter; on the W. by the Weſtern Ocean; on the N. by the province of Connaught, from which it is ſeparated by the river Shannon; and on the S. W. by the Ocean. It is about 135 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. The chief rivers are the Sure, the Audluſſe, the Lee, the Bande, the Leane, and the Caſhon. There are a great many bays and harbours, and many rich towns, and the air is mild and temperate. Some places are mountainous, but the vallies below are embelliſhed with corn-fields. The moſt general commodities are corn, cattle, wood, wool, and fiſh. It contains five counties, namely, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry; as alſo one archbiſhopric, five biſhopricks, 109,743 houſes, 740 pariſhes, 63 baronies, and 26 boroughs. The principal town is Waterford.

MUNSTERBURG, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, 27 miles S. of Breſlaw. Lon. 17. 16. E. lat. 50. 37. N. See MONSTERBERG.

MUNSTER-MEINFELT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, 18 miles S. W. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 18. E. lat. 50. 19. N.

*MURANO, an iſland of Italy, with a town of the ſame name, which they call a ſecond Venice, and which the Venetians frequent for pleaſure. It is only a quarter of a mile from Venice. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

MURCIA, a [illegible] of Spain; bound-

ed on the N. by New Caſtile; on the E. by the kingdom of Valencia; on the W. by Andaluſia and Granada; and on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea. It is about 62 miles in length, and 58 in breadth, and its principal river is Segura. The ſoil is dry becauſe it ſeldom rains, and therefore it produces little corn or wine, but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulſe, and ſugar. It has alſo a great deal of ſilk. It was taken from the Moors in 1265. The air is very healthful, and the principal town is of the ſame name.

MURCIA, a large, handſome, and populous city of Spain, capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It contains ſix pariſhes, and a ſuperb cathedral, the ſtairs of whoſe ſteeple are ſo contrived, that a man may ride up to the top either on horſeback or in a coach. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, which abounds in fine gardens about the city, in which are the beſt fruits in Spain. It is ſeated on the river Segura, 27 miles N. of Carthagena, and 212 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 36. W lat 38. 2. N.

MUREI, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in the county of Cominges; ſeated on the river Garonne, 10 miles S. of Toulouſe. Lon. 1. 18. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

MURO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, ſeated at the foot of the Appenines, 12 miles S. E. of Conza, and 22 S. W. of Cirenza. Lon. 15. 45. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

MURRAY, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the German Ocean, on the E. by Bamff, on the S. by Mar and Badenoch, and on the W. by Invernels. The climate and ſoil of this country is the beſt in all the N. of Scotland, and the inhabitants boaſt they have 40 clearer days than any of their neighbours. It is in general a champaign, low country, intermixed with pleaſant hills. The ſoil is a mixture of ſand and clay, which is very fruitful when manured. The principal rivers are, the Neſſe, the Spey, the Nairn, the Findorn, and the Loſſie. The chief town is Elgin. The rivers abound with fiſh, particularly ſalmons.

* MURRHART, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Mur, 8 miles from Hall. Lon. 9. 51. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

* MUSIDAN, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, which ſuſtained a famous ſiege in 1579. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

MUSSELBOROUGH, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Mid Lothian, ſeated on the Frith of Forth, at the mouth of the river Eſk. It is remarkable for a victory obtained here by the Engliſh over the Scots, in the reign of Edward VI. It is ſix miles E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 3. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

MUSWELL-HILL, a village in Middleſex, ſituated N. E. of Highgate, and five miles from London. It was called Pinſenall-hill, but takes its preſent name from a well on the hill. Here was a chapel, with an image of our Lady of Muſwell, to which there uſed to be continual reſort by way of pilgrimage.

MUSTAGAM, a ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a good caſtle and a harbour, 140 miles W. of the city of Algiers. Lon. 0. 8. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

MUZACRA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a ſtrong caſtle ſeated on a mountain; 27 miles N. E. of Almeri, and 62 S. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 1. 36 W. lat. 37. 11. N.

MUYDEN, a town of Holland, ſeated on the river Vecht, on the S. coaſt of the Zuyder-Zee, ſeven miles E. of Amſterdam. Lon. 5. 1. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

MYCENE, formerly the capital town of a famous kingdom in Morea, which is now reduced to a ſmall village.

MYCONE, an iſland of the Archipelago, about 30 miles in circumference. The harbour is very open, and deep enough for the largeſt ſhips, where they may ride ſecure from the N. wind. There are about 500 ſea-faring men in the iſland, who belong to about 150 veſſels of all ſorts, and are accounted pretty good ſailors. The ſoil is dry, and the mountains are of a great height. The inhabitants loſe their hair ſoon after 20 years, and yet they are a comely, handſome people. Water is very ſcarce in the ſummer time, but in the town there is a large well, which is the only one in the iſland. In this iſland are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtle-doves, rabbits, and wheat-ears; beſides which there are excellent grapes and delicious figs. Almoſt all the inhabitants are Greeks, who have 50 churches in all; but many are chapels, and ſome monaſteries. Two or three European nations have conſuls here, and yet very few ſhips frequent it. Lon. 25. 31. E. lat. 37. 28. N.

* MYDAIM, a village of Carmarthenſhire, in South Wales.

Myri-

Mœsia, formerly a country of Asia Minor, now called Natolia, which had Troas on the W. Phrygia on the E. and the Propontis to the N.

N.

NAAB, a river of Germany, which rises in the mountains of Franconia, croſſes the palatinate of Bavaria and the landgravate of Luckthenburg, paſſes by the town of that name, and falls into the Danube, a mile above Ratiſbon.

* NABAON, a river of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, which runs by Tomar, and falls into the Zera, a little before it meets with the Tajo.

NABURG, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, ſeated on the W. ſide of the river Nab, 10 miles S. E. of Amberg. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

* NACHSHAB, or NASAPH, a town of Aſia, in Great Tartary, in Mawanalnahar, ſaid to have produced a great many learned men. Lon. 70. 25. E. lat. 39. 50 N.

* NADRAVIA, a territory of Ducal Pruſſia, and in the circle of Smaland. This country is covered with wood, except about Pregul, and Labaiou is the capital town.

NAERDEN, a very ſtrong town of Holland, at the head of the canals of the province, and capital of Gayland; ſeated on the Zuyder-Zee, 14 miles E. of Amſterdam, and 15 N. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 9. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

* NAGERA, or NAGARA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, and territory of Rioja, with a fort, and the title of a duchy. It is ſeated in a fruitful ſoil, three miles N. W. of Calahorra, and 138 N. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 42. 14. N.

* NAGIBANIA, a town of Tranſilvania, on the confines of Upper Hungary, and ſeated on the river Zazurd, 14 miles from Zatmarbania, near which there are ſilver mines.

* NAGOLD, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemburg, 20 miles W. of Tubingen, with a ſtrong caſtle.

NAGRACUT, a town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and in the dominions of the Great Mogul, with a rich temple, to which the Indians go in pilgrimage. It is ſeated on the river Ravi, 300 miles N. of Agra. Lon. 76. 5. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

NAHAR MELEK, a town of Aſia, in Irac-Arabi, ſeated near the Euphrates, 20 miles from Kufah. Lon. 45. 40. E. lat. 31. 20. N.

* NAHARVAN, a town of Aſia, in Irac-Arabi, ſeated on a branch of the Euphrates, five miles from Kufah. Lon. 45. 37. E. lat. 31. 25. N.

NAIRNE, a borough and ſea-port town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Nairne; ſeated at the entrance of the frith of Murray, 10 miles E. of Inverneſs, and 104 N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 51. W. lat. 57. 33. N.

NAIRNE, a ſhire of Scotland, which ſends one member to parliament.

NAKSIVAN, a celebrated town of Aſia, in Armenia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It has three bazars, or market-places, where they ſell all kinds of merchandizes, and is ſo old, that the Armenians believe it was the reſidence of Noah. It is ſeated between the towns of Erivan and Tauris. Lon. 45. 30. E. lat. 38. 40. N.

* NAMARI, a mountain of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, between Meſſina, Taormina, and Melazzo.

NAMPTWICH, a town of Cheſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Wever, which runs through the middle of it, and is a large, well-built town, with a handſome church. Here are ſalt ſprings, which lie on the banks of a freſh-water-ſtream, from which they make great quantities of white ſalt. It is 16 miles S. E. of Cheſter, and 162 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 53. 6 N.

NAMUR, a large, rich, and very ſtrong town of the Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeveral forts, and a biſhop's ſee. The moſt conſiderable forts are Fort-William, Fort-Maeſe, Fort-Coquelet, and Fort Eſpinoy. The caſtle is built in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock. It was beſieged by king William in 1695, who took it in the ſight of an army of 100,000 French, though there were 60,000 men in garriſon. Namur is now a barrier town, and has a Dutch garriſon. The biſhop's palace is a ſuperb ſtructure. It was ceded to the houſe of Auſtria in 1715, but taken by the French in 1746, and rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is ſeated between two mountains, at the confluence of the rivers Maeſe and Sambre, 20 miles S. W. of Huy, 32 S. W. of Liege, and 30 S. by W. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 56. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

* NAMUR, the county of, a province of the

the Netherlands, lying between the rivers Sambre and Maeſe; bounded on the N. by Brabant, on the E. and S. by the biſhoprick of Liege, and on the W. by Hainault. It is pretty fertile, and has ſeveral foreſts, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and pit coal, being about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Namur is the capital town.

NANCI, a town of France, in Lorrain, ſeated on the river Meuſe, in the centre of Lorrain, of which it is the capital. It is divided into the old town and the new; the firſt, though irregularly built, is very populous, and contains the ducal palace. The ſtreets of the new are as ſtraight as a line, adorned with handſome buildings, and a very fine ſquare. The primatial church is a magnificent ſtructure, and in that of the Cordeliers are the tombs of the ancient dukes. The two towns are ſeparated by a canal, and the new was very well fortified, but the king of France has demoliſhed the works. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times, particularly by the French. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Vienna, in 1736, to enjoy it after the death of king Staniſlaus. It is 10 miles E. of Toul, 25 S. E. of Metz, and 62 S. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 17. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

NANFIO, an iſland of the Archipelago, a little to the N. of the iſland of Santorino, 16 miles in circumference, but has no harbour. The mountains are nothing but bare rocks, and there are not ſprings ſufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and an idle ſort of people, whoſe trade conſiſts in onions, wax, and honey. There are a vaſt number of partridges, whoſe eggs they deſtroy every year to preſerve the corn, which has not the deſired effect, for there are always great numbers of them. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be ſeen, and conſiſts chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26. 10. E. lat. 36. 15 N.

NANGASACKI, a large and famous town of Japan, in the Iſland of Ximo-Fiſen, with a well-frequented harbour. The inhabitants are very debauched, and carry on a great trade with the Chineſe and Dutch. The latter are never ſuffered to come into the city, unleſs when their ſhips arrive, and then they deliver up their guns, helms, and ſails, as pledges of their good behaviour. Lon. 128. 32. E. lat. 32. 32. N.

NANKING, a city of China, and capital of the province of Kiangan. It is the largeſt in China, being 17 miles in circumference, and about three miles diſtant from the great river Yang-tſe-Chiang, from which there are canals cut, ſo large that veſſels may enter the town. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient ſplendor, for it had a magnificent palace, which is quite deſtroyed, as well as many ancient monuments, and a third part of the city itſelf is deſolate. The ſtreets are narrow, but handſome and well-paved, and on each ſide are ſhops, neatly furniſhed. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain 200 feet high. They have ſeveral manufactures in ſilk and wool. The number of the inhabitants are ſaid to be 1,000,000, without comprehending the garriſon of 40,000 men; here the phyſicians have their principal academy. It is 500 miles S. S. W. of Peking. Lon. 119. 25. E. lat. 32. 46. N.

NANSAMUND, a county of N. America, in Virginia, ſo called from a river of that name which runs through it.

NANTES, an ancient, rich, and very conſiderable town of France, in Bretagne, with a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and a mint. It is one of the moſt conſiderable places in the kingdom, and contains the richeſt merchants; was formerly the reſidence of the dukes of Bretagne, where they built a very ſtrong caſtle on the ſide of the river, and which is ſtrongly fortified. There are ſeveral pariſhes, and a great many religious houſes, and the cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes. There are ſeveral fine bridges over the river Loire, which is navigable. The ſuburbs are ſo large, on account of the number of people that come from all parts to ſettle here, that they exceed the city. The Spaniards trade here with wine, fine wool, iron, ſilk, oil, oranges, and lemons, and they carry back cloth, ſtuffs, corn, and hard ware. The Dutch ſend ſalt-fiſh, and all ſorts of ſpices; and in return take wine and brandy. The Swedes bring copper, and the Engliſh lead, tin and pit coal. It was in this place that Henry IV. promulgated the famous edict of Nantes, in 1598, and which was revoked in 1685. It is 87 miles S. W. of Angiers, and 217 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 47. 13. N. The territory of Nantes lies on both ſides the Loire, and feeds a great number of cattle. Large veſſels can come no higher than port Launai, which is 12 miles from Nantes.

NANTUA, a town of France, in Bugey, with a rich Benedictine priory.

a large lake of the ſame name, 22 miles S. E. of Bourg en Breſſe.

NANTUCKET, an iſland of N. America, in the province of Maſſachuſett's-Bay, whoſe inhabitants chiefly apply themſelves to the whale fiſhery. It is 80 miles S. of Boſton. Lon. 70. 30. W. lat. 41. 0. N.

NAOPURA, a town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and in the kingdom of Decan, ſeated on the river Tapti. Its territory produces the beſt rice in all the E. Indies. Lon. 71. 55. E. lat. 21. 20. N.

NAPLES, an ancient, large, rich, and trading city of Italy, and one of the fineſt in the world, being capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and four caſtles. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, ſurrounded with thick walls, regular baſtions, ſtrong towers, deep ditches, and ſeveral fortified caſtles. It is 25 miles in circumference, and has 7 large ſuburbs, in which, and the city, they reckon 300,000 inhabitants. There are three forts, built on purpoſe to keep the city in awe, one of which, called St. Elmo, ſtands on a high hill, and is ſaid to be impregnable; the caſtle d'Ovo defends the harbour, and is ſeated on the ſea, upon a rock; the other is Caſtel Nuovo, which ſtands near the ſea-ſide, at a ſmall diſtance from the royal palace. In this are the governor's apartment, an arſenal, and the richeſt cabinet of curioſities in Europe. The ſtreets of Naples are large, ſtraight, and paved with free-ſtone. The houſes are all built with ſtone, generally in the modern taſte, and very well furniſhed. There are a great many palaces, on account of the nobility who chuſe to reſide here. That of the king is extremely large, and magnificently furniſhed. The convents and churches are ſurpriſingly rich, and it is a doubt whether thoſe at Rome ſurpaſs them or not. The fineſt of all is the cathedral, and the chapel where the blood of St. Januarius is kept. It is built in the modern taſte, and is remarkable, as well on account of the ſtatues of bronze, as the fine paintings contained therein. Here they make excellent ſoap, fine cloths, and all ſorts of ſtuffs; and their wine and oil are excellent, and in great plenty. The air is pure, ſerene, and healthy, and the weather in winter is very mild. In ſhort, it would be a perfect paradiſe, if they were not liable to frequent earthquakes, and thoſe in 1702, 1708, 1706, and 1744, were very terrible. The harbour is large enough to contain 500 veſſels, where they may ride ſecure, without being endangered by the violence of the waves, which breaks againſt the mole; at the extremity of which there is a very fine light-houſe, and near it a ſpring of ſweet water. It is 208 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

NAPLES, a kingdom of the S. part of Italy, which has undergone a great many changes. The Normans became maſters of it in the eleventh century; and the ſovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterwards kings of Puglia: but in 1282, Peter III. king of Arragon, cauſed all the Normans to be maſſacred; and this maſſacre was called the Sicilian Veſpers. After this Puglia was joined to Sicily, whence the ſovereigns have had the title of The King of the Two Sicilies, for about 260 years paſt. It has been called the kingdom of Naples, from the city of that name, which is the capital. The French entered it again in 1504, but were driven away, and then it came under the dominion of Spain; but the archduke Charles, afterwards the emperor Charles VI. got poſſeſſion of it in 1706. In 1736 it was given to Don Carlos, by the treaty of Vienna, who was lately in poſſeſſion of it, but is now king of Spain, and was ſucceeded by his ſecond ſon. This kingdom is a fief of the church, and the king pays to the pope every year a purſe of 70,000 crowns of gold, and a white hackney. This kingdom is a ſort of a peninſula, and is bounded on three ſides by the Mediterranean ſea, and on the N. by the territory of the church. It is about 250 miles in length, and 70 in breadth. The Apennine mountains croſs the whole country from E. to W. and divide it into two parts, like two amphitheatres. The ſoil contains a great mixture of ſulphur, of which there are a great many mines, and ſeveral volcanos. The heat of the country is greatly owing to this; and for the ſame reaſon the fruits become perfectly ripe. Theſe are oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, dates, capers, bay-berries, and figs. Beſides theſe they have ſugar, aniſeed, pepper, and manna. The wine produced here is excellent; and the beſt of this called Lachryma Chriſti. This country is not leſs rich in flax, hemp, cotton, oil-olive, honey, wax, iron, and alum; likewiſe deer, fiſh, and fowls, are very common. The Neapolitan horſes are in high eſteem. As this kingdom has been peopled by different nations, one may readily conclude, that this mixture has produced ſtrange effects; for the Neapolitans have not only the vices of the original natives,

natives, but those of several other foreign nations. Those who live in the country are greatly addicted to hunting, and very fond of horses; but those in the cities pass their time in going to shews and spectacles. The ladies are greatly addicted to gallantry; and though their husbands are jealous, they find means to deceive them. The common people are so inclined to knavery and theft, that in Calabria one would think the seventh commandment was quite forgotten. There was a time when Italy swarmed with vagabonds, called banditti, who made robbing a business. Some of these companies were so bold and formidable, that if they intended to murder any one, he seldom escaped. This was carried so far, that not only travellers were assassinated in their inns, but they sent letters to persons of quality, requiring them to lay such a sum of money in a certain place, unless they were willing to be murdered. But now this terrible race of men is quite extirpated, and the roads are free from robberies. The Jews were banished out of this kingdom till the reign of Charles V. but in 1740, the late king allowed them to enter it again for the sake of trade; however, in 1743, and 1744, a terrible plague happening, the churchmen persuaded the king, that it was on account of the Jews, and so they were expelled the kingdom again. The kingdom is divided into four large provinces, namely, Terra-di-Lovoro, Abruzzo, Pugna, and Calabria, which are all subdivided into several districts.

NAIOLI DI ROMANIA, a sea port town of Turky in Europe, and in the Morea; seated at the bottom of a bay of the same name. It has a large harbour, with a narrow mouth, through which one ship only can enter at a time. It is a large place, inhabited by 60,000 Greeks, besides those of different nations, is an archbishop's see, and very strong both by nature and art. It is 56 miles S W. of Settines Lon 23. 4. L. lat. 37. 36. N.

NAPOLI-DI-MALVASIA, a sea-port town of Turky in Europe, and in the Morea; seated on a rock, or little island at the entrance of the gulph of Napoli-di-Romania; is vastly strong, and defended by a good citadel; has a fine harbour, has also a long wooden bridge which joins it to Terra-Firma. It gives name to that excellent wine, called, in French, malvoisie, and in English, malmsy. It was anciently noted for the temple of Æsculapius, and is 42 miles S. E. of Napoli-di-Romania. Lon. 23. 22. E. lat. 36. 57. N. See MALVASIA.

* NARA, a rich and handsome town of Japan, in the Island of Niphon, with a magnificent castle, 25 miles from Meaco. Lon. 134. 15. E. lat. 35. 50. N.

* NARBART, a town of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated on a hill, and is a pretty good town, with an old castle, 12 miles N. E. of Pembroke, and 229 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 46. W. lat. 52. 59. N.

NARBONNE, an ancient and large city of France, in Lower Languedoc, with an archbishop's see, and famous for its honey. It is seated on a canal cut from the river Aude, which being but three miles from the sea, vessels come up it laden with merchandize, which renders it a place of great trade. It is very ancient, being built in the time of the Romans, and the ruins of a capitol, an amphitheatre, and several other buildings, still remain. It is divided into the city and the town, which are joined together by a bridge, with houses on each side, in which the richest merchants live. There are several churches and convents, and the metropolitan church has a handsome steeple. It is 15 miles N. E. of Perpignan, and 75 E. by S. of Toulouse. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 43. 11 N.

NARBOROUGH, an island of S. America, in the S. Sea, and on the coast of Chili; so called, because Sir John Narborough refreshed his men here, when he was sent to the S. Sea in the reign of Charles II. Lon. 74. 35. W. lat. 45. 0 N.

NARDO, a pretty populous town in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with the title of a duchy, and a bishop's see, seated on a plain, 20 miles N. W of d'Otranto, and 22 S of Brundisi. Lon. 18 16. E. lat. 40. 18. N.

NARENTA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Dalmatia, and in the Herzegovina, with a bishop's see; seated on a gulph of the same name, 46 miles N. E. of Ragusa, and 53 S. E. of Spoletto. Lon. 18. 27. E lat. 43 35. N.

NARNI, a very ancient, rich, and handsome town of Italy, in Sabina, and in the territory of the Church, with a bishop's see. It contains a great many noble families, and is seated on the river Nera, 20 miles S. W. of Spoletto, and 40 N. of Rome. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus, one of whose arches was 130 feet high, and adorned, as

is alſo an aqueduct that brings water 15 miles from a ſpring.

NARSINGA, or NARSINGAPATAN, a large and handſome town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and in the government of Biſnagar, formerly the reſidence of a king. It is 200 miles N. W. of Fort St. George. Lon. 78. 0. E. lat. 14. 5. N.

NARVA, a ſtrong town of the Ruſſian empire, in Livonia, with a caſtle, and a harbour. It was taken by the Muſcovites from the Danes in 1558, by the Swedes in 1581, and they defeated the Muſcovites near it in 1700; but it was retaken by the Ruſſians in 1704, by ſtorm, and the inhabitants ſent to Aſtracan. It is ſeated on the river Narva, 95 miles S. W. of Wiburg, and 122 E. of Riga. Lon. 27 52. E. lat. 59. 18. N.

NARVAR, a town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and capital of a province of the ſame name, 80 miles S. of Agra. Lon. 76 50. E. lat. 25. 28. N.

NASEBY, a village in Northamptonſhire, near which the parliament gained a deciſive victory over the royaliſts in 1645 It is 12 miles N of Northampton. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 52 22 N.

NASSAU, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name, the houſe of whoſe ſovereign is divided into ſeveral branches. It is ſeated on the river Lohn, 12 miles S. E. of Coblentz, and 35 S E of Bonn. Lon. 7. 42. E. lat. 50 18. N.

NASSAU, a county of that name in Germany, and in the upper circle of the Rhine, bounded on the N. by Weſtphalia, on the E. by the county of Solmes, on the S by the territory of Mentz, and on the W. by the electorate of Triers. It is very fertile, and contains mines of iron, copper, and lead.

NATA, a ſea-port town of S America, in the government of Panama, ſeated in a pleaſant fertile country, on the bay of Parita, 70 miles S. W of Panama. Lon. 81. 15. W. lat. 8. 10. N.

NATAL, a country on the E coaſt of Africa, to the N of that of the Hottentots, or at leaſt it is ſo ſuppoſed; but the Engliſh call the inhabitants Wild Buſhmen, becauſe they live in caves, and in the holes of rocks. The natives are of a middle ſtature, with ſtrong limbs, woolly hair, and black ſkins. Their features are good, not having flat noſes and thick lips like the other negroes. They are a lazy people, and their chief employment is huſbandry. They plant their fields with Indian corn, of which they make bread, and another ſmall grain, no larger than a muſtard ſeed, of which they brew their drink. They have no arts nor trades, for every one builds his own houſe, and does his own work. They go naked, except a ſhort apron to cover their nudities. They have caps made of tallow, about nine or ten inches high, in which they reſemble the Hottentots. The women have ſhort petticoats, which reach down to the knee, and when it rains they cover their bodies with a cow-hide. Both men and women have a piece of cow-hide cut in the form of a tail, which reaches from the waiſt to the ground. Every man may have as many wives as he can purchaſe, for here they are all bought. In general, they are a very civil ſort of people, and very kind to ſtrangers, as two Engliſhmen experienced who were caſt away upon the coaſt, and had wives and cattle given them gratis. The land animals are elephants, lions, tygers, bullocks, hogs, rabbits, and many others. There are alſo abundance of ſea horſes of a monſtrous ſize, with hides like elephants. The elephants herd together in troops of 1000 or 1500 each. They are ſeen grazing in the morning and evening, but in the heat of the day they retire into the woods They have alſo deer, and fowls of various kinds, as alſo a vaſt number of birds, whoſe names are unknown

* NATANGEN, or NATANGERLAND, a territory of regal Pruſſia, lying along the river Pregal It is divided into four part, Natangen Proper, Bartenland, Sudavia, and Galindia. Brandenburgh is the capital town.

* NATOLIA, a country of Aſia, formerly called Aſia Minor. It is the moſt weſtern part of Turky in Aſia, and is a large peninſula, extending from the river Euphrates as far as the Archipelago, the Sea of Marmora, the Straits of Galipoli, and of Conſtantinople, which ſeparates it from Europe on the W. It is bounded on the N. by the Black Sea, and on the S. by the Mediterranean. It is a vaſt country, whoſe air is temperate and wholeſome, and the ſoil generally fertile. It is croſſed by a chain of mountains, formerly called Taurus, from E. to W. and watered by a great number of rivers. It comprehends Carmania, Albojulia, Amaſia, and Natolia Proper, which ſee.

* NATOLIA PROPER, a province in Natolia, to which the Turks give the title of a beglerbeglic. It extends from the Black Sea to the mouth of the river Ali, and along the Mediterranean Sea as far as the

the coaſt of the Iſle of Rhodes, comprehending moſt of the weſtern part of this peninſula. The towns are Cutay (the capital), Bourſa, Nicea, Scutari, Arguri, Magneſia, Smyrna, and Milazzo.

NAVARINO, a ſtrong, large, and populous town of Turky in Europe, in the Morea, and in Belvidera, with an excellent large harbour, defended by two forts. It is ſeated on a hill near the ſea, eight miles N. E. of Modon, and 17 N W. of Coron. It is accounted the beſt town in the Morea. Lon. 21. 40. E. lat. 37. 2. N.

NAVARRE, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is bounded by the Pyrenees, being about 75 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The air is more mild, temperate, and wholeſome, than in the neighbouring province of Spain; and tho' a mountainous country, is pretty fertile, abounding in all ſorts of game, and in iron mines. The inhabitants are polite, handy, lively, and laborious. It is divided into five diſtricts, whoſe capital towns are Pampeluna, Eſtella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Gueſca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and comprehends but one merindale, or diſtrict, whoſe capital is St. Jean Pied-de-Porte. It is ſeparated from Spaniſh Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, about 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The French king takes the title of king of Navarre from hence.

NAVARREINS, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in the territory of Berne, ſeated on the river Gave, in a fertile plain, 26 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 43. 19. N.

NAVIDAD, a ſea-port town of Mexico, in N. America, and in the province of Mychoacan, ſeated on the S. Sea, 350 miles W. of Mexico, and ſubject to Spain. Lon. 106. 0. W. lat. 19. 0. N.

NAUMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ſeated on the river Sala, 37 miles N. E. of Erfort, and 60 W. of Dreſden. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 51. 18. N. It is capital of the county of Saxe-Naumburg, and ſubject to a prince of the ſame name.

* NAUMBURG, the duchy of Saxe-Naumburg, a ſmall diſtrict of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Meiſen, about 17 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The principal town is of the ſame name.

* NAXKOW, a town of Denmark, in the Iſle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade. There is a plentiful fiſhery here, and the land produces fine paſturage. It is 60 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 31. E. lat. 54. 52. N.

NAXOS, or NAXIA, a conſiderable iſland of the Archipelago, 25 miles in length, and 88 in circumference. The whole iſland is covered with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry-trees; and there are a great many ſprings and brooks. The iſland has no harbour, and yet they carry on a conſiderable trade in barley, wine, figs, cotton, ſilk, flax, cheeſe, ſalt, oxen, ſheep, mules, and oil. They burn only oil of maſtick, though olive-oil is exceedingly cheap. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, who live in great dread of the Turks. There are four archbiſhops ſees in this iſland, and a great many villages, but ſo thin of people, that the whole iſland does not contain above 8000 inhabitants. The higheſt mountain is Zia, which ſignifies the mountain of Jupiter; however, there are but few antiquities, except ſome ſmall remains of the temple of Bacchus. Some ſay they have mines of gold and ſilver; however, there is one of emery, which is ſo common here, and ſo cheap, that the Engliſh often ballaſt their ſhips therewith.

* NAXOS, or NAXIA, a conſiderable town, and capital of the Iſle of Naxos, over-againſt the Iſle of Paros, with a caſtle and two archbiſhop's ſees, the one Greek and the other Latin. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Greeks. Lon. 25. 39. E. lat. 37. 8. N.

* NAZARETH, a town of Paleſtine, in Syria, famous for being the reſidence of Jeſus Chriſt in the former part of his life. It is now nothing but a village, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent. Lon. 35. 20. E. lat. 32. 30. N.

NEATH, a town of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, over which there is a bridge, where ſmall veſſels come to load coals, which are here in great plenty. It is an ancient and pretty large town, governed by a portreve, who is ſworn in by the deputy conſtable of the caſtle of Neath. On the other ſide of the river are the ruins of a fine monaſtery, but the houſe belonging to it being a large ſtructure, is kept in good repair. It is ſeated near the Briſtol channel, 42 miles N. W. of Landaff, and 200 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 45. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

NEATH, a river in Brecknock and Glamor-

Glamorganſhires, which runs into the Severn Sea near Coidfrank foreſt.

NEB, a river in the Iſle of Man, which falls into the Iriſh Sea at Peel Caſtle.

* NEBBIO, or NEBBIO, a ruined city of Italy, on the N. ſide of the iſland of Corſica, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop reſides at St. Fiorenzo, from which it is a mile diſtant.

* NEBOUSAN, a territory of France, in the government of Guienne and Gaſcony, lying along the country of Comminges, with the title of a viſcounty.

* NECAUS, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and in the province of Bugia, with a ſuperb moſque; ſeated in a territory abounding with excellent figs, 50 miles from Tetzteza.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, which has its ſource in the Black Foreſt, croſſes the duchies of Wirtemburg, and the palatinate of the Rhine, and falls into the Rhine at Manheim, after having paſſed by Tubingen, Eſſingen, Hailbron, Heidelburg, and other towns of leſs note.

* NECKARS-GEMUND, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the river Neckar. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

NECKARS-ULM, a town of Germany, in Franconia, ſeated on the river Neckar. It belongs to the grand maſter of the Teutonic order. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 49. 22. N.

* NED-ROMA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen, built by the Romans, and ſeated in a fertile ſoil, ten miles from the ſea.

NEEDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Wedneſdays, ſeated on the river Orwell, and has ſome trade in Suffolk-blues, and cloths; the poorer ſort of women are employed in ſpinning and weaving bone-lace. It is ten miles N.W. of Ipſwich, and 73 N.E. of London. Lon. 1. 23. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

NEEDLES, two capes or points at the W. end of the Iſle of Wight, at the foot of which are ſeveral ſands and rocks.

NEHEEHEOW, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, about five leagues to the weſtward of Atooi. The eaſtern coaſt is high, and riſes abruptly from the ſea. The reſt of the iſland conſiſts of low ground, except a round bluff head on the ſouth-eaſt point. It produces abundance of yams, and of a ſweet root. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants.

NEWEN, a village near Newport, in Pembrokeſhire, in the church-yard of which is a remarkable old croſs. The church has no pavement in it, and the frequent burials have raiſed the ground within it to ſeven or eight feet higher than without it. In proceſs of time, inſtead of a church, it will be only a ſepulchre.

* NEFTA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and province of Zeb, lying on the road from Barbary to Negroland. It is very populous. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

NEGAPATAN, a town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Coromandel. It was firſt a colony of the Portugueſe, but was taken from them by the Dutch. The original natives are idolaters, and the factory purchaſe very little beſides tobacco and long linen cloths; however, the Dutch have built a fort there. It is 20 miles S. of Tranquebar. Lon. 79. 56. E. lat. 10. 24. N.

* NEGOAS, a large populous iſland of Aſia, and one of the Philippines, lying between Luzon and Mindanao.

NEGOMBO, a ſea-port town of Aſia, on the W. coaſt of the Iſle of Ceylon. It has a fort built by the Portugueſe, which was taken from them by the Dutch in 1640. Lon. 83. 45. W. lat. 7. 30. N.

NEGRAIS, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the peninſula beyond the Ganges, ſeated on the E. ſide of the bay of Bengal, 240 miles W. of Pegu. Lon. 94. 4. E. lat. 15. 50. N.

NEGRE-PELISSE, a town of France, in Quercy, and in the dioceſe of Montauban, ſeated on the river Avirou, with the title of a county. It was formerly fortified by the Huguenots, but the fortifications were demoliſhed in 1621.

NEGRIL-POINT, the moſt weſterly promontory of the iſland of Jamaica, in America.

NEGRO-CAPE, a promontory of Africa, in Angola, and on the W. coaſt thereof, being the moſt ſoutherly country to which the Europeans uſually reſort to purchaſe ſlaves. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 15. 54. N.

NEGROES-ISLAND, an iſland of Aſia, and one of the Philippines, lying between thoſe of Panay and Cebu. It is ſubject to Spain.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, is a tract of land in Africa, through which the river Niger is ſuppoſed to run; but this is uncertain. It has the great deſart called Zara on the N. and ſtretches far to the S. but the inland parts are very little known. However, the Europeans have many ſettlements on the weſtern coaſt, and the Portu-

gueſe

gueſe have ſome on the eaſtern, where they barter European goods for ſlaves, gold-duſt, and elephants teeth.

NEGROPONT, an iſland of Turky in Europe, and the largeſt in the Archipelago. It was anciently called Eubœa, and is near the N. coaſt of Livadia, from which it is ſeparated by a ſtrait, over which there is a bridge. It is about 90 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, though in ſome places much narrower. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1469. It abounds in corn, wine, fruits, fleſh, fiſh, and fowls, and is remarkable for the irregularity of the tides, which however do not riſe above a foot.

NEGROPONT, a large and ſtrong town of Turky in Aſia, and capital of the iſland of that name, with a harbour, which is commonly the ſtation of the Turkiſh ſhips. The walls of the town in which the Turks and Jews reſide, are about two miles and an half in circumference, but the ſuburbs, where the Chriſtians live, are much larger. The captain-baſhaw reſides here, who commands the whole iſland. The bridge, taken notice of above, reaches from this city to the continent. It has a Greek archbiſhop's ſee, and proviſions here are very cheap. It was taken from the Venetians in 1469, by the Turks, after a ſix months ſiege, at the coſt of 40,000 men. The Venetians attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is ſeated on a ſtrait of the ſame name, 30 miles N. E. of Setines or Athens, and 260 S. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 24. 8. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

* NEHAVAND, an ancient town of Aſia, in Perſia, famous for a battle fought near it between the califf Omar and Yez Degerd, king of Perſia, in 1638, when he loſt that kingdom. It is 55 miles S. of Hamadan. Lon. 47. 10. E. lat. 34. 20. N.

NEIDENBURG, a town of Poland, in Regal Pruſſia, and in a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle upon a mountain; ſeated in a very delightful country.

NEISSE, an handſome town of Germany, in Sileſia. It is ſurrounded with thick walls and deep ditches, and moſt of the houſes are well built. The biſhop of Breſlaw generally reſides here, and has a magnificent palace. The air is very wholeſome, proviſions cheap, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linens and wine. This place ſuffered greatly in 1729, by an inundation and a fire. It was taken by the Pruſſians in 1741, who augmented the fortifications after the peace in 1742, and built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 35 miles S. E. of Breſlaw, and 27 N. E. of Glatz. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

NEIVA, a river of Muſcovy, on which the city of Peterſburgh is ſeated. It ſeparates Carelia from Ingria, and running W. falls into the gulph of Finland. It riſes from the lake Ladoga.

NELLENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of the landgravate of the ſame name, 20 miles N. of Conſtance, and 20 N. E. of Schaffhauſen. Lon. 9. 8. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

NELSON, an Engliſh ſettlement in N. America, on the W. ſide of Hudſon's Bay, ſeated at the mouth of the river Nelſon, 600 miles N. W. of Rupert-fort, and 250 S. E. of Churchill-fort. It belongs to the Hudſon's Bay company, who carry on a great trade there in beaver and other ſkins. Lon. 92. 35. W. lat. 57. 7. N.

NEMÆA, a village of Turky in Europe, in the Morea, famous for the Nemæan games celebrated here.

NEMI, a town of Italy, in the Campagnia-di-Roma, with a magnificent palace. It is ſeated between Caſtel Gandolpho and Villtri, near a ſmall lake and a wood of the ſame name. The firſt is but five miles in circumference, and was called Lacus Triviæ, and the laſt Lacus Dianæ.

* NEMI, or NUMICO, a ſmall river of Italy, in the Campagnia of Rome, which riſes in a lake of the ſame name, paſſes by Ardea, and afterwards falls into the ſea.

NEMOURS, a town of the Iſle of France, in the Gatinois, with the title of a duchy, and an old caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Loing, ten miles from Fontainbleau, and 45 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 37. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

* NEOCASTRO, a fort of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, ſeated in the middle of the Boſphorus, where the Turks always keep a good garriſon. It is 12 miles from Conſtantinople. Lon. 29. 4. E. lat. 41. 10. N.

* NEOTS, ST. a town of Huntingdonſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is a large, well-built town, ſeated on the river Ouſe, over which there is a ſtone bridge. It is adorned with a handſome church, which has a fine ſteeple, and the market is very conſiderable. It is 20 miles W. S. W. of Cambridge, and 56 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 7. N.

* NEPI, an ancient town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Triglia, ten miles S. W. of Magliano, and 20 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 34. E. lat. 42. 14. N.

NERAC, a handſome town of France, in Gaſcony, with a large caſtle, 20 miles S. W. of Agen, and 380 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 18. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

NERICIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by Weſtermania; on the E. by Sunderland; and on the S. W. by Gothland. Orebo is the capital town, and the only conſiderable place in it.

* NERINSKOI, a ſtrong town of Siberia, and capital of the province of Dauria, in Aſia. It is pretty ſtrong, is provided with ſeveral braſs guns, and has a large garriſon of Daurian Coſſacks. It is ſeated among high mountains, and yet there is low ground enough to feed a great number of camels, horſes, and cows. Here are great quantities of red and white pionies, which have a fine ſmell, beſides roſemary, thyme, marjoram, lavender, and ſeveral unknown plants; but their only fruits are red and black currants. The people that live near it are all idolaters, and ſubſiſt on their cattle and ſable hunting. They all live in huts compoſed of poles fixed in the ground, and joined together at the top, where there is a hole to let out the ſmoke, the fire being in the midſt of the hut. Both men and women dreſs in the ſame manner, and both ride on horſeback. Their common drink is water, but the better ſort have bohea-tea, which they boil in mares-milk and water. They have alſo a ſort of ſpirits drawn from mares-milk, and their arms are bows and arrows. Lon. 118. 54. E. lat. 53 0. N.

NERO, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and the ſecond of the Banda Iſlands. The Dutch have a fort here, called Fort-Naſſau, which ſerves in part to command the navigation of thoſe ſeas. They have large ſerpents which are not venomous, and the mountains are covered with trees, in which are birds of a very ſingular kind. Lon. 129. 45. E. lat. 4. 40. N.

* NESLE, a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a marquiſate. It is ſeated on the river Lingon, eight miles N. E. of Roye, and 66 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

NETHERLANDS, a large country of Europe, anciently called Belgic Gaul, and comprehending all that tract of land lying between the Rhine, the Maeſe, and the Schelde, from the ocean as far as Alſace. In the 5th century the Franks, a people of Germany, coming to ſettle in Gaul, founded a new kingdom, to which they gave the name of France; but the country we are now ſpeaking of, was not comprehended therein. In the 9th century, the ſons of the emperor Lewis the Pious having divided the dominions of their father among themſelves, (for he poſſeſſed Germany, France, and Italy) a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, which extended from the Mediterranean Sea to the Ocean, and contained a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long ſubſiſt, for it was ſoon divided into two, and that ſeated near the Mediterranean called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other to the N. had the name of Auſtraſia. Neither did this laſt continue long, it being divided into ſmall provinces under different names, which ſtill depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In proceſs of time the houſe of Burgundy purchaſed many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the Hardy, the laſt duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiſs in 1477, his part of the Netherlands fell to his daughter Mary, having no male iſſue, and ſhe marrying the emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands fell to the houſe of Auſtria. Some time after the emperor Charles V. reunited them all under the title of the circle of Burgundy, making it a part of the Roman empire. This circle was then compoſed of 17 provinces, namely, Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, Guelderland, Flanders, Artois, Hainault, Holland, Zealand, Namur, Zutphen, Frieſland, Mechlin, Utrecht, Overyſſel, Groningen, and Antwerp. After his death his dominions were divided between his brother Ferdinand I. and his ſon Philip II. ſo that the Netherlands fell to the ſhare of Philip, and united to Spain. This monarch was deſirous of founding a fifth monarchy, and made choice of the Netherlands to begin his project. But foreſeeing that he could not make this country a ſeat of war by ſea and land, while the inhabitants enjoyed their ancient privileges, he undertook to deſtroy them. For this purpoſe he ſent the duke d'Alba, well known for his cruel diſpoſition. This duke went from place to place, exerciſing unheard of cruelties, in order to obtain his ends. After he had murdered above 100,000 people, and had executed near 8000 by the hands of the common hangman, ſeven of thoſe provinces were determined to throw off the yoke, and an agreement was made at Utrecht in 1739. Spain endeavoured for 70 years together to reduce them to their obedience, but all in vain; and from this time the Seven United Provinces became a free and independent republic, which was confirmed by the treaty of Weſtphalia, in

1648.

1648. After all theſe viciſſitudes, the Netherlands had yet another to come, which happened at the death of Charles II. king of Spain, in 1700: for then the Spaniſh provinces fell to the ſhare of the houſe of Auſtria, and thence came the denomination of the Auſtrian Netherlands and the United Provinces. To the Auſtrians belong the counties of Artois, Flanders, Hainault, and Namur, the duchies of Luxemburg, Limburg, Guelderland, Brabant, and Mechlin, as alſo the marquiſate of Antwerp; which ſee in their proper places. The French have alſo ſome part of the Netherlands. The Netherlands in general are bounded by the N. Sea, which gives the inhabitants the means of trading to all parts of the world; on the E. by Germany, Weſt-Frieſland, the territories of Munſter, Cleves, Juliers, and Triers; and on the S. by France and Lorrain. As the ſituation is dangerous, they have raiſed up dykes on the ſide of the ſea, and on the other ſide are numerous fortreſſes to oppoſe the invaſion of their enemies. It is about 300 miles in length, on the ſide of the ocean, and about 140 on the S. ſide; is full of large cities, towns, and villages, which put it upon a par with the largeſt kingdoms. The harbours are not ſo deep as might be expected, on account of the tide, which brings in large quantities of ſand, mud, and ſhells; beſides, it is ſo cold, that they are frozen up in the winter. In this country there is an inlet of the ocean, 75 miles in length, and 250 in circumference, called the Zuyder-Zee, and within this the merchant-ſhips take in their loading. The principal rivers are, the Schelde, the Maeſe, the Rhine, and the Moſelle. The Auſtrian Netherlands are about 100 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and the air temperate, being neither too hot nor too cold. The ſoil produces no wine, but a great deal of corn and rich paſtures, as well as ſeveral fine fruits. There are ſcarce any hills, but very fine foreſts, which ſupply wood for building and fuel. In fine weather it is a good country to travel in, for you are ſcarce out of one city but you are near another; but in the rainy ſeaſon, the roads are almoſt impaſſable. In ſeveral places they cultivate a great deal of flax and hemp, and have fine manufactures of linen and lace, particularly lawns, cambricks, Mechlin and Bruſſels lace. They alſo make very rich tapeſtry, and have ſtill good woollen manufactories, eſpecially camblets and light ſtuffs. Their numerous rivers and navigable canals are of great advantage to trade, as the carriage is ſo exceeding cheap. This country has often been the theatre of war, which has not had ſuch terrible conſequences as in other places, for the inhabitants always grow the richer by it. Their principal application is to trade, and there is ſcarce a city or town which has not very flouriſhing manufactures.

* NETTUNO, a handſome town of Italy, in the Campagnia of Rome. It is but thinly peopled, though ſeated in a fertile ſoil, and the inhabitants are almoſt all hunters. It ſtands at the mouth of the river Loracina, 12 miles S. of Vilitri, and 24 S. of Rome. Lon. 12. 29. E. lat. 41. 32. N.

NEUBURG, a handſome town of Germany, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in the dominions of the Elector Palatinate, ſeated on the Danube, five miles W. of Ingoldſtadt, and 45 N. by W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the Briſgau, ſeated near the Rhine, between Baſle and Briſac, 12 miles N. of the former, and as much S. of the latter; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 47. 47. N.

* NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Auſtria, ſeated on the Danube, five miles from Vienna, with a famous monaſtery. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

* NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemburgh, ſeated on the river Entz, with a caſtle, 25 miles W. of Stutgard. Lon. 8. 34. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

NEUBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of the duchy of the ſame name, ſubject to the Elector Palatine. It is 98 miles N.E. of Augſburg, and 40 S.W. of Ratiſbon. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 48. 45. N.

* NEUBURG, a ſtrong town of Denmark, on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſle of Funen. It is very famous for its harbour, and is 63 miles S.W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

NEUBURG, a town in Poliſh Pruſſia, in Little Pomerania, having the river Weichſhel on one ſide, and moraſſes on the other. It was taken by the burghers in 1458, who drove out the Poliſh garriſon, and admitted the knights of Jeruſalem, but was taken from them by the Poles in 1464.

* NEUBURG, the duchy of, in Germany, and in the circle of Bavaria, about 50 miles in length on the ſide of the river Danube, and about eight in breadth. The capital town is of the ſame name. This is the weſtern part, but the eaſtern lies between Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate; is about 17 miles long, and as much broad,

but has no remarkable town, there being nothing but villages.

NEVIL's-CROSS, near the city of Durham, where, in the year 1346, Bruce, king of Scotland, was defeated and taken prisoner by the Engliſh.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Wirtemburg, ſeated on the river Kocher, 12 miles N. E. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

NEVERS, a conſiderable town of France, and capital of Nivernois, in Orleanois, with the title of a duchy, an ancient caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and contains ſeveral fine buildings. It is ſeated on the river Loir, over which there is an handſome bridge, and at the end of it a fine large cauſeway, reaching to the town. It is 15 miles N. W. of Moulines, and 75 S.E. of Orleans. Lon. 3. 14. E. lat. 46. 59. N.

* NEUFCHATEAU, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg, 20 miles N. E. of Secan. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 49. 53. N.

* NEUFCHATEAU, a town of France, in Lorrain, and capital of the chatellanie of Chatenois. It is an handſome, populous, trading town, having an abbey of the nuns of St. Clair, a commander of Malta, and ſeveral convents of monks and nuns. It is ſeated in a bottom, in a ſoil fertile in corn, wine, and all the neceſſaries of life, on the river Mouzon, 25 miles S.W. of Nanci, and 150 E. by S. of Paris. Lon. 5. 47. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

NEUFCHATEL, a ſovereign county of Switzerland; bounded on the W. by the Franche Comté; on the N. by the biſhoprick of Baſle; and on the E. and S. by the cantons of Bern and Friburg; is about 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It had its own counts for a long time, and the laſt of theſe dying in 1694, without iſſue, it came to Mary of Orleans, ducheſs of Nemours, his only ſiſter, who died without iſſue in 1703; there were then 13 competitors, but, at an aſſembly of the States in 1707, they unanimouſly choſe the king of Pruſſia for their ſovereign, who has placed a governor therein. It is well peopled, and contains three cities, one town, 90 villages, and about 3000 houſes, diſperſed in the mountains. The inhabitants are all Proteſtants, except two Roman Catholic villages; and in 1529 they entered into a ſtrict alliance with the cantons of Bern, Friburg, Soleure, and Lucern. The air is healthy and temperate, but the ſoil not every where equally fertile; however, there are large vineyards, which produce white and red wine, which laſt is excellent. The paſtures on the mountains feed a great number of all ſorts of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the foreſt, beſides large trouts, and other good fiſh in the lakes and rivers. The people are ingenious, polite, active, induſtrious, and laborious.

NEUFCHATTEL, an handſome town of Switzerland, capital of a county of the ſame name. There are ſeveral ancient ruins near it, which ſhew its former extent; and there are two large churches, beſides a caſtle, where the governor reſides. It is ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, 17 miles in length, and five in breadth, and the ſide of the harbour is the uſual walk of the inhabitants. It has a grand and little council; the firſt is compoſed of 40 perſons, with two maſters of the keys; the little council conſiſts of 24 members, comprehending the mayor, who is preſident. Theſe two councils aſſemble regularly every month. The eccleſiaſtics likewiſe aſſemble once a month, to conſult on affairs belonging to the church, and to fill up the places of miniſters that die. They chuſe a dean every year, who is preſident of the general aſſemblies, which are called claſſes, and ſometimes he is confirmed in this dignity. It is 25 miles N. E. of Lauſanne, and 25 W. of Bern. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

NEUFCHATTEL-EN-BRAY, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Bray; commodiouſly ſeated on the river Arques, 20 miles S. E. of Dieppe, and 75 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

* NEUHAUS, a ſtrong town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a caſtle. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

NEUHAUSEL, a ſmall but very ſtrong town of Upper Hungary; ſeated on the river Neytracht, in a marſhy plain, 15 miles N. of Komora, and 40 S. E. of Preſburg. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

NEVIN, or NEWIN, a town of N. Wales, in Carnarvonſhire, ſeated on the ſhore of the Iriſh ſea, oppoſite to Pulhelly. It has a ſmall market on Saturdays. It is 20 miles S. W. of Carnarvon, and 249 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 25. W. lat. 52. 52. N.

NEVIS, an iſland of America, and one of the Caribbees, divided from the E. end of St. Chriſtopher's by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here are ſprings of freſh water and a hot bath, much of the ſame nature as thoſe of Bath in England.

It

It is a ſmall iſland, but very fruitful, and a colony of the Engliſh. Lon. 62. 50. W. lat. 17. 10. N.

* NEUMARK, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and in the principality of Breſlau, 32 miles S. E. of Lignitz, and 15 W. of Breſlau. Lon. 16. 42. E. lat. 51. 5. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany in Wâgria, ſeated on the Baltic Sea. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany in the duchy of Mechlenburg, ſeated near the river Elbe. Lon. 11. 50. E. lat. 53. 24. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Lower Auſtria, with a biſhop's ſee, a magnificent caſtle, an arſenal, and a very handſome park. It is 30 miles S. of Vienna, and 55 N. E. of Gratz. Lon. 16. 27. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the biſhopric of Wurtzburg, ſeated on the river Sale. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 50. 24. N.

NEUSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunſwick-Lunenburgh, with a ſtrong caſtle, 15 miles N. W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 55. E. lat. 52. 34. N.

NEUSTADT-AN-DER-HART, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on a ſmall chain of mountains, ten miles N. of Landau. Lon. 8. 9. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

* NEUVILLER, a ſmall town of France, in Alſace, ſeated at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

NEWARK-UPON-TRENT, a town of Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the river Trent, over which there is a bridge into a ſmall iſland made by the river. It is on the great road to York, has a good trade, and once had a handſome caſtle now in ruins. It is 17 miles N. E. by E. of Nottingham, and 124 N. by W. of London. It ſends two members to parliament. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

NEWBOROUGH, a town of N. Wales, in the Iſle of Angleſea, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Brant, 16 miles S. W. of Beaumaris, and 257 N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 27. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

NEWBURN, a village in Northumberland, on the W. ſide of Newcaſtle, chiefly inhabited by miners, but was a place of conſequence before the Conqueſt. Here the army of Charles I. was routed in 1640.

NEWBURY, a town in Berkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. Is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Kennet, and is a large, well frequented corporation, with an handſome market-houſe. It was built out of a Roman town called Spinæ, now a village adjoining. It is 16 miles W. of Reading, and 56 W. of London. Lon. 1. 12 W. lat. 51. 25. N.

NEWCASTLE, a town of Carmarthenſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Fridays, ſeated on the river Tivey, over which there is a bridge. It is but a poor town, and its fine caſtle is now in ruins. It is 17 miles N. W. of Carmarthen, and 219 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 52. 4. N

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LINE, a town in Staffordſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on a rivulet, and is a large place, with broad paved ſtreets; but the buildings are low, and many of them thatched. It had four churches, now reduced to one, and the caſtle from whence it had its name is quite demoliſhed. It holds pleas for actions under 40 pounds, ſends two members to parliament, and gives the title of duke. It is 15 miles N. of Stafford, and 149 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 53. 12. N.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, the county town of Northumberland, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated on the N bank of the river Tyne, over which there is a bridge, and on the S ſide of a conſiderable aſcent. It is a corporation, containing four pariſh-churches, beſides one at Gateſhead, and has a handſome exchange, and a cuſtom-houſe. It is ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall, through which there are ſeven gates, and had a caſtle, now in ruins. It is rich and populous, and carries on a great trade by ſea and land; but it is principally noted for its coals, with which it loads many thouſand ſhips in a year, for London and other parts. It is 14 miles N. of Durham, 94 N of York, and 271 N. by W. of London. It ſends two members to parliament. Lon. 1. 27. W. lat. 55. 3. N.

NEWDIGATE, a village in Surrey, five miles S. E. of Darking In the E. part of this village there is a medicinal ſpring, of the ſame nature as that of Epſom. The Wyld hereabouts is obſerved to bear excellent oats, but the ſoil does not agree with barley.

* NEWENT, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated near a branch of the Severn, eight miles N. W. of Glouceſter, and 114 W.

N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

* NEWFIDLER-SEA, a lake in Hungary, 17 miles in length, and six in breadth, 28 miles E. S. E. of Vienna, and 20 S. by W. of Presburg.

NEW FOREST, a part of Hampshire, lying on the English channel opposite to the Isle of Wight. It was made by William the Conqueror, who caused 36 churches, and all the houses belonging thereto, to be pulled down, that there might be no obstruction in hunting the game. It is now appropriated by act of parliament for the production of oaks, to be employed in building the royal navy

NEWFOUNDLAND, a large island lying on the eastern coast of N. America, between 47 and 52 degrees of latitude. It is a mountainous, barren country, and is much colder than England, being covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer-time is visited by a kind of savages called Eskimaux, who are of a different race from the other Americans. However, it has several commodious bays and harbours, and there are 4 or 500 English families who continue there all the year, besides the garrison of St. John's, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing-season it is resorted to by at least 10,000 people every year, on account of the fishing-banks to the E of this island, for here they cure the cod, which is carried not only to England, but to all parts of Europe. It is 350 miles in length from N. to S. and 200 in breadth, at the base, from E. to W. There is great plenty of venison, fish, and fowls, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle, upon which account the inhabitants have not only their cloaths and furniture, but provisions from England.

* NEWHAVEN, a town of Sussex, whose market is disused. It is seated at the mouth of the river Ouse, and is a small place, chiefly inhabited by a maritime people. It has a quay on the E. side, where ships may ride secure in foul weather. It is seven miles S. of Lewes, and 56 S. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

NEWMARK, a town of Transilvania, seated on the river Merish, 36 miles N. of Clausenburg, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 23. 35. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

NEWMARK, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, 30 miles N.W. of Ratisbon. Lon. 11, 32. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

NEWMARKET, a town partly in Cambridgeshire and partly in Suffolk, with a market on Thursdays. It consists of one well-built street, seated upon the great road, and full of inns. It has one parish in Suffolk, and another in Cambridgeshire, but the market-place and all the street are in Suffolk. It is chiefly noted for its horse-races. It is 14 miles E. of Cambridge, and 60 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

* NEWMARKET, a small town of Flintshire, in N. Wales, four miles N. E. of St. Asaph.

NEWNHAM, a town of Glocestershire, with a market on Fridays. It is a corporation, and seated on the W. side of the Severn, eight miles S. W. of Glocester, and 112 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 23. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Hampshire, in the Isle of Wight, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is seated almost in the middle of the island, and is a large, populous, and well-frequented town, governed by a mayor and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament. It has one church built with stone, and four streets, which are paved, and contain about 500 houses, built with brick and stone. The number of the people amount to about 2500, but it has no manufactory. It is four miles from the channel, which separates it from the main land, and small vessels come up the creek to the very quay, which is of great advantage to its trade. It is 17 miles S. of Southampton, and 91 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

NEWPORT, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on a plain, near the borders of Staffordshire, and has a handsome free-school and a market-house; 17 miles E. of Shrewsbury, and 140 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 52. 45. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on the river Usk, over which there is an handsome bridge; and has a good harbour, or port, from whence it has its name; it had a strong castle, which is now demolished; is 19 miles S. S. W. of Monmouth, and 158 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated at the foot of a high hill, and near the sea-shore, and has an handsome church, and the ruins of a castle. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, two bailiffs, and six constables. The Nevern, a fine navigable river, runs by

by the end of the town, and empties itſelf into Briſtol channel. It is 18 miles N.E. of St. David's, and 235 W.N.W. of London. Lon. 4. 50. W. lat. 52. 6. N.

NEWPORT, a town of Cornwall, whoſe market is diſuſed; but ſends two members to parliament. It is three miles N. of Launceſton, and 214 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

NEWPORT-PAGNEL, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, over which it has two bridges, and noted for the bone-lace made here. It has an old church, and two meeting-houſes, and the ſtreets are pretty well paved. It is 14 miles E.N.E. of Buckingham, and 51 N.N.W. of London. Lon. 0. 43. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

NEWSHAM, a village in Durham, ſituated on the Tees, five miles from Darlington, Bernard's Caſtle, and Richmond. This being the uſual ford over the river from the S. the biſhop of Durham is uſually met here, at his firſt coming to the ſee, when the lord of Stockbourn, juſt below it, being at the head of the country gentlemen, advances with his truncheon to the middle of the river, and preſents it to the biſhop, who returns it, and then is conducted along amidſt the acclamations of the populace. Here was formerly a nunnery.

NEWSOL, a town of Upper Hungary, with a large caſtle. It is a handſome place, and at its upper end ſtands an handſome tower. In the caſtle is a church, covered with copper, and in it many figures of carved wood, and ſome reliques. Near this town are the greateſt copper-mines in all Hungary; but the ore, after it is taken out of the mine, is melted 14 times before it is fit for uſe. It is ſeated on the river Grain, over which there is a wooden bridge, ten miles N. of Chremnitz, and 50 N.E. of Leopolſtadt. Lon. 19. 29. E. lat. 49. 9. N.

NEWTON, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is an inconſiderable place, though it ſends two members to parliament; is five miles N. of Warrington, and 189 N.W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 53. 28. N.

NEWTON, a town of Montgomeryſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Severn, ſeven miles S.W. of Montgomery, and 169 W.N.W. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 52. 21. N.

NEWTON, a town of Hampſhire, in the Iſle of Wight, whoſe market is diſuſed, but it ſends two members to parliament. It is 14 miles S. of Southampton, and 98 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

*NEW-YEARS-ISLANDS, ſmall iſlands on the north ſide of Staten-land. Great numbers of ſea-lions, ſeals, and a ſpecies of vultures, reſort to theſe iſlands, together with albatroſſes, large petrells and penguins. They are ſituated in about 54. 46. S. lat. and 64. 20. W. lon.

NEYLAND, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on the river Stour, in a rich bottom, and has a woollen manufacture. It is 16 miles S.W. of Ipſwich, and 57 N.E. of London. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

NEYTRACHT, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Neitra, 40 miles N.E. of Preſburg. Lon. 17. 49. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

*NIAGARA, a conſiderable river of N. America, in the country of the Iroquois. It proceeds from the Lake Erie, and runs to the Lake Ontario. In this river is a large cataract, ſaid to be the greateſt in the world, and that the miſt which this occaſions may be ſeen at 15 miles diſtance; but this is a great miſtake: however, the waters fall from a rock 140 feet high, and make a noiſe like thunder heard at a great diſtance.

NIBANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 37 miles W. of Parma. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

NICARAGUA, a large river of S. America, in a province of the ſame name, whoſe weſtern extremity lies within five miles of the S Sea It is full of dreadful cataracts, and falls at length into the N. Sea.

NICARAGUA, a maritime province of N. America, in Mexico, bounded on the N. by Honduras, on the E. by the N. Sea, on the S.E. by Coſta Ricca, and on the S.W. by the S. Sea, being 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 120 in breadth from N. to S. It is one of the moſt fruitful and agreeable provinces in Mexico, and is well watered with lakes and rivers. The air is wholeſome and temperate; and this country produces plenty of ſugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. One of the lakes is 200 miles in circumference, has an iſland in the middle, and, as ſome ſay, has a tide. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital town.

NICARIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tine, about 50 miles in circumference. A chain of high mountains run through the middle, co-

vered with wood, and supply the country with springs. The inhabitants are very poor, and of the Greek communion; however, they have a little wheat, and a good deal of barley, figs, honey, and wax.

NICASTRO, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria; 17 miles S. of Cosenza. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 39. 3. N.

NICE, an ancient, handsome, and considerable town on the confines of France and Italy, and capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, a bishop's see, and a senate, which is a kind of a democracy. It has been several times taken by the French, and last of all in 1744, but rendered back after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is very agreeably situated, four miles from the mouth of the river Var, 83 miles S. by W. of Turin, and 88 E. of Aix. Lon. 7. 23. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

NICE, a country and province in the dominions of the duke of Savoy, bounded on the E. by the territories of Genoa and Proper Piedmont, on the N. by the marquisate of Saluces and Dauphiny, on the W. by Provence and the Mediterranean Sea, and on the S. by the principality of Monaco. The inhabitants supply Genoa with a great deal of timber for building ships, and carry on a great trade in linen cloth, paper, oil, wine, and honey. Nice is the capital town.

NICE, an ancient town of Asia, in Natolia, now called Isnick, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is famous for the general council assembled here in 325, who endeavoured to suppress the doctrines of Arius. It was formerly a large, populous well-built place, and now is not inconsiderable. See ISNIC.

* NICHABURG, a town of Persia, and the largest and most rich of Corassan, famous for a mine of Turkish stones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 miles from Meshed. Lon. 60. 11. E. lat. 37. 10. N.

NICHOLAS, ST. a town of France, in Lorrain, with a handsome church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is seated on the river Mourte, five miles S. E. of Nancy, and 265 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 23. E. lat. 48. 39. N.

NICHOLAS, ST. a sea-port town of Russia, in the province of Dwina, seated at the mouth of the river Dwina, on the White Sea, six miles S. of Archangel. Lon. 41. 0. E. lat. 64. 0. N.

* NICKLESBURG, a handsome town of Germany, in Moravia, with a strong castle which commands it, 27 miles N. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 37. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

NICOBAR ISLANDS, the name of several islands in Asia, lying at the entrance of the gulph of Bengal. The natives are tall and well-proportioned, with long faces, black eyes, black lank hair, and dark copper-coloured skins. They are said to be a harmless good sort of people, and go quite naked, except a cloth to hide what decency would conceal. They have not much religion, for they have neither temples nor idols; nor does there seem to be any great superiority among them. They are excellent swimmers, and sometimes will overtake ships under sail. They live in little huts, having no towns, and the country is almost covered with wood. They have no corn, but a fruit which serves them instead of bread, and they catch plenty of fish. They are ready to supply the ships that stop there with provisions, for they have hogs and poultry enough; and in return they take iron, linen, and tobacco. They are 300 miles from the peninsula beyond the Ganges. The largest of these islands, which gives name to the rest, is about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth.

NICOLAS, ST. an Island of the Atlantic ocean, and one of the most considerable of those of Cape de Verde, and lies between Santa-Lucia and St. Jago. It is of a triangular figure, and about 75 miles in length. The land is stony, mountainous, and barren; but there are a great number of goats in a town of the same name, in a valley inhabited by the Portugese. Lon. 14. 10. W. lat. 16. 32. N.

NICOLO, ST. is the most considerable, strongest, and best peopled of the isles of Tremeti, in the gulph of Venice, to the E. of St. Domingo, and to the S. of Cappanata. It has a harbour, defended by several towers, and a fortress, in which is an abbey, with a very handsome church. Lon. 15. 37. E. lat. 42. 10. N.

NICOMEDIA, a town of Turky, in Asia, in Natolia, now called Ischmit, or Schmit. It was formerly a very large place, as appears by the ruins, and now contains 30,000 inhabitants, who consist of Greeks, Armenians, and Turks. The ruins of the ancient structures and fine palaces are very considerable; however, it is still a place of consequence, and carries on a trade in silk, cotton, glass, and earthen ware. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and is 35 miles N. W. of Isnic, and 50 S. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 29. 30. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

NICOPOLI,

NICOPOLI, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Bulgaria, famous for being the place where the firſt battle was fought between the Turks and the Chriſtians in 1396; and where the emperor Sigiſmund loſt the day, and had 20,000 men killed. It is ſeated on the river Danube, 35 miles S. W. of Rotzig, and 130 N. W. of Adrianople. Lon. 25. 33. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

* NICOPOLI, or GIANISH, an ancient town of Aſia, in Armenia, built by Pompey the Great, on the river Cerauna, 265 miles from Erzerum, and 225 from Cogni. Lon. 37. 55. E. lat. 38. 15. N.

NICOSIA, a ſtrong town of Aſia, and capital of the iſland of Cyprus, where a Turkiſh baſhaw reſides; delightfully ſeated between the mountain Olympus and a chain of other mountains. It was formerly well fortified by the Venetians, but now the works are in ruins. It is about 31 miles in circumference; and there are plantations of olives, almonds, lemons, oranges, mulberries, and cypreſs-trees, interſperſed among the houſes, which give the town a delightful appearance. The church of Sancta Sophia is an old Gothic ſtructure, which the Turks have turned into a moſque, and deſtroyed the ornaments. It is 100 miles W. of Tripoli, and 160 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 34. 45. E. lat. 34. 54. N.

NICOTERA, a ſea port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the F. ther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee; 35 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 185 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 30. E. lat. 38. 34. N.

NICOYA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, ſeated on the coaſt of the S. Sea, at the bottom of a bay, 45 miles S. W. of Nicaragua. Lon. 88. 0. W. lat. 10. 15. N.

* NIDAW, or NIDOW, an handſome town of Switzerland, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, in the canton of Bern, with an handſome caſtle. The ſituation is low on the lake Bienna, 15 miles N. W. of Bern, and 60 S. W. of Zurich.

* NIEBLA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the Rio Tinto, 40 miles W. of Seville. Lon. 5. 56. W. lat. 37. 26. N.

* NIEMECZ, a ſtrong town of Moldavia, on the confines of Tranſilvania, between Socozwa and Cronſtadt, being 25 miles from each. Lon. 26. 16. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

NIEMEN, a large river of Poland, which riſes in Lithuania, where it paſſes by Bielica, Grodno, and Konno: it afterwards runs through part of Samogitia, and Ducal Pruſſia, where it falls into the lake called the Curiſch-haff, by three mouths, of which the moſt northern is called the Ruſs, being the name of the town it paſſes by.

* NIENBURG, a rich and ſtrong town of Germany, in the duchy of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, with a ſtrong caſtle. It carries on a conſiderable trade in corn and wool, and is ſeated in a fertile ſoil on the river Weſer, 30 miles N. W. of Hanover, and 37 S. E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 26. E. lat. 52 45. N.

* NIEN CLOSTER, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, in the biſhoprick of Schwerin, 3 miles E. of Wiſmar. It is the chief of a bailiwick, and was ceded to the Swedes by the treaty of Weſtphalia.

NIENHUIS, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and in the biſhoprick of Paderborn, ſeated on the river Lippe, 20 miles E. of Lippeſtadt. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

NIEPER, a large river of Europe, and one of the moſt conſiderable of the North, formerly called the Boriſthenes. Its ſource is in the middle of Muſcovy, running W. by Smolenſko, as far as Orſa, and then turns S. paſſing by Mohilow, Bohacso, Kiow, Czyrkaſſy, the fortreſs of Kudak, Deſſau, and Oczakow, falling into the Black Sea, as alſo in its courſe it divides Little Tartary from Budziac Tartary.

NIESTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburgh, 15 miles S. of Schwerin. Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 53. 59. N.

NILSTADT, a town of Germany, in the middle Marche of Brandenburgh, ſeated on the river Fuyhre, 25 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 1 E. lat. 52. 49. N.

NIESTER, a large river of Poland, which has its ſource in the Lake Nieſter, in the palatinate of Lemburg, where it paſſes by Halicz. Then it ſeparates Podolia, and Oczakow Tartary, from Moldavia and Budziac Tartary, and falls into the Black Sea at Belgorod, between the mouths of the Nieper and the Danube.

NIEUPORT, a ſea-port town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, ſix miles N. E. of Furnes, and 16 N. E. of Dunkirk. It was taken by the French in 1745, but was tendered back after the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 2, 50. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

NIGER, is ſuppoſed to be one of the largeſt rivers of Africa; but its ſource is uncertain, as alſo the place where it falls into the ſea. In general it is ſuppoſed to riſe in Abyſſinia, or, as others ſay, in the Lake

lake Dumou, running from thence through ſeveral unknown kingdoms into that of Tombute; but whether it terminates here or not, there is no certain account. However, ſome think it runs weſtward from thence, and takes the name of Senegal, falling into the Atlantic Ocean; but of this nothing certain can be affirmed, till further diſcoveries are made. Some call it the Nile of the Negroes, and the Senegal reſembles that river, by its overflowing every year, after the rainy ſeaſon in Abyſſinia, as does alſo the river Gambia.

NIKOPING, a town of Denmark, and capital of the Iſland of Falſter, or Hulſter, with a ſtrong fort, in the Baltic Sea. It is 55 miles S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 7. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

NICOPING, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sunderland, weſt of the Baltic Sea, 60 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 58. 40. N.

NILE, a great river of Africa. Its ſource is at the foot of a high mountain in the province of Goyam in Abyſſinia, runs firſt N. E. and afterwards turns directly E. and enters the great lake Dambia, running through it, and, paſſing among the rocks, the ſight of it is almoſt loſt. Then it runs towards the S. and then towards the W. paſſing towards its ſource, which it leaves 25 miles to the E. forming a fort of peninſula; after this it runs through the remaining part of Abyſſinia into Nubia, and then into Egypt, till it arrives at Cairo, a little below which it divides itſelf into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean Sea, forms the iſland called the Delta. The ancients reckoned 11 mouths of the Nile, of which 7 were conſiderable; but at preſent there are only two that are navigable at all times; and thoſe are at Roſetta and Damietta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gize, is ſeated the Iſland of Rodda, which is almoſt as long as Old Cairo. It is 500 paces in breadth in the middle; and the front of the Mokias takes up all the breadth of the ſouthern part. This is the work of the Saracens, and derives its name from its uſe, for it ſignifies meaſure. In reality they obſerve there every day, by means of a graduated column, the increaſe or decreaſe of the waters of the Nile; and thence the public officers regulate the proclamations they make of theſe events, at different hours, through the city. On ſome places of this river there are rocks, from whence the water falls ſeveral feet, and theſe are called the cataracts of the Nile. It overflows regularly every year from the 17th of June to the 17th of Sept. when it begins to decreaſe. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the overflowing of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year when it is leſs than 14 cubits, and above 18, but 16 cubits is the proper height; and when this happens, they make public rejoicings throughout the Delta. This river affords plenty of fiſh, and breeds a great number of crocodiles, which are very large and very dangerous. Different authors give different accounts of the juſt height of the inundation; but that is not very material to an Engliſh reader. The Delta or Lower Egypt, is always overflowed; and when the waters are almoſt gone off, they ſow it with rice, which delights in watry grounds. During the inundation, the little towns, ſtanding upon eminences, look like ſo many iſlands; and they go from one to the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; from thence it is conveyed into reſervoirs and ciſterns, and it is afterwards diſtributed into the fields and gardens, as occaſion requires. This inundation of the Nile is cauſed by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyſſinia, which is full of high mountains.

NIMEGUEN, a large, handſome, and ſtrong town of the Netherlands, and capital of Dutch Guelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and ſeveral forts. It is noted for the peace concluded here in 1679. It has a magnificent town-houſe, and the inhabitants are greatly addicted to trade. It is ſeated on the river Vahal, or Wahal, between the Rhine and the Maeſe; 35 miles S. E. of Utrecht, and 70 N. E. of Antwerp. Lon. 5. 45. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

NIMPO, a ſea-port town of China, in the province of Chekiang, whoſe walls are 5074 geometrical paces in circumference, and has a ſtreet which runs through it as ſtraight as a line. The walls are good, being built of free ſtone, but are not ſtrong enough to reſiſt cannon-balls. There are two great arches through the walls, for the paſſage of barks in and out of the city. The ſtreets are very narrow, and appear more ſo on account of pent-houſes over the ſhops. In ſailing up to Nimpo, the ſhips paſs by a town called Tin-hie, commanded by a citadel, built on a very high rock, by the foot of which all veſſels muſt neceſſarily paſs. The Chineſe merchants of Siam and Batavia go thither yearly to buy ſilks; and they have a great trade to Japan, it being but two days ſail diſtant from

from it, carrying thither ſilks, ſtuffs, ſugar, drugs, and arrack, and bringing copper, gold, and ſilver. Lon. 120. 20. E. lat. 30. 0. N.

NINEVEH, an ancient city of Aſia, in Aſſyria, ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the river Tigris, formerly prodigiouſly large, but now quite ruined. Some travellers affirm they have ſeen the ruins of it almoſt oppoſite to Mouſul, on the other ſide of the river.

NINOVE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands in Flanders, ſeated on the river Denre or Dender, with an abbey, 13 miles W. of Bruſſels. Lon. 4. 5 E. lat. 50. 52. N.

NIO, an iſland of the Archipelago, between Naxi to the N. Armago to the E. Santerino to the [illegible] and Sikino to the W. It is about 3[illegible] in circumference, and fertile in wh[illegible] but has very little wood, or oil, nor any palm-trees. The inhabitants are almoſt all Greeks, and thieves by profeſſion. This iſland is celebrated by the ancients for the tomb of Homer, who is ſaid to have died in one of the harbours. Lon. 26. 53 E. lat. 36 38. N.

NIONS, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the bailiwick of Baix, 10 miles W. of the town of the ſame name. There is a nunnery in this place, and it had formerly a caſtle, which is now in ruins. It is ſeated on the river Aguer, over which there is an handſome bridge, conſiſting of a ſingle arch, and ſuppoſed to be the work of the Romans. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

NIORT, a town of France, in Orleannois, and in Poitou. It is a trading place, 28 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 33. W. lat. 46. 20. N.

NIPHON, an iſland of Aſia, and the largeſt of Japan, being 600 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, containing 55 provinces. The chief town is Jeddo.

*NISARO, an iſland of the Archipelago, near that of Rhodes. It produces corn, cotton, and wine, and the inhabitants are Greeks.

NISEN, or LITTLE NOVOGOROD, a populous town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a citadel, and an archbiſhop's ſee; ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Ocka and Volga, upon a mountain, 280 miles E. by N. of Moſcow. Lon. 46. 30. E. lat. 56. 32. N.

*NISIBER, or NESBIN, a very ancient and celebrated town of Aſia, in Diarbeck; now only the ſhadow of what it was formerly, and ſeated in a vaſt plain, 70 miles S. W. of Diarbeck. Lon. [illegible] 26. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

NISITA, a ſmall iſland of Italy, on the coaſt of the kingdom of Naples, very fertile, and would be more ſo but for the great number of rabbits. It has a ſmall harbour called Porto Pavone.

NISMES, an ancient, large, and flouriſhing town of France in Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee and an academy. There are ſeveral monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre is the principal, built by the Romans. The maiſon quarrée, or the ſquare houſe, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the fineſt in the world. The temple of Diana is, in part, gone to ruin. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1417. The inhabitants were all Calviniſts; but Lewis XIV. demoliſhed their church in 1685, and built a caſtle to keep them in awe. It is ſeated in a delightful plain, abounding in wine, oil, game, and cattle; 12 miles N. W. of Arles, 27 N. E. of Montpelier, and 73 N. E. of Narbonne. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

NISSA, or NESSAVA, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Servia, ſeated on the river Moravia. It was burnt by the Imperialiſts in 1689, and is 20 miles E. of Precop, and 120 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 22. 32. E. lat. 43. 32. N.

NITHSDALE, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Clydeſdale; on the E. by Annandale; on the S. by Solway-Frith; and on the W. by Galloway.

*NITRIA, a famous deſart of Egypt 37 miles in length, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by the Nile; on the S. by the deſart of Setis; and on the W. by St. Ailarion. It had formerly a great number of monaſteries, which are now reduced to four; and it takes its name from a ſalt lake, out of which is got the natron of the ancients, in which they carry on a great trade.

NIUCHE. See BOGDOIS.

NIVELLE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands in Brabant, remarkable for its abbey of canoneſſes, who are not confined within the walls, but may go out and marry whenever they pleaſe. Here alſo is ſeen of Nivelle, ſo much admired by the common people, which is the figure of a man in iron, ſtanding on the top of a tower near the clock, who ſtrikes the hours with a hammer. The place enjoys great privileges, and has a good manufacture of ſmall bricks. It is 15 miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 4. 36. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

NIVERNOIS, a province of France, between

between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and is watered by a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, the Allier, and the Yonne, are the principal. Nevers is the capital town.

* NIULHAM, a kingdom of eaſtern Tartary, which makes a part of Niuche, or BOGDOIS, which ſee.

NIXABOUR, a town of Aſia in Perſia, in the province of Koraſſen, 80 miles S. E. of Miſched. Lon. 61. 32. E. lat. 35. 40. N.

* NIXAPA, a conſiderable town of N. America in New Spain, with a rich Dominican convent. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and ſugar. It is 30 miles S. E. of Antequera. Lon. 97. 15. W. lat. 16. 42. N.

* NIZZA-DELLA-PAGLIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, ſeated on the river Belbo, 15 miles S W. of Alexandria, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 45. 15. N.

NOCERA, an ancient town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, and in the territory of the Pope, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated at the foot of the Apennines, 18 miles N. E. of Spoletto. Lon. 12. 49. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

NOCERA-DI-PAGANI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, 15 miles S. of Naples. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

NOGENT, a town of France, in Champagne, ſeated on the river Seine, 25 miles N. W. of Troyes. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

NOGENT-LE-ROTROU, a town of France, which is pretty populous, and capital of Upper Perche It is ſeated on the river Huiſne, 35 miles W of Chartres.

NOGENT-LE-ROY, a town of France, in Orleanois, capital of the duchy of Perche, 35 miles N. E. of Mans. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

* NOIRMOTIER, a town of France, and capital of an iſle of the ſame name, lying in the mouth of the river Loire, is 27 miles in length, and eight in breadth, full of bogs, and yet there are good paſtures. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 47. 0. N.

NOLA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee. Some authors pretend that bells were invented here. It is 10 miles N. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 28. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

NOLI, a town of Italy, in the territory, and on the coaſt, of Genoa, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. It is five miles N. E. of Final, and 30 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 41. E. lat. 44. 18. N.

NOMBRE-DE-DIOS, a town of Mexico, in the province of Darien, a little to the eaſtward of Porto-Bello. It is now abandoned, and the trade is removed to Porto-Bello. Lon. 78. 35. W. lat. 9. 40 N.

NOMENY, a town of Lorrain, ſeated on the river Seille, 15 miles N. of Nanci. Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

NON CAPE, a promontory on the W. coaſt of Africa, oppoſite to the Canary Iſlands. Lon. 10. 30. W. lat. 9. 40. N.

NONA, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the ſea, ſeven miles N. E. of Zara. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

NONSUCH, a village in Surry, ſituated near Sutton and Epſom, formerly called Cuddington, till a moſt magnificent palace was erected here by Henry VIII. which king Charles II. gave to the Dutcheſs of Cleveland, who pulled it down, and ſold the materials. The remains are now converted into a farm-houſe.

* NOORDEN, a conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, 12 miles N. of Embden. Lon. 7. 5. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

NOOTKA. See KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

NORCIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoletto, and in the territory of the Pope. It is a ſort of republic, and they elect four magiſtrates, who, it is ſaid, can neither read nor write. It is ſeated among the mountains, 20 miles S. E. of Spoletto, and 27 N. E. of Narni. Lon. 13. 4. E. lat. 42. 36. N.

* NORDBURY, a fortreſs of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, which has its name from its ſituation to the N. of the iſle of Alſen.

* NORDHAUSEN, an ancient and Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and under the protection of the elector of Saxony. The inhabitants are Proteſtants. It is 25 miles S. W. of Halberſtadt. Lon. 11. 3. E. lat. 51. 45. N.

NORDLINGEN, or NORLINGEN, a free imperial town of Germany, in Suabia. It is a trading place, and the inhabitants are Lutherans. It is ſeated on the river Aigre, 38 miles N. W. of Augſburg. Lon. 21. 49. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

* NORDSTRAND, an iſland of Den-

mark,

mark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, which was entirely overflowed in 1634; but they have ſince endeavoured to repair the damages. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 54. 40. N.

NORFOLK, an Engliſh county, 60 miles in length, and 34 in breadth, bounded on the S. by Suffolk, on the N. and E. by the ocean, and on the W. by Cambridgeſhire. It contains 47,180 houſes, 283,080 inhabitants, 660 pariſhes, and 33 market-towns. The principal rivers are, the Ouſe, the Waveney, the Yare, and the Thyn. The air is ſharp, but healthy, but the ſoil is various, being fat in ſome places, and in others light and ſandy. It is full of heaths, and near the ſea are rich marſhes, fit for grazing cattle. However, in general, it is one of the largeſt and moſt fruitful counties in England. The productions are much the ſame as in other counties, only they have more ſea-fiſh and water-fowls, on account of the vicinity of the ſea. Norwich is the principal town. It ſends 12 members to parliament.

* NORFOLK, a county of Virginia, in N. America, contiguous to Carolina.

* NORFOLK-ISLAND, a pretty little iſland of the South Sea, lying in 29 d. 12 m. 30 ſ. ſouth lat. and 168 d. 16 m. eaſt lon.

NORKOPING, a conſiderable town of Sweden, in Oſtrigothia, or E. Gothland, ſeated on the banks of a large lake, 90 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 50. E. lat. 58. 28. N.

NORMANDY, a province of France, bounded on the N. by the Engliſh channel; on the E. by Picardy and the Iſle of France; on the S. by Perche and Maine, and one part of Bretagne; and on the W. by the Ocean. It is about 150 miles in length, 80 in breadth, and 600 in circumference. It is one of the moſt fertile, and brings in the largeſt revenue of the kingdom. It abounds in all things except wine, but they ſupply that defect by cyder and perry. There are vaſt meadows, fat paſtures, and the ſea yields plenty of fiſh. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. It carries on a great trade, is very populous, and comprehends a vaſt number of towns and villages. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; the Upper borders upon Picardy, and the Lower upon Bretagne. The inhabitants are ingenious, and capable of underſtanding arts and ſciences, but they are very fond of law. The Normans, a people of Denmark and Norway, having entered France under Rollo, Charles the Simple ceded this country to them in 912, which, from that time, was called Normandy. Rollo was the firſt duke, and held it as a fief of the crown of France, and ſeveral of his ſucceſſors after him. William, the ſeventh duke, conquered England in 1066, from which time it became a province of England, till it was loſt in the reign of king John, and re-united to the crown of France; but the Engliſh ſtill keep the iſlands on the coaſt of Normandy.

NORTGAW, a country of Germany. See BAVARIA.

NORTHALLERTON, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on a ſmall brook, which, a mile below, runs into the river Wiſk, and is a large well-built place, ſending two members to parliament, and has a good trade. It is 30 miles N. N. W. of York, and 223 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 54. 23. N.

NORTHAMPTON, the ſhire town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Nen, over which it has two bridges, and had walls, which are now demoliſhed; as alſo a large caſtle, which is ruined likewiſe. It had ſeven churches, which are now reduced to four; and the great one called All-hallow, ſtands in the middle of the town, and is adorned with a handſome portico. It was in a great meaſure deſtroyed by a fire in 1675, but was ſoon re-built, with a handſome, ſpacious market-place; and, in general, is a well-built, handſome town, where the aſſizes are kept, as well as the quarter ſeſſions, and ſends two members to parliament. It has the title of an earldom, a good free-ſchool, two almſhouſes, an infirmary, and a gaol. It is 50 miles W. of Cambridge, 30 S. E. of Coventry, and 66 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 52. 11. N.

NORTHAMPTON, a county of N. America, in Virginia, forming the S. part of the peninſula on the eaſtern coaſt of Virginia.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a county of England, 51 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Huntingdonſhire, with a part of Bedfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire, on the N. by Leiceſterſhire and Rutlandſhire, on the W. by Warwickſhire, and on the S. by Oxfordſhire, and Buckinghamſhire. It contains 24,200 houſes, 129,200 inhabitants, 290 pariſhes, 13 market towns, and ſends nine members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Ouſe, the Nen, the Welland, the Cherwell, and the Leam. It is a healthful

a healthful, ſporting country, containing a great number of gentlemen's ſeats, and the ſoil is fertile in corn and graſs. The productions are much the ſame as in other counties, but there is leſs waſte land, and there are three foreſts, with ſeveral parks.

NORTH-CAPE, the moſt northern promontory in Europe, on the coaſt of Norway. Lon. 26. 2. L. lat. 71. 10. N.

NORTH-CURRY, a town of Somerſetſhire, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Tone, and is a pretty good place, and the markets well ſupplied with proviſions. It is 20 miles S. W. of Wells, and 139 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 0. W. lat. 51. 0. N.

NORTHFLEET, a village in Kent, on the banks of the Thames, one mile W from Graveſend, and 21 from London. The church is very large, and contains fragments of monuments as ancient as the fourteenth century. The preſent ſteeple was erected in 1717, and commands a moſt extenſive and beautifully diverſified proſpect. Vaſt quantities of lime are made here.

NORTH-FORELAND, a cape or promontory of Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet, four miles E. of Margate. Between this and the South Foreland are the Downs, through which all ſhips paſs that are bound to or from the W. Lon. 1. 24. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

NORTHEIM, a rich town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Brunſwick, which carries on a great trade, and is a well frequented paſſage. It is ſeated between the rivers Rhume and Leine, 45 miles S. of Hanover. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

NORTHLEECH, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It has ſeveral alms-houſes, and a free grammar-ſchool, and is 25 miles E. of Glouceſter, and 80 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 43. W lat. 51. 46. N.

NORTH-SEA, a name given to the gulph of Mexico, in contra diſtinction to the South-Sea, on the W. ſide of the iſthmus of Darien; and hence the ocean to the N. of it has been called by the ſame name.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, 74 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, bounded on the E. by the ocean, on the W. by Cumberland and part of Scotland, on the S. by the county of Durham, and on the N. by the river Tweed, which ſeparates it from Scotland. It contains 28,740 houſes, 186,440 inhabitants, [illegible] parithes, 12 market-towns, and ſends ſix members to parliament. The air is ſharp, and very cold in the winter, from the ſnow lying on the tops of the hills, which are at a diſtance from the ſea. But the land on the ſea-coaſt is plain and fruitful, and the great plenty of coals that this country produces is generally known. Newcaſtle is the principal town.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of N. America, in Virginia, lying at the mouth of the river Potowmac.

NORTHWICH, a town of Cheſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated near the river Dane, and is a handſome place, but is chiefly noted for its brine pits and ſalt-works. It is 20 miles N. E. of Cheſter, and 173 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 36. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

* NORTON'S SOUND, diſcovered and ſo named by Capt. Cook in his laſt voyage. Mr. King, on his landing here, diſcerned many ſpacious valleys, with rivers flowing through them, well wooded, and bounded by hills of a moderate height. One of the rivers towards the north-weſt ſeemed to be conſiderable; and he was inclined to ſuppoſe, from its direction, that it diſcharged itſelf into the ſea from the head of the bay. Some of his people, penetrating beyond this into the country, found the trees to be of a larger ſize the further they proceeded. Lon. 197. 13. E. lat. 64. 31. N

NORWAY, the kingdom of, the moſt weſtern part of Scandinavia, and bounded on the N. and W. by the Ocean, on the E. by Swediſh Lapland, and on the S. by the Categate Sea, which ſeparates it from Denmark. It is divided into Norway Proper, and its dependencies. Norway Proper comprehends four general governments, namely, Aggerhuys, Berghen the capital, Drontheim, and Wardhuys. The dependencies of Norway are Iceland and the Iſle of Ferro. It is a cold, barren country, and the ground covered with ſnow for nine months in the year. It is full of woods and mountains, and produces oak plants, deal-boards, pitch, and tar, beſides iron and copper mines. The ſummer is very ſhort, but then they ſow and reap in ſix weeks time, and yet it does not produce corn ſufficient for the natives, and thoſe that come there for trade. They have a very great fiſhery, and dry their cod upon the rocks, without ſalting it, which is well known by the name of ſtock-fiſh, and ſent all over Europe. There is a high chain of mountains runs between Norway and Sweden, called the Dofrine Hills, which are neither inhabited nor cultivated. It has its own

kings till the year 1387, when it was united to Denmark, and in 1585 it embraced the Lutheran religion. It has a viceroy, who has an abſolute power, and reſides at Bergen. The people are robuſt, courageous, inured to labour, and good ſailors.

NORWICH, a city of Norfolk, and the capital of that country, with three markets, on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It is a very ancient place, and has undergone great calamities; however, it is now a large, handſome, populous, and well frequented city, ſurrounded with walls. It is ſeated on the river Yare, which runs through part of it, and over which there are ſeveral bridges. It has 12 gates, and 36 pariſh-churches, beſides the cathedral, which is a handſome ſtructure, with a lofty ſteeple. Every part is not inhabited within the walls, for there are many gardens and orchards, and ſeveral of the churches are covered with thatch. It is a city and county, and ſends two members to parliament, and is alſo a biſhop's ſee, where the biſhop has a palace, as alſo the duke of Norfolk. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 12 aldermen, two ſheriffs, and 21 common-council; and, beſides the above-mentioned churches, it has five different meeting-houſes, and a Romiſh chapel. There are here about 8000 houſes, the ſtreets are pretty wide, and there is a very ſpacious market-place. Here is a fine old caſtle, uſed as a priſon, and from thence a perſon may have a view of the whole city. Here is alſo the ruins of a caſtle called Kitt's, who lived in the reign of Edward VI. and did much damage to the city; a new play-houſe, a place called Vauxhall, and many other curious gardens, for the reſort of the gentry. It has a large and flouriſhing manufactory in the worſted way, as camblets, crapes, &c. for which it has a great trade, both at home and abroad. It is 43 miles N. of Ipſwich, and 109 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

NOTO, an ancient, large, and handſome town of Sicily, and capital of the Val-di-Noto. It was entirely ruined by an earthquake in 1693, but the inhabitants built another town at ſome diſtance from it, which they call Noto Nuova. It is 10 miles S. W. of Modica, and 22 S. W. of Syracuſe. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

NOTO, VAL-DI, one of the three vallies or provinces into which Sicily is divided, and it lies between the ſea, Val-di-Demona, and Val-di-Mazara. Noto is the capital town.

NOTTEBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ingria, ſeated on an iſland of the lake Ladoga, at the place where the river Nieva proceeds from this lake. It is ſtrong, has a good citadel, and was capital of the province before Peterſburg was built. It is 25 miles E. of Peterſburg. Lon. 31. 9. E. lat. 59. 56. N.

NOTTINGHAM, the county town of Nottinghamſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Fridays. It is delightfully ſeated on the river Leane, which, at a mile's diſtance, falls into the Trent, over which there is a ſtone bridge, as alſo another over the Leane. It contains three pariſh-churches, and four meeting-houſes, with handſome ſtreets, well-built houſes, and a very ſpacious market-place. It is remarkable for its vaults or cellars, cut into a rock. It had a ſtrong caſtle, which ſtood on a ſteep rock, and on the ruins of it is a handſome palace, belonging to the duke of Newcaſtle, accounted one of the fineſt ſeats in England, and is the chief ornament of the town. Its chief manufacture is in wove ſtockings, though they make a great deal of malt and earthenware. Moſt of the houſes in the market-place, and principal ſtreets, have their fronts ſupported by lofty ſtone columns, which make a very handſome appearance, and at the ſame time afford ſhelter in bad weather. The ſtreets are well paved, and, from their ſituation on a rock, always clean. Heavy goods are brought hither from London by ſea, and thence up the river Trent; and many coal-pits, within three or four miles of the town, afford plenty of fuel, at little expence. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, ſix aldermen, two ſheriffs, 18 common-council, two chamberlains, and two coroners; and is 16 miles E. of Derby, and 124 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 5. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, 47 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Lincolnſhire, on the W. by Derbyſhire and Yorkſhire, on the S. by Leiceſterſhire, and on the N. by Yorkſhire. It contains 17,434 houſes, 168 pariſhes, and nine market-towns, and ſends eight members to parliament. The air is good and healthful, but the ſoil is different; that to the E. near the rivers being fertile in corn and paſtures, and that on the W. more barren, a great part of it being taken in by the foreſt of Sherwood, famous for Robin Hood and his companions. This has ſeveral coal-mines, is full of game, and the ſoil is ſandy. Beſides theſe, it produces a ſoft ſort of alabaſter, which, being burnt,

burnt, is uſed for making of floors in the upper rooms.

* NOVALLE, a ſmall, rich, and populous town of Italy, between Padua and Treviſo, 10 miles N. E. of the former, and 13 S. W. of the latter. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 45. 29. N.

NOVARA, an ancient, well-built, and ſtrong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Novareſe, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on an eminence, 12 miles S. E. of Verceil, and 25 W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 35. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

NOVA SCOTIA. See ACADIA.

NOVELLARA, an handſome town of Italy, and capital of a ſmall diſtrict of the ſame name, with a handſome caſtle, where their ſovereign reſides; 17 miles E. by N. of Parma, and 20 S. by W. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 4. E. lat. 44. 48. N.

NOVI, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, on the confines of the Milaneſe. It was taken by the Piedmonteſe in 1746, and is 10 miles W. of Tortona, and 22 N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

NOVI BAZAR, a conſiderable town of Turky in Europe, and in Servia, near the river Oreſco, 72 miles W. of Niſſa, and 103 S. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 1. E. lat. 43. 35. N.

* NOVIGRAD, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a good caſtle; ſeated on a mountain near the Danube, 15 miles N. E. of Gran, and 25 N. of Buda. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 47. 56. N.

NOVIGRAD, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Dalmatia, with a caſtle, and ſubject to the Turks; ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, near the gulph of Venice, 20 miles N. W. of Zara, and 17 E. of Nona. Lon. 16. 35. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

NOVIGRAD, a very ſtrong place of Servia, ſubject to the Turks; ſeated near the Danube, 35 miles N. of Niſſa, and 90 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 22. 32. E. lat. 44. 6. N.

NOVOGORODECK, a town of Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name. It is large, and ſeated in a vaſt plain, 70 miles S. of Wilna. Lon. 26. 2. E. lat. 53. 35. N.

NOVOGOROD WELICKI, or GREAT NOVOGOROD, a rich and very large town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a caſtle where the archbiſhop and the waiwod reſide. It is commonly called the Grand Magazine, becauſe hither they bring their rich merchandiſes that come from the Levant. It contains 180 churches and monaſteries, and carries on a great trade in Ruſſia leather. It is ſeated on the river Wolcoff, near the lake Ilmen, 130 miles S. E. of Narva, and 245 N. W. of Moſcow. Lon. 32. 45. E. lat. 58. 20. N.

* NOVOGOROD WELICKI, a province of Moſcow, bounded on the N. by Ingria; on the E. by part of the duchy of Belozero, and that of Tuera, which alſo bounds it on the S. with the province of Rzeva; and on the W. by Pleſkow. It is full of lakes and foreſts; however, there are ſome places which produce corn, flax, hemp, honey, and wax.

* NOVOGOROD SERPSKOI, a ſtrong town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in Siberia; ſeated on the river Dubica, 125 miles N. by E. of Kiow, and 325 S. W. of Moſcow. Lon. 32. 50. E. lat. 52. 10. N.

NOYA, an ancient town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, ſeated on the river Tamara, 15 miles W. of Compoſtella.

* NOYERS, a town of France, in Burgundy, ſeated on the river Serin, in a valley ſurrounded with mountains, where there are a great many vineyards, 17 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 47. 39. N.

NOYON, an ancient and handſome town in the government of the iſle of France, on the confines of Picardy, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the gentle declivity of a hill, on the river Vorſe, 22 miles N. W. of Soiſſons, and 60 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 6. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

* NOZEROY, a town of France, in the Franche-Compté, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a mountain, 20 miles S. E. of Salines, and 30 S. of Beçanzon. Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 46. 47. N.

NUBIA, a kingdom of Africa, bounded on the N. by Egypt, on the E. by the Red-Sea, and part of Abyſſinia, on the W. by the kingdoms of Tagua, Gaoga, and the deſert of Gerham. The river Nile runs through it, on the banks of which, and thoſe of the other rivers, it is pretty fruitful, but in other places barren, ſandy, and in want of water. To the W. of the Nile is the deſert of Bahouda, which is five days journey over, being the uſual road from Egypt to Abyſſinia. Money is of no uſe in this country in the way of trade, it being all carried on by way of exchange. Their bread and drink is made of a ſmall round ſeed called Doca, or Seff, which is very ill taſted. Their houſes have mud-walls, being very low, and covered with reeds.

reeds. The habit of the better ſort is a veſt without ſleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a ſtupid debauched ſort of people, having neither modeſty, civility, nor religion, though they profeſs to be Mahometans. The productions of this country are gold, elephants teeth, civet, and ſandal wood, and they ſend a great many ſlaves into Egypt. The principal towns known to the Europeans are Dangola and Sennar.

* NUESTRA SENORA DE LA PAZ, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſituate at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding with vines and fruits, which begin to be ripe in January. Lon. 64. 0. W. lat. 17. 10. S.

* NUESTRA SENORA DE LA VITTORIA, a town of N. America, in Mexico, on the coaſt of the bay of Campeachy, and in the province of Tabaſco. Lon. 92. 35. W. lat. 18. 0. N.

* NUEVA SEGOVIA, a town of the E. Indies, in the Iſle of Luzon, and one of the Philippines, with a biſhop's ſee. The Portugueſe alcayde, major of the province, reſides in this place. It is ſeated near the mouth of the river Cagayan. Lon. 120. 59. E. lat. 18. 39. N.

* NUITZ, a town of France, in Burgundy, famous for its excellent wines; ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles S. W. of Dijon, and 150 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

NUMANTIA, anciently a conſiderable town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, then called Celtiberia. The inhabitants were greatly celebrated for maintaining this town 14 years, when beſieged by the Romans. The men, when they could hold out no longer, for want of proviſions, killed their wives and children, and afterwards themſelves, burning every thing that was valuable among them. After this, Scipio Africanus demoliſhed this place, in the year of Rome 620. The ruins of it are ſtill to be ſeen at Puenta-Guarar, on the river Duero, four miles above the town of Soira. Lon. 2. 26. W. lat. 41. 42. N.

NUMIDIA, anciently a large country of Africa, to the S. of Mount Atlas, which had formerly its own kings. It is now called Biledulgerid.

NUNEATON, a town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Anker, and was formerly noted for its abbey, and has at preſent a good free ſchool. It is eight miles N. by E. of Coventry, and 99 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

NUNWICH, a village in Northumberland, near the confluence of the Symond-burn with the river Tyne, near which a few years ago, were diſcovered five natural ſtone pillars, placed in a circular order, near eight feet high, and 20 in girth, ſuppoſed to have been Daniſh monuments, or Druidical remains.

NUREMBURG, or NURENBURG, one of the moſt handſome, ſtrong, and flouriſhing places in Germany, capital of Franconia, and a free imperial city. It is ſeated in a ſandy, barren ſoil, and yet the inhabitants are ſo induſtrious, that they have brought this republic into a very flouriſhing ſtate, and are almoſt as happy as poſſible. It is a large place, and is two miles and 468 paces in length, and one mile and 36 paces in breadth, and about ſix miles in circumference. It is ſurrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers, as alſo with a deep ditch. The river Pegnitz runs through the middle, and divides it into two parts. It turns 160 wheels, as well belonging to mills, as other machines; and over it are 12 ſtone bridges. There are alſo 128 capital ſtreets, and 400 ſmaller; 12 large fountains, and 130 ſmall, beſides 117 wells. This city alſo contains 16 churches, 44 religious houſes, 10 market-places, 21,000 houſes, and 25,000 families. Among the public buildings the churches of St. Sebald, and St. Laurence deſerve the greateſt attention, they being very handſome ſtructures. The arſenal is one of the beſt in Germany, and the town-houſe is greatly admired by travellers. The townſmen are divided into eight quarters, each of which has a captain. The government is ariſtocratical; and by the authority and prudence of the magiſtrates, every thing is well regulated. The great council is compoſed of 200 perſons, and the ſupreme council of 34 patricians, and of eight of the moſt reputable tradeſmen. The burgeſſes have two excellent qualities; they are very induſtrious, and the beſt workmen in arts. Their maps and prints are in high eſteem, as well as their muſical and mathematical inſtruments; nor are they leſs curious in clock-work, and in the ſeveral manufactures of iron, ſteel, ivory, wood, and alabaſter. The beſt toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys; and they have alſo a famous academy for painting. The anatomical theatre, and the public library, are alſo worth notice. With regard to the clean-

neſs of their ſtreets and the neatneſs of their houſes, they imitate the Dutch; and though they formerly kept to their old habits, they now follow the moſt faſhionable modes. Though their religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghoſt has a variety of reliques, as alſo the imperial crown, the imperial ſceptre, the globe of the empire, the ſword of St. Maurice, the imperial mantle, the white robe of the emperors called the dalmatic, the golden ſurplice, the mantle of the choir, and the gloves, the ſlippers and the hereditary crown of the emperor Rodolph II. All theſe rarities are placed in a cheſt, which is ſuſpended by a rope in the dome, and they are never taken down but at the coronation of the emperor, or when any perſon of high diſtinction wants to ſee them. The ancient and ſuperb caſtle, or palace, which the inhabitants bought of the burgraves, is ſtill ſtanding at the extremity of the city. Here are four Latin ſchools, beſides a famous college or univerſity. No Jews are ſuffered to lodge a ſingle night here; nor can they enter the city at all without paying a certain tax. They have in proceſs of time obtained a conſiderable territory, which is about 30 miles in diameter, and 100 in circumference, and in which are two large foreſts. Their manufactures are conveyed all over Europe by the means of two large fairs. The houſes are all built of free-ſtone, and are four or five ſtories high. It is ſeated almoſt in the centre of Germany, 55 miles N. W. of Ratiſbon, 62 N. of Augſburg, and 250 W. by N. of Vienna. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

* NUYS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Cologne, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria; ſeated on the river Erfft, five miles S. W. of Duſſeldorp, and 20 N. W. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 52. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

NYBURG, a town of Denmark, ſeated at the E. end of the iſland of Funen. 10 miles E. of Odenſee. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 55. 30. N. See NEUBURG.

NYLAND, a province of Sweden, in Finland, lying on the gulph of Finland, and to the W. of the province of Carelia.

* NYMBURG, a ſtrong town of Bohemia, ſeated on the river Elbe. The Saxons took it by aſſault in 1634. Lon. 15. 34. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* NYON, a conſiderable town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, with a caſtle. There are a great many Roman inſcriptions here, and it is a trading place, ſeated in a good country, near the lake of Geneva, 10 miles from that city. Lon. 6. 12. E. lat. 46. 21. N.

NYSLOT, a ſtrong town of Ruſſia, in Livonia, with a caſtle; ſeated on the river Narva, among large marſhes, 20 miles S. W. of Narva, and 60 N. of Wyburg. Lon. 29. 10. E. lat. 61. 56. N.

NYSTADT, a ſmall town of Scandinavia, ſeated on a bay of the Bothnic gulph, in N. Finland, 62 miles S. of Bioneburg. It is noted for a peace concluded here in 1721, between the emperor of Ruſſia and the king of Sweden. Lon. 21. 1. E. lat. 61. 10. N.

O.

* OACÇO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola. It is a level, fertile country, but not well cultivated. The Portugueſe pretend that they have converted the inhabitants to Chriſtianity.

OAKHAMPTON, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated between the river Oakment, and a branch thereof; is a mayor town, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles W. of Exeter, and 195 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 5. W. lat. 50. 48. N.

* OBASINE, a village of France, in the dioceſe of Limoges, five miles S. of Tulle, with a rich abbey. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat. 45. 38. N.

OBDACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and in the duchy of Styria; ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Achza and Traun, three miles below the lake Chienzee, and 35 W. of Gratz. Lon. 14. 43. E. lat. 47. 3. N.

* OBDORA, a province of Ruſſia, in Siberia, to the E. of the river Oby, and almoſt under the polar circle.

* OBERKIRCH, a town and caſtle of Alſace, near the Black Foreſt, about three miles from Straſburg, to whoſe biſhop it belongs. Lon. 7. 50. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

* OBERNDORFF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, in the Black Foreſt, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It is divided into the upper and lower towns, and is ſeated on the river Neckar. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

OBERNPERG, a handſome town of Germany, in Bavaria, with a caſtle; ſeated on the river Inn, 15 miles S. of Paſſau, to whoſe biſhop it belongs. Lon. 23. 36. E. lat. 48. 25. N.

OBERSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the

the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name, 36 miles S. of Triers. Lon. 7. 26. E. lat. 49. 42. N.

OBERWESEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, formerly imperial, but now belongs to the elector of Treves, or Triers. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 40 miles E. N. E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 48. E. lat. 50. 1. N.

* OBOLLAH, a ſtrong town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Irac-Agemi, ſeated on a branch of the Tigris, near Buſſarah. It is accounted by ſome a ſort of paradiſe. Lon. 45. 15. E. lat. 30. 15. N.

OBY, or OB, a river of the Ruſſian empire, in Aſia, which riſes in the deſert of Ichimſka, and, running N. joins the Irtis near Tobolſki; and ſtill keeping its name, continues its courſe N. and falls into a deep bay called Obſkaya, in about 63 degrees of lat. The exact courſe of this river was unknown till this country was ſurveyed by the Ruſſians, who have given us good maps of it, and of all Siberia.

OCANA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ſeated on a plain, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life, five miles from the river Tajo, and 18 E. of Toledo. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 39. 52. N.

OCHRIDA. See GIUSTANDEL.

OCHSENEURT, a town of Germany in Franconia, and in the biſhoprick of Wurtzburg; ſeated on the river Main, 10 miles S. E. of Wurtzburg. Lon. 10. 10. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

OCKA, a large river of Muſcovy, which riſes in the duchy of Worotin, croſſes that of Rezan, a part of that of Moſcow, and falls into the Wolga at Nice Novogorod. It paſſes by the towns of Worotin, Kolumna, Rezan, Cachine, and Wolodimar.

OCKER, a river of Germany, which, riſing in the S. part of the duchy of Brunſwick, runs N. by the towns of Goſlar, Wolfenbuttle, and Brunſwick, and falls into the Aller to the W. of Gythorn.

OCZAKOW, or OCZAKOFF, a town of Turky in Europe, and capital of a ſangiack of the ſame name, inhabited by Tartars. During a late war here was a Turkiſh garriſon of 20,000 men. However, it was taken by the Ruſſians in 1737, and all thoſe that reſiſted put to the ſword. The Ruſſians themſelves loſt 18,000 men in the aſſault. The Turks returned the ſame year with 70,000 men to retake it, but were obliged to retire after the loſs of 20,000. In 1738 the Ruſſians withdrew their garriſon, and demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Bog, to the W. of the Nieper, or rather where they both unite, and fall into the Black Sea. It is 42 miles N. E. of Bialagrod, and 290 N. by E. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 30. 50. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

ODENSEER, a conſiderable town of Denmark, in the Iſle of Funen, with a biſhop's ſee; 75 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 27. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

ODER, a river of Germany, which has its ſource near a town of the ſame name in Sileſia, and on the confines of Moravia. It runs N. through that province, and then into the Marche of Brandenburg and Pomerania, where it forms a large lake, afterwards falling into the Baltic Sea by three mouths; between which lie the iſlands of Uſedom and Wollin. It paſſes by ſeveral towns: as Ratibor, Oppelen, Breſlau, Glogaw, and Croſſen, in Sileſia; Francfort, Lebus, and Cuſtrin, in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Stetin, Cammin, Wallin, Uſedom, and Wolgaſt, in Pomerania.

ODER, a town of Sileſia, ſeated at the ſource of the river Oder, 16 miles S. W. of Troppaw. Lon. 17. 30. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

ODERBERG, a town of Sileſia, ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Oder and Elſa, 10 miles above Ratibor, and 20 E. of Troppaw. Lon. 18. 30. E. lat. 50. 2. N.

ODERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the river Seltz, 20 miles S. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 31. N.

ODIAM, a town of Hampſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is a corporation, and is the place where David king of Scotland was kept priſoner. It is 24 miles N. E. of Wincheſter, and 42 W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 56. W. lat. 51. 18. N.

ODENBURG. See SOPRON.

OELAND, an iſland of Sweden, in the Baltic Sea, on the coaſt of Sweden, near Gothland, about 62 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The air is good and the ſoil fertile. Borckholm is the capital town.

OELFELD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg; ſeated on the river Aller, 25 miles E. of Brunſwick. Lon. 11. 20. E. lat. 52. 27. N.

OESEL, an iſland of the Baltic Sea, on the coaſt of Livonia, and at the entrance of the gulph of Riga, three miles S. of the iſle of Dagha; about 74 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and is defended by two forts. It formerly belonged to Denmark, but now to Ruſſia.

OETING, a town of Germany, in Upper

Bavaria, under the jurisdiction of Burckhauſen. It is divided into the Upper and the Lower town, and ſeated on the river Inn, eight miles N. W. of Burckhauſen. Lon. 12. 44. E. lat. 48. 14. N. There is a great reſort of pilgrims to the old chapel.

OETING, or OETINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of a county of the ſame name; ſeated on the river Winnitz, 12 miles above Donawert, and 35 N. W. of Ingolſtadt. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

* OETING, a county of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, bounded on the N. and E. by Franconia, on the S. by the duchy of Neuburg, and on the W. by that of Wirtemburg. It is about 40 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S.

OFFA's DIKE, an entrenchment caſt up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England againſt the incurſions of the Welch. It runs through Herefordſhire, Shropſhire, Montgomeryſhire, Denbighſhire, and Flintſhire.

* OFFANTO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. It riſes in the Apennine Mountains, in the Farther Principato; and paſſing by Conza, and Monte Verde, it afterwards ſeparates the Capitanata from the Baſilicata and the Terra di-Bari, and then it falls into the gulph of Venice, near Salpe.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, in Franconia, ſeated on the Maine, five miles E. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

OFFENBURG, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, under the protection of the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Kintzig, 12 miles S. E. of Straſburg, and 28 S. of Baden. Lon. 8. 1. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

OFFIDA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marca of Ancona, near the confines of Abruzzo, 36 miles S. of Firmo, and 26 S. of Loretto. Lon. 13. 46. E. lat. 42. 53. N.

OFLEY, LITTLE, a village in Hertfordſhire, on the N. ſide of Great Offey, of which it was a hamlet. It ſtands on the ledge of hills on the N. ſide of the county, called by ſome the Alps of England. The Roman Ikenield way, which divides this county from Bedfordſhire, till it comes hither, paſſes between this place and Hexton.

OGLIO, a river of Lombardy, which has its ſource in the biſhoprick of Trent, and in the country of the Griſons. It runs through the lake Iſeo, then on the confines of Bergamaſco and of the Cremaſco; and having entered the duchy of Mantua, falls into the Po, at a ſmall place called Torre d'Oglio.

* OHETEROA, ſituated near the Society Iſlands, in the South Seas, 13 miles in circuit, not ſurrounded by a reef, and has neither harbour nor anchorage. It is rather high than low, but neither ſo populous nor ſo fertile as the iſlands to the northward of it; yet their manufactures are of a ſuperior kind. The cloth is of a better dye, the ſpears and clubs are better cut and poliſhed, and the carving is executed in a better manner. The people are luſty and well made, and rather browner than thoſe of the Society iſles. Lon. 150. 47. W. lat. 22. 27. S.

* OHIO, a river of N. America, called by the French the beautiful River, has its ſource between the Allegany mountains and the lake Erie; and running S. W. through a moſt delightful country, as alſo receiving many ſmaller rivers in its paſſage, at length falls into the Miſſiſippi, in about 37 degrees of latitude.

* OIRA, an ancient town of Italy, in the Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee, and an old caſtle. It is ſeated at the foot of the Apennines, 20 miles N. F. of Tarento, and 20 S. W. of Brindiſi. Lon. 17. 54. E. lat. 40. 38. N.

OISANS, a town of France, in the province of Dauphiny, 28 miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* OISE, a river of France, which has its ſource in the foreſt of Ardennes, and afterwards falls into the Seine.

OKEHAM, a town of Rutlandſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on a rich and pleaſant valley, called the vale of Catmus, and is the place where the aſſizes are held. It is pretty well built, and has a good church, a free ſchool, and an hoſpital. It is 28 miles S. by E. of Nottingham, and 98 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

OKEINGHAM, OCKINGHAM, or WOKINGHAM, a town of Berkſhire, with a market on Tueſdays: it is a large frequented place, containing ſeveral ſtreets, and has a handſome market-houſe in the middle thereof. It has been of note for the manufacture of ſilk ſtockings. It is eight miles S. E. of Reading, and 32 W. of London. Lon. 0. 39. W. lat. 51. 25. N.

OLDENBURG, a county of Germany, in Weſtphalia, bounded on the W. by the county of Embden; on the S. by the biſhoprick of Munſter; on the E. by the county of Delmenhorſt and the duchy of Bremen; and on the N. by the German Ocean. It is about 45 miles in length, and

22 in breadth, a marshy country, with fat paſtures; but ſubject to great inundations, which render the inhabitants very poor.

OLDENBURG, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is pretty well fortified, and the caſtle and houſe where the king of Denmark was born have been rebuilt ſince 1737. The church of S. Lambert contains the tombs of the laſt counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is noted for its horſes; it is ſeated on the river Hunta, 22 miles W. of Bremen, and 45 S. E. of Embden. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 53. 7. N.

* OLDENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holſtein, ſubject to the duke of Holſtein Gottorp. It is ſeated near the Baltic Sea, 30 miles N. of Lubeck. Lon. 10. 47. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburg; ſeated on the river Wenaw and Eſca. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 53. 26. N.

OLDENDORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſeated on the river Weſer, ſix miles S. of Shaumburg. Lon. 9. 31. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

OLDENZEL, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, formerly very ſtrong, but the fortifications were demoliſhed in 1626. It is 30 miles E. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 57. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

OLDESLO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, belonging to the king of Denmark; ſeated on the river Trave, 17 miles W. of Lubeck, and 25 N. E. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 18. E. lat. 53. 52. N.

OLERON, an iſle of France, lying on the coaſt of Aunis and Saintonge, five miles from the continent. It is 12 miles in length, five in breadth, and 30 in circumference; is very fertile, and contains about 12,000 inhabitants, and is defended by a caſtle. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 46. 1. N.

OLERON, a conſiderable town of France, in Gaſcony, and in Bearn, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Gave, 10 miles S. W. of Pau, and 36 S. E. of Dax. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 43. 7. N.

OLECKO, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, 56 miles S. W. of Lucko, or Luſec. Lon. 25. 10. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

* OLIKA, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Volhinia, with the title of a duchy, and a ſtrong citadel. Lon. 26. 8. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

OLINDA, a town of South America, in Braſil, in the captainſhip of Fernambuco; ſeated on the coaſt, where there is a very good harbour. It was taken by the Dutch in 1630, but the Portugueſe have ſince retaken it. Lon. 35. 0. W. lat. 8. 13. S.

OLITE, a handſome town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, where their kings formerly reſided. It is ſeated in a pleaſant, fertile country, on the road from Pampeluna to Saragoſſa, 20 miles N. of Tudel, and 20 N. E. of Calahorra. Lon. 1. 46. W. lat. 42. 22. N.

OLIVA, a large and celebrated monaſtery of Poland, in Regal Pruſſia, three miles W. of Dantzick. It contains ſeveral tombs of the dukes of Pomerania, and is remarkable for the peace concluded here in 1660, between the emperor and the kings of Sweden and Poland. Lon. 18. 29. E. lat. 54. 22. N.

OLIVENZA, a very ſtrong and important town of Portugal, in Alentejo; ſeated in a vaſt plain, near the river Guadiana, 23 miles S. of Elvas, and 40 E. of Evora. Lon. 7. 4. W. lat. 38. 30. N.

* OLMEDO, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the river Adaja, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Leon, 30 miles S. of Valladolid. Lon. 4. 29. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

OLMUTZ, a town of Germany, in Moravia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a famous univerſity. The public buildings are very handſome, particularly the Jeſuits college. It is a populous, trading, and very ſtrong place, and yet it was taken, with the whole garriſon, by the king of Pruſſia, in 1741. In July 1758, he beſieged it again; and when he had almoſt taken the place, he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege, to go and meet the Ruſſian army. It is ſeated on the river Morave, 80 miles N. by E. of Vienna, and 97 S. of Breſlau. Lon. 17. 35. E. lat. 49. 26. N.

OLONE, an iſland, town, caſtle, and harbour of France, in Lower Poitou, 30 miles N. W. of Rochelle, and 258 S. W. of Paris. All theſe places are near each other. Lon. 1. 43. W. lat. 46. 30. N.

* OLONITZ, a town in the empire of Ruſſia, famous for its mines of iron, and its mineral water. It is ſeated between the lakes Ladoga and Onega. Lon. 34. 20. E. lat. 61. 26. N.

OLSS, or OELSS, a handſome, ſtrong and conſiderable town of Silеſia, with a

strong castle, surrounded with ditches, where the duke generally resides. It is 22 miles E. of Wolaw, and 17 N. E. of Breslau. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

OLSNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Voigtland, seated on the river Elster, 60 miles S. W. of Dresden. Lon. 12. 27. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* OLTEN, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick in the canton of Soleure; seated a little to the N. of the river Aar, between Arwangen and Araw. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 47. 16. N.

OLYMPIA. See LONGINICO.

OLYMPUS, a mountain of Turky, in the Lesser Asia. It is one of the highest and most considerable mountains in all Asia, not much unlike the Alps in Europe, the top of it being always covered with snow. There are several other mountains, which formerly had the same name.

OMANA, a country of Asia, in the centre of Arabia Felix, and under the tropic of Cancer.

* OMBRONE, a river of Italy, in Tuscany, which rises in the Siennese, and falls into the Tuscan Sea.

OMBRONE, a town of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese, three miles S. of Grosseto, between the river Ombrone and the lake Castigliano.

* OMEGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Novarese, with a castle. It is a little to the N. of the lake Orta, and about five miles N. of the town of that name.

OMER's ST. a strong, fortified, large, and populous town of France, in Artois, and capital of a considerable bailiwick, with a castle and a bishop's see. It is a fortress of importance, and surrounded on one side with a large morass; and about it there are many sluices, which serve to carry the water off when it is overflowed; and in the midst of the morass a fort of floating islands, covered with verdure and trees. The cathedral is a handsome structure, and there are other fine buildings, with a rich Benedictine abbey. The French became masters of this place in 1676. It is seated on the river Aa, and on the side of a hill, eight miles N. W. of Aire, and 135 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 54. 45. N.

* OMISC, an ancient town of Dalmatia, seated on the gulph of Venice, and at the mouth of the river Setina.

OMLANDS, a name given to the environs of Groningen, in the United Provinces.

OMMEN, a small town of the United Provinces, in Overyssel, seated on the river called the Lesser Vecht, 17 miles N. E. of Deventer. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 52. 32. N.

OMMENBURG, a strong town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, seated on the river Othern, nine miles S. E. of Marpurg, and 45 N. E. of Francfort. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

* OMMIRABI, a river of Africa, in Barbary, which has its source in Mount Atlas, and crosses Tedles, a province of Morocco. It separates this kingdom from that of Fez, and falls into the Azamor, in the little gulph of Ommirabi.

* ON, a town of Africa, in Egypt, otherwise called Heliopolis, was formerly a very considerable place. It was seated near the river Nile, 10 miles N. E. of Cairo, and had a superb temple, dedicated to the Sun. At present it is almost ruined, and bears the name of Aimkems.

ONANDAGOES, a tribe of the native Americans, in N. America, and one of the five nations of Iroquois, whose place of residence is near the lake Ontario.

* ONANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Orvietan, with the title of a duchy. It is seated between Aquapendente and Petighano, five miles from each.

* ONE, a cape of Barbary, in the kingdom of Telensin, to the N. of a town of that name, near the mouth of the river Mulvia.

* ONEHEOW, one of the Sandwich islands, five or six leagues to the westward of Atooi. Its eastern coast is high, and rises with abruptness from the sea; but the other parts of the island consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the south-eastern point. It produces plenty of yams, and of the sweet root called tee. Lon. 199. 45. E. lat. 21. 50. N.

ONEGA, a river and lake of the Russian empire, between Muscovite Carelia, the territory of Cargapol, and Swedish Carelia. It is 100 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, having a communication with the Lake Ladoga, and consequently with Petersburg. The river has its source in Cargapol, gives its name to a country full of woods, and falls into the White Sea.

ONEGLIA, a sea-port town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with the title of a principality; but it belongs to the king of Sardinia, as well as the province, which abounds in olive-trees, fruits and wine. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, it being an open place. The French and Spaniards had possession of it

in

in 1744, but were driven from thence by the Piedmonteſe. However, they became maſters of it again the next winter. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, 30 miles S. E. of Cogni, and 50 W. by S. of Genoa. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 43. 58. N.

* ONGAR, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays. It is 12 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 21 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 16. E. lat. 51. 43. N.

ONGAR-PARK, a town in Eſſex, cut off from the pariſh of High Ongar by Greenſted and Bobbingworth. It has a market on Saturdays, is but a ſmall place, and is 12 miles W. of Chelmsford, and 22 E. N. E. of London.

ONOTH, a town of Hungary, ſubject to Auſtria, 50 miles N. E. of Buda. Lon. 19. 22. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

ONRUST a ſmall iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indies, lying at the mouth of the harbour of Batavia. It is the place where the Dutch build and careen their ſhips.

ONTARIO, a lake of N. America, in the country of the Iroquois, 180 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. Many rivers run into it, and the great river St. Lawrence proceeds from it. It communicates with the Lake Erie, by a river 33 miles in length, in which are the falls of Niagara, taken notice of in a former article.

* OONALASHKA, one of the iſlands of the Northern Archipelago, viſited by Capt. Cook in his laſt voyage. The native inhabitants of this iſland are, to all appearances, a very peaceable people, having been much poliſhed by the Ruſſians, who now keep them in a ſtate of ſubjection. As the iſland furniſhes them with ſubſiſtence, ſo it does, in ſome meaſure, with cloathing, which is chiefly compoſed of ſkins. The upper garment, which is made like a waggoner's frock, reaches down to the knees. Beſides this, they wear a waiſtcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are formed of ſome kind of ſtrong gut; but the ſoles and upper leathers are of Ruſſia leather. Fiſh and other ſea animals, birds, roots, berries, and even ſea-weed, compoſe their food. They dry quantities of fiſh during the ſummer, which they lay up in ſmall huts for their uſe in winter. They did not appear to be very deſirous of iron, nor to want any other inſtrument, except ſewing needles, their own being formed of bone. With theſe they ſew their canoes, and make their clothes, and alſo work very curious embroidery. They uſe, inſtead of thread, the fibres of plants, which they ſplit to the thickneſs required. All ſewing is performed by the females, who are ſhoe-makers, taylors, and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baſkets of graſs, which are both ſtrong and beautiful. There is, indeed, a neatneſs and perfection in moſt of their works, that ſhews they are deficient neither in ingenuity nor perſeverance. Lon. 193. 29. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

OOSTBURG, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name. Prince Maurice became maſter of it in 1604, and demoliſhed the fortifications. Lon. 3. 29. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* OOSTENBY, a town of Sweden, in the Iſle of Oeland, 27 miles S. of Borkholm.

OOSTERGO, a part of Frieſland, in the United Provinces, which contains eleven prefectures, and two towns, namely, Lewarden and Dockum.

OPORTO. See PORTO.

OPPELEN, a ſtrong town of Sileſia, capital of a conſiderable duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle, and a fine hoſpital. The chief tribunal of juſtice, and the firſt conſiſtory of Sileſia, were ſettled here ſince 1742. It is ſeated on the river Oder, in a pleaſant plain, 40 miles N. of Troppaw, and 35 S. E. of Breſlau. Lon. 17. 50. E. lat. 50. 41. N.

* OPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name; ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the Rhine, eight miles S. of Mentz, and 12 N. of Worms. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

OPPIDO, an epiſcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, ſeated at the foot of the Apennines, 25 miles N. E. of Reggio, and 17 S. E. of Nicotera. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 38. 19. N.

* ORACH, a town of Boſnia, near the river Drino, 60 miles S. W. of Belgrade.

ORAN, a very ſtrong and important town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen, with ſeveral forts, and an excellent harbour. It is ſeated partly on the ſide of a hill, and partly on a plain, about a ſtone's caſt from the ſea, almoſt oppoſite to Carthagena, in Spain. It is about a mile and a half in circumference, and well fortified; but commanded by the adjacent hills. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and re-taken by the Algerines in 1708; in 1732 the Spaniards became maſters of it again, and have kept

it ever ſince. It is 50 miles from Trenicteen, and 145 W. by S. of Algiers. Lon. 0. 8. W. lat. 36. 2. N.

ORANGE, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, capital of a province of the ſame name, united to Dauphiny, with a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and ſeveral remains of antiquity, ſuch as an amphitheatre, and a triumphal arch. It has been very large, as appears by the ruins of the old walls. The princes of Orange had an ancient caſtle, ſeated on an eminence, which commanded the place. It was ſurrounded with ſtrong baſtions by prince Maurice, in 1622; but theſe and the caſtle were demoliſhed by the French in 1660, as well as the walls in 1682. It was ceded to the French in 1713, by the king of Pruſſia, which was confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, watered by ſeveral rivers, 12 miles N. of Avignon, and 50 N. E. of Montpelier. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 44. 9. N.

* ORANGEBURG, a magnificent caſtle or palace of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, ſeated on the river Havel, near Berlin. It is a pleaſure houſe of the king of Pruſſia.

ORATAVIA, the capital town of the iſland of Teneriff, one of the largeſt of the Canaries in the Atlantic Ocean, 150 miles W. of the coaſt of Africa. Lon. 16. 20. W. lat. 28. 23. N.

* ORBA, an ancient, handſome, and pleaſant town of Switzerland, in the country of Vaude, and capital of a bailiwick, whoſe ſovereignty is divided between the cantons of Bern and Friburg. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 24 miles S. W. of Friburg, and 40 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 46. 49. N.

* ORBAISAN, a town of Italy, in the dominions of the duke of Savoy, and in Proper Piedmont, between Turin and Pignerol. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

* ORBI, a river of France, in Languedoc, which has its ſource in the mountains of Savenner, near Lodive. It paſſes by Beziers, and five miles below it falls into the gulph of Lyons.

ORBITELLO, a ſtrong town of Italy, in Tuſcany, in the Sienneſe, and in the diſtrict of Delli Preſidii. It has a good harbour, defended by ſeveral forts, and is ſeated near the river Albegna and the ſea, 58 miles S. by W. of Sienna, and 85 S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 10. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

ORKNADES, or ORKNEYS, certain iſlands on the N. of Scotland, from which they are ſeparated by a channel 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. They are 28 in all, or as ſome ſay, 40; but then they comprehend thoſe that are exceeding ſmall. The names of the principal are, Main Land, Hoy, Ronaldſha, Sanda, Stronſa, and Rouſa. Orkney and Zetland ſend one member to parliament, and one for the burghs of Kirkwall, &c.

ORCHIES, an ancient town of the French Netherlands in Flanders, 14 miles S. E. of Liſle. Lon. 3. 25. E lat. 50. 28. N.

ORCHILLA, one of the Leeward Iſlands, near the coaſt of Terra Firma, in S. America, 80 miles N. of La Guaira on the continent, and 50 N. W. of Tortuga. Lon. 65. 20. W. lat. 12. 0 N.

* ORDINGE, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, ſeated on the river Rhine, near the county of Meurs, five miles below Kyſerwert. Here Marſhal Duebriant beat the Heſſians in 1641, after which he took the town in 1642.

ORDUNNA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, ſeated in a pleaſant valley, ſurrounded with high mountains, 20 miles S. W. of Bilboa. Lon. 3. 26. W. lat. 43. 11. N.

ORIBRO, a town of Sweden, and capital of the province of Nericia, with a caſtle, ſeated on the river Troſa, a little above its mouth, the Lake Delmar, and 95 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 12. E. lat. 59. 12. N.

* ORREEHOUA and TAHOORA, two ſmall iſlands, being among the group of the Sandwich iſles. The former is a ſingle high hummock joined by a reef of a coral rocks. The latter lies to the ſouth-weſt. Oreehowa contains about 4000 inhabitants.

ORREGRUND, a ſea-port town of Sweden, ſeated on the coaſt of Upland, in the gulph of Bothland, over-againſt the ſmall iſland of Ginſon, 60 miles N. of Stockholm. Lon. 18. 15. E. lat. 60. 20. N.

ORENSE, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is famous for its hot-baths, and is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, over which there is a handſome bridge of one arch, 47 miles S. E. of Compoſtella, and 65 N. W. of Braganza. Lon. 7. 36. W. lat. 42. 19. N.

* ORESCA, a town of the Ruſſian empire in Carelia, with a ſtrong fort, built by Peter the Great for the defence of Peterſburg.

ORFA, a conſiderable town of Aſia, in Diarbeck, very pleaſantly ſeated; is large, and has good fortifications. It formerly belonged to Perſia, but is now in the Turkiſh dominions, and is a place of very good trade; they deal in carpets of ſeveral

ſorts,

ſorts, ſome of which are made here. It has a ſtately caſtle ſtanding on a hill, which makes a great ſhew at a diſtance. It is ſeated on the river Euphrates, 83 miles N. E. of Aleppo, and 100 S. W. of Diarbekar. Lon. 38. 20. E. lat. 36. 30. N.

ORFORD, a ſea-port town of Suffolk, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt between two channels, and was formerly a good fiſhing-town, but now it has loſt its trade; however, it has the title of an earldom, and ſends two members to parliament. Here is a handſome church, whoſe ſteeple is a good ſea-mark, and near it are the ruins of an old caſtle, as alſo of a priory, St. George's chapel, and a holy houſe, where ſeamen's wives uſed to pray for the ſafety of their huſbands. It is a corporation governed by a mayor, recorder, a portman, and 12 burgeſſes; but though it is ſaid to have been once very large, and to have had 12 churches, it has now only about 300 mean houſes, with narrow ſtreets not paved. It is 18 miles E. by N. of Ipſwich, and 88 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

ORGANFORD, a village near Pool, in Dorſetſhire, remarkable for the prodigious quantity of penny-royal, here called organ, that is produced in the neighbourhood.

* ORGAZ, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, 15 miles S. of Toledo, with a caſtle. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 39. 36. N.

* ORGELET, a town of France, in Franche Compté, ſeated in a bailiwick of the ſame name, and at the ſource of the river Valuze, 30 miles N. by E. of Bourgen-Breſſe. Lon. 5. 39. E. lat. 46 36. N.

ORGIVA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, 25 miles S. of Granada. Lon. 3. 50. W. lat. 36. 43. N.

* ORGON, a town of France, in Provence, with a ruined caſtle, ſeated on the S. bank of the river Durance, 10 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

ORIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and Terra d'Otranto, formerly a conſiderable place, but of ſmall account now, though it has a citadel and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the Apennines, 40 miles N. W. of Otranto. Lon. 17. 48. E. lat. 40. 39. N.

* ORIENT, a harbour of France, in Bretagne, at the bottom of the bay of St. Lewis. Since the year 1720, they have built a handſome town here, where the Eaſt-India company have large magazines. The Engliſh attempted to become maſters of it in 1746, but miſcarried. Lon. 3. 20. W. lat. 47. 46. N.

ORIHUELA, a conſiderable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is commanded by a citadel built on a rock, and ſeated on the river Segura, in a fertile and pleaſant country, 33 miles N. of Carthagena, and 108 S. of Valencia. Lon. 1. 3. W. lat. 38. 10. N.

* ORIO, a town of Spain, ſeated on the coaſt of Guipuſcoa, at the mouth of the river Orio, eight miles S. W. of St. Sebaſtian. Lon. 2. 19. W. lat. 43. 23 N.

ORISTAGNI, an ancient town of the iſland of Sardinia, with a good harbour, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is large, and well fortified, but thinly inhabited, on account of the unhealthy air; is ſeated on the weſtern coaſt, on a bay of the ſame name, 42 miles N. W. of Cagliari, and 27 S. of Boza. Lon. 8. 51. E. lat. 40. 2. N.

ORIXA, a kingdom of Aſia, in Indoſtan, lying on the gulph of Bengal. It is divided from the ancient kingdom of Golconda by a ridge of mountains, the end of which runs a little way into the ſea. The prince of this country is a Gentoo, tributary to the Great Mogul, and pays to the value of 12,000 pounds yearly. This kingdom abounds in corn, cloth, cattle, deer, and antelopes; bears and monkies are very numerous, and very tame: there are alſo water-fowls, partridges, pheaſants, and other birds in great plenty, but none dares to kill them but the prince. It is watered with ſeveral rivers, which run into the ſea, and there are a great many ſtone-bridges over them, where great numbers of beggars aſk alms in the name of their god Jagranai. There are ſeveral good towns and harbours on the ſea-coaſt; and they have different manufactures in different places, which have been, or will be, taken notice of in their order.

ORLAMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, belonging to the duke of Saxe-Gotha, ſeated on the river Sala, over-againſt the mouth of the river Orla, from whence it took its name, 50 miles S. W. of Leipſic. Lon. 11. 94. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

* ORLANDO, a cape on the northern coaſt of Val-di-Demona in Sicily, 25 miles W. of Patti.

ORLEANOIS PROPER, is a province of France, bounded on the N. by Upper Beauce, on the E. by Gatinois, on the S. by Sologne and a part of Blaiſois, and on the W. by Dunois and Vendemois. It is divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower, and is a very plentiful country.

ORLEANS, a city of France, the capital of

of Orleanois, an ancient, large, handſome, pleaſant, and one of the moſt celebrated places in France, with an univerſity, the title of a duchy, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſurrounded with walls, and fortified with 40 towers; the ſtreets are large and clean, and moſt of them terminate at the quay, for the convenience of trade. The moſt ſuperb ſtructure is the cathedral, though a Gothic building, which had the fineſt ſteeple in France, till it was damaged in the time of the civil wars. There are 22 pariſhes, and a great many churches and religious houſes. The bridge was built of ſtone, and ſupported by 16 arches. On it was the ſtatue of the Virgin Mary in bronze, holding that of Jeſus in her arms, as if going to be laid in his tomb. On one ſide of her was the ſtatue of Charles VII. on his knees, and on the other Joan of Arc, called the maid of Orleans, dreſſed in armour. Every year, on the twelfth of May, they make a ſolemn proceſſion in memory of Joan. Her ſtory is well known; and that the firſt exploit ſhe performed, was the raiſing the ſiege of Orleans. But the bridge has been ſince rebuilt, and was opened in Auguſt 1760; and now the French boaſt that it is the fineſt in the world. The town carries on a prodigious trade in wine, corn, and brandy, which is occaſioned by its advantageous ſituation on the river Loire, 30 miles N. E. of Blois, and 60 S. S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 59. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

ORLEANS FOREST, is in the neighbourhood of the town of that name, and contains 100,000 acres of land, planted with oak and other valuable trees. It is one of the moſt conſiderable of all France.

ORLEANS, NEW, a town of N. America, and capital of Louiſiana, ſeated at the mouth of the river Miſſiſippi. It was built in the time of the regency of the duke of Orleans, and is the reſidence of the governor. Lon. 89. 53. W. lat. 29. 58. N.

* ORLEANS ISLAND and TOWN, are ſeated in N. America in Canada, and a little to the E. of Quebec. Lon. 69. 50. W. lat. 47. 0. N.

ORMOND, is the north diviſion of the county of Tipperary, in Ireland, with the title of a duchy.

ORMSKIRK, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated near the river Douglas, not far from the large meer of Merton, 30 miles S. of Lancaſter, and 206 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 3. W. lat. 53. 37. N.

ORMSIDE, a village in Weſtmoreland, near Appleby. A great number of veſſels of braſs, ſome of which ſeemed to have been gilt, were diſcovered near the manor-houſe, by the water waſhing away the ſoil.

ORMUS, a ſmall iſland of Aſia, at the bottom of the gulph of the ſame name, at the entrance of the gulph of Perſia. There is neither ſweet water nor graſs upon it, being a kind of ſalt ſulphureous ſoil. It was taken by the Portugueſe in 1507, who fortified it; and it was afterwards frequented by a vaſt number of merchants, who were extremely rich. In 1622 the Perſians, by the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh, conquered this place, and demoliſhed the houſes, which were 4000 in number, containing 40,000 inhabitants. Some time after, the Perſians rebuilt the fort, and placed a garriſon in it; but they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before; however, it is the key of the Perſian gulph, as well on account of the importance of the place, as the commodiouſneſs of the harbour. It is now almoſt deſerted, for it produces nothing but ſalt, which ſometimes is two inches deep upon the ſurface of the earth. Lon. 56. 25. E. lat. 27. 20. N.

* ORNE, a river of France, in Normandy, which has its ſource at the village of Aunon, and falls into the ſea, eight miles below Caen.

ORONOKO, a river of S. America, which riſes in Popayan, near the S. Sea, and running E. communicates with the Rio Negro, and by that with the river of the Amazons; for canoes have been known to paſs that way a few years ago, which is a late diſcovery, for it was denied before. After this junction it runs N. E. through Terra Firma, belonging to the Spaniards, and falls into the N. Sea in nine degrees of N. lat. through ſeveral mouths. The only town of any note it paſſes by in its courſe is St. Thomas, not far from the mouths.

OROPESA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, near the frontiers of Eſtramadura, 22 miles E. of Placentia, and 50 W. of Toledo. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

OROPESA, a town of S America, in Peru, ſeated at the foot of the mountains, 750 miles from Lima, and 150 N. E. of Potoſi. Lon. 63. 30. W. lat. 18. 0. S.

ORSA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and palatinate of Witepſk. It is fortified and defended by a good caſtle; is 50 miles W. of Smolenſko, and ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Orſca and Nieper. Lon. 30. 0. E. lat. 54. 45. N.

ORSOWA, a town of Hungary, in the Bannat of Temeſwaer, ſeated on the N. ſide

ſide of the Danube, almoſt oppoſite to Belgrade; ſubject to the Turks. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

ORSOY, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, taken by the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortications. It now belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is 20 miles S. E. of Cleves. Lon. 6. 43. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

ORTA, or ORTI, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Tiber, 10 miles E. of Viterbo, and 30 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 37. W. lat. 42. 22. N.

* ORTEGAL, a cape on the coaſt of Galicia, in Spain, lon. 7. 35. W. lat. 43. 48. N. The natives call it Ortiguera, and it is probably the Promontorium Trileucum of the ancients.

* ORTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, ſeated on the S. bank of the river Drave, over-againſt its confluence with the Liſer. Lon. 13. 38. E. lat. 46. 52. N.

ORTEZ, a town of France, and one of the principal places in Bearn, ſeated on the declivity of a hill, near the river Gave, 17 miles from Pau. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 43. 5. N.

ORTON, a town of Weſtmoreland, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated in a healthy country, quite deſtitute of wood, 12 miles S. W. of Appleby, and 271 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 54. 28. N.

* ORTNAU, a country of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lying along the Rhine, and ſeparating it from Alſace. It is bounded on the S. by Breſlau; on the N. by the margravate of Baden; and on the E. by the duchy of Wirtemburg. It contains three imperial towns, namely, Offenburg, Gegenbach, and Zell. It belongs partly to the houſe of Auſtria, partly to the biſhoprick of Spire, and partly to the county of Hanau.

ORVIETO, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a biſhop's ſee, and a magnificent palace. In this place there is a deep well, into which mules deſcend, to fetch up water by one pair of ſtairs, and aſcend by another. It is ſeated on a craggy rock, near the confluence of the rivers Pagli and Chiana, 20 miles N. W. of Viterbo, and 50 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

ORWELL, a river of Suffolk, which riſing in the middle of that county, runs S. E. by Ipſwich, and falls into the ocean at Landguard-fort.

OSACA, a large, handſome, and famous town of Japan, with a magnificent caſtle. It has a harbour, and is one of the moſt populous and trading places of Japan. Here they proclaim the hours of the night by the ſound of different inſtruments of muſic. Lon. 138. 45. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

OSERO, or OSORO, an iſland in the gulph of Venice, belonging to the Venetians, having that of Cherſo to the N. and to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital town is of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

OSIMO, an ancient town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, with a rich biſhop's ſee, and a magnificent epiſcopal palace. It is ſeated on the river Muſone, 10 miles S. of Ancona, and 110 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 34. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

OSITH, ST. or OSEY ISLAND, in Eſſex, in Maldon-water, or Black-water river, is ſo covered with wild fowl at certain ſeaſons, that many people come hither from London for the pleaſure of ſhooting them, and often return with an Eſſex ague.

* OSMA, an ancient town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is almoſt gone to ruin, and is ſeated on the river Duero, or Douro, in a plain abounding in all the neceſſaries of life, 80 miles N. by E. of Madrid, and 112 N. by E. of Toledo. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 41. 30. N.

OSNABRUG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a biſhoprick of the ſame name, with an univerſity and a caſtle; being the reſidence of the biſhop, who has brought this place under his power. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace, concluded here between Germany and Sweden in 1648, in favour of the Proteſtant religion. The Proteſtants have two of the churches. The beer of this place is highly eſteemed in Germany. It is ſeated on the river Haze, 35 miles N. E. of Munſter, and 75 W. of Hanover. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

* OSNABRUG, the biſhoprick of, a province of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the N. by Lower Munſter; on the S. by Upper Munſter; on the E. by the territory of Minden; and on the W. partly by Munſter, and partly by Lingen. It is remarkable, that this biſhoprick is poſſeſſed by the Papiſts and Proteſtants alternately, according to the tenour of the treaty of Weſtphalia. The Proteſtant biſhop is always choſen by the houſe of Brunſwick-Luneburg, and the Catholic by the Papiſts. The inſpection and admini-

administration of ecclesiastical affairs, however, belongs to the elector of Cologne, as metropolitan; but the civil affairs are always governed by the Protestant bishop in his turn. It is 40 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and divided into seven bailiwicks; it abounds in cattle and hogs. Osnabrug is the capital town.

* Osnabrug Island, an island in the South Sea, called by Mr. Bougainville Pic de la Boudeuse, or le Boudoirt, not far from Otaheitee and the Society Isles. Lon. 148. 0. W. lat. 17. 52. S. The native name is Miatea.

Osorno, a town of S. America, in Chili, seated on Rio-Bueno, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 80 miles S. of Baldivia. Lon. 73. 20. W. lat. 40. 38. S.

Ossory, the western division of Queen's County in Ireland.

Ossuna, an ancient and considerable town of Spain, in Andalusia, with the title of a duchy, an university, and an hospital, 40 miles E. of Seville. Lon. 4. 31. W. lat. 37. 24. N.

Ostacio, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, 15 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 44. 36. N.

Ostalric, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It had a strong castle, but was taken by the French and demolished in 1695. It is seated on the river Tordera, 28 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 41. 41. N.

Ostend, a very strong sea-port town of the Netherlands, in Austrian Flanders, with a good harbour, and a magnificent town-house. It is not very large, but is well fortified. It was much more considerable before the long siege of the Spaniards, which continued from 1601 to 1604, when it was almost entirely reduced to ashes. The Dutch lost 50,000 men, and the Spaniards 80,000. Isabella Eugenia, governante of the Netherlands, made a vow she would not shift her smock before Ostend surrendered; but before the town was taken it had greatly changed its colour. However, the ladies of the court, to keep her in countenance, had theirs dyed, that they might be like that of their mistress This place was taken by the Dutch in 1706, but restored to the emperor in 1724, when an E India company was established here, but entirely suppressed by treaty in 1731. It was taken by the French in August 1745, after ten days siege, but rendered back by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. It is ten miles W. of Bruges, eight N. E. of Newport, 22 N. E. of Dunkirk, and 60 N. W. of Brussels. Lon. 2. 1. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

* Osterland, a canton of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, bounded on the N. and E. by the duchy of Naumburg, and Misnia; on the S. by Voigtland; and on the W. by the duchy of Weymar. Altemburg is the capital town.

Osterfrize. See Friesland-East.

Ostia, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, seated at the mouth of the river Tiber, with a bishop's see. It was very famous in the time of the Romans, but the air being unwholesome, it is now very thin of people, and gone to decay; and the harbour is choaked up. There is another Ostia, over against the former, but it does not contain above eight or ten houses. It is 12 miles S. W. of Rome, Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 41. 44. N.

Ostiacks, a people of Asia, in Siberia, who inhabit the banks of the river Obi. They are heathens, and worship idols made of wood and earth, some of which are dressed in silks in the fashion of the Russian ladies. Their idols are placed before their huts, which are made of bark of trees, and are as contemptible as can be imagined. They have as many wives as they can maintain, and make no scruple of marrying their nearest relations. These people are very poor, and very lazy, and in the summer-time live mostly upon fish. They are of a middle size, with broad faces and noses, and yellowish, or red hair. All their garments, from top to toe, are made of fish skins, for they have neither linen nor woollen, and indeed they might almost as well go naked. The greatest diversion is deer hunting, and they go together in crowds, with a weapon like a large knife, fastened in a stick. They have a sort of princes among them, in one of whose houses some European travellers found four wives. One of these had a red cloth coat on, and was set off with all sorts of glass beads. There was no other furniture than cradles and chests, made of the bark of trees, sewed together. Their beds consisted of wood-shavings, almost as soft as feathers, and their children lay naked upon them in cradles. They all take tobacco, and swallow the smoke, which puts them into such disorders that they foam at the mouth. They can neither write nor read; nor do they cultivate the land; and seem totally ignorant of times past. They have neither temples nor priests, and their boats are only made of the bark of trees, sewed together. In winter they live entirely under ground, and there is no other

entrance

entrance into their caves than at a hole at the top.

OSTIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Po, 15 miles E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 8. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

* OSTROGOTHIA, the name of the eaſtern part of Gothland. See GOTHLAND.

OSTROGOTSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Belgorod, 62 miles S. of Woronetz. Lon. 40. 30. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

OSTUNI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee. Its territory is well cultivated, and abounds with olives and almonds. It is ſeated on a mountain near the gulph of Venice, 16 miles N. W. of Brindiſi, and 24 N. E. of Tarento. Lon. 17. 59. E. lat. 40. 51. N.

OSWEGO, a fort of N. America, ſeated on the S. ſide of the lake Ontario, 176 miles E. S. E. of Albany, in New-York. Lon. 76. 15. W. lat. 43. 15. N.

OSWALD, ST. a village in Northumberland, on the Picts wall, N. of Hexham, by ſome called Heavensfield, on Oſwald's total defeat of Cedwall, a Britiſh uſurper, who was killed on the firſt onſet. Here Oſwald, who was afterwards ſainted, ſet up the firſt croſs in the kingdom of Northumberland.

OSWEICZEN, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, with the title of a duchy. It has a great trade in ſalt, and is ſeated on the river Viſtula, 15 miles S. W. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 44. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

OSWESTRY, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is a corporation, ſeated near the head of a ſmall river, and had a wall and a caſtle, long ſince demoliſhed. It has ſome trade from Wales in flannels; is 18 miles N. W. of Shrewſbury, and 174 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 3. W. lat. 52. 52. N.

* OTAHEITEE, one of the Society iſlands in the South-Sea, lying in 18 deg. of S. lat. and 150 deg. W. long. and firſt diſcovered by Captain Wallis in 1767, who called it George the Third's iſland. M. de Bougainville next arrived at it in April 1768, and ſtaid 10 days. Captain Cook, in the Endeavour, came hither in 1769, to obſerve the tranſit of Venus, ſailed round the whole iſland in a boat, and ſtaid three months. It has ſince been viſited by the ſame celebrated navigator, and two or three times by the Spaniards. It conſiſts of two peninſulas, great part of which is covered with woods and forests, conſiſting partly of bread-fruit-trees, palms, cocoa-nut-trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, ſugar-canes, and others peculiar to that climate, particularly of a kind of ananas, or pine-apple, caſuarinas, and dragon-trees. The people have mild features, and a pleaſing countenance; they are about the ordinary ſize of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes, and wear a piece of cloth round their middle, of their own manufacture, and another wrapped about the head in various picturesque ſhapes, like a turban. The women, who are far from being ugly or unhandſome, wear a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle, thro' which they paſs their heads, ſo that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other before, to the knees; a fine white cloth, like muſlin, paſſes over this in various elegant turns round the body, a little below the breaſt, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn ſometimes fell gracefully acroſs the ſhoulder. "This dreſs (ſays Mr. Forſter) appeared more advantageous to the human figure, than any modern faſhion we had hitherto ſeen. Both ſexes are adorned, or rather diſfigured by thoſe black ſtains, occaſioned by puncturing the ſkin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. No language, (ſays Mr. Forſter) ſeemed eaſier to acquire than theirs, every harſh and ſibilant conſonant being baniſhed from it, and almoſt every word ending in a vowel. The only requiſite is a nice ear to diſtinguiſh the numerous modifications of their vowels. The O and E, with which a great part of the names and words begin, we found, was the article, which many eaſtern nations affix to the greater part of their ſubſtantives" The houſes of the natives conſiſt only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-nut-tree, and ſupported by a few pillars made of the bread-tree. As a roof is ſufficient to ſhelter the natives from rains, and nightly dews, and as the climate of this iſland is one of the happieſt in the world, the houſes have ſeldom any walls, but are open on all ſides. Mr. Forſter found various little birds among the ſhrubs and trees, that had a very agreeable note, tho' common report among the Europeans has denied the powers of harmony (on what grounds we know not) to the birds of warm climates. The birds moſt common are two ſorts of parroquets, one of a beautiful

a beautiful sapphirine blue, another of a greenish colour, with a few red spots, a king's fisher, of a dark green, with a collar of the same hue round his white throat, a large cuckoo, several sorts of pigeons or doves, and a bluish heron. The cloth of the natives is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry-tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet, and a glue made of the hibiscus esculentus, is employed to make the pieces of bark cohere together. Some of these pieces are two or three yards wide, and 50 yards long. The only quadrupeds found upon the island, are hogs, domestic dogs, and rats, which the inhabitants suffer to run about at pleasure, without ever trying to destroy them; but of fish upon the coast there is a great variety of species. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of distinction among the natives, as among the Chinese, as they imply that such persons only as have no occasion to work, could suffer them to grow to that length. The two sexes here eat separately, as in many other countries. Their burying-places, called Marai, are built of several ranges of stones, like steps, each about three feet and a half in height, and covered with grasses, ferns, and small shrubs. At a little distance is an oblong enclosure round it, made of stone, about three feet high. The provisions of the Otaheitans are chiefly fish, pork, cocoa-nuts, bread fruit, and bananas. Their pork is exceedingly delicious, and entirely free from that luscious richness which makes it resist the stomach so soon in Europe. The fat is said to be little short of marrow, and the lean to have the tender taste of veal; the principal cause of which seems to be the vegetable diet they are used to. Besides, they are much cleanlier than the European hogs, and have not their custom of wallowing in the mire. They are of the small breed, which is commonly called the Chinese, and have the pendulous ears of ours. The natives employ sea-water as a sauce both to fish and pork. A proof of the security and safety in which they live, appears in this, that their houses are left entirely open, without either doors or bars. Nothing can exceed their dexterity and agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees. Mr. Forster is lavish in his praises of the gentleness, good-nature and hospitality of this people; and also of the beauty, elegance, and gracefulness of the air, features, and persons of many of them, especially of the better sort, to whose Voyage, and Captain Cook's, in the Endeavour, compiled by Dr. Hawkesworth, we must refer the reader, as well as to the account of Captain Cook's last voyage, published in 1785, for a more particular account of their dress, dwellings, food, domestic amusements, navigation, diseases, religion, funeral rites, wars, weapons, and government.

OTLEY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the river Wherf, under a high, craggy cliff, and is but an ordinary place, though the houses are built with stone. It is 25 miles W. of York, and 202 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 48. W. lat. 53. 54. N.

OTOQUE, an island of America, in the bay of Panama, from whence it is furnished with provisions. Lon. 81. 10. W. lat. 7. 50. N.

*OTRANTO, or TERRA D'OTRANTO, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the N. by the Terra-di-Bari, and by the gulph of Venice; on the E. by the same gulph, and on the S. and W. by a great bay, which is between that and the Basilicata It is a mountainous country, abounding in olives, figs, and wine; and there is a kind of spider called a tarantula, whose bite is venomous, and cannot be cured but by the sound of musical instruments, to which the patients dance. It is often visited by locusts, and by Algerine pirates, who carry all the people they catch into slavery. But, to keep them off, they have built a vast number of forts upon the coasts, in which are garrisons. Notwithstanding this, there are a great many towns, and the capital is of the same name.

OTRANTO, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Terra d'Otranto, with a commodious harbour, an archbishop's see, and a strong citadel, where the archbishop resides. It was taken by the Turks in 1480, who did a great deal of mischief, but it is since re-established. It has also suffered greatly by the pirates. It is a large handsome place, and is seated on the gulph of Venice, 37 miles S. E. of Brindisi, and 69 S. E. of Tarento. Lon. 18. 35. E. lat. 40. 20. N.

OTRICOLI, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the duchy of Spoletto, seated on a hill, two miles from the river Tiber, and 32 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 23. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

OTTONA, or OTTONA, an episcopal town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo. It is full of people, and seated on the gulph of Venice,

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ten miles N. of Lanciano, and 48 E of Aquila. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 42. 28. N.

* OTTENWALD, a ſmall territory of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, between the rivers Maine and Neckar, and on the confines of Franconia, and of the electorate of Mentz. It belongs to the elector Palatine.

OUDENARDE, a rich and ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in Auſtrian Flanders, in the middle of which there is a conſiderable fort. The river Schelde runs acroſs this place and its environs, whoſe ſoil is very fertile, and forms a large chatellany. They have here a manufacture of very fine linen, and curious tapeſtry. This town was beſieged by the French in 1708, but they were obliged to raiſe the ſiege by the duke of Marlborough, who entirely routed their army, and took 5000 priſoners. It is 12 miles S. of Ghent, 15 N. E. of Tournay, and 27 W. of Bruſſels. Lon. 3. 49. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

OUDENBURG, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, eight miles S. E of Oſtend, and 10 W. of Bruges. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

OVERFLACKE, an iſland of the United Provinces, in Holland, lying at the mouth of the river Maeſe, having the iſland of Vourne on the N. Brabant on the E. the iſland of Schowen on the S. and Goree on the W. Melſand is the principal town

* OVERTON, a village of Flintſhire, in N. Wales, 8 miles S. of Wrexham.

* OVERTON, a village in Hampſhire, 8 miles W. by S. of Baſingſtoke.

OVERYSCHE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands in Brabant, ſeated on the river Yſche, ſix miles N. E. of Bruſſels, and nine S. W. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

OVERYSSEL, one of the Seven United Provinces, bounded on the E. by the biſhoprick of Munſter; on the N. by Frieſland and the territory of Groningen; on the W. by the river Yſſel; and on the S. by the county of Zutphen and the biſhoprick of Munſter. It is divided into three diſtinct parts, which are, the territories of Drente, Twente, and Salland. There are many moraſſes in this province, and but few inhabitants, in compariſon of the reſt. Its greateſt riches conſiſt in turfs, which are dug up here, and ſent to the neighbouring provinces, particularly Holland.

OVIEDO, a town of Spain, and capital of Aſturias d'Oviedo, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity; ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Ove and Deva, which form the Aſta, 50 miles N. W. of Leon, and 208 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 6. 44. W. lat. 43. 25. N.

* OVINGHAM, a village of Northumberland, 10 miles W. of Newcaſtle.

OULNEY, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, and is an indifferent place, where the women have a conſiderable manufacture of bone-lace. It is 12 miles S. E. of Northampton, and 56 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0 54. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

OULX, a town of Italy in Piedmont, 12 miles W. of Suſa. Lon. 6. 46. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

OUNDLE, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the banks of the river Nen, over which there are two bridges; is well built, has a handſome church, a free-ſchool, and an alms houſe. It is 26 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 82 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

OURÇM, a town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, with a caſtle ſtanding on a mountain, between the rivers Leira and Tomar. Lon. 7. 40. W. lat. 39. 34. N.

* OURIQUE, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, remarkable for a victory obtained by Alphonſo, king of Portugal, over five Mooriſh kings, in 1139. The heads of theſe five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 32 miles S. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 8. 49. W. lat. 38. 26. N.

OUSE, a river which riſes in the N. of Yorkſhire, runs S E. by York, Cawood, and Selby, and falls into the Humber to the W. of St Cay.

OUSE, a river which riſes near Fitwell in Oxfordſhire, and proceeds to Buckingham, Stony-Stratford, and Newport-Pagnel, in Buckinghamſhire; from thence it proceeds to Bedford, and turning N. E. it paſſes on to Huntingdon and Ely, till at length it arrives at Lynn Regis in Norfolk, and falls into the ſea.

* OUSTIOUG, a town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a caſtle; ſeated on the river Suchana, over-againſt the mouth of the Jug, 100 miles below Wologda, and 180 above Archangel. Lon. 43. 25. E. lat. 61. 48. N.

* OUSTIOUG, a province of the Ruſſian empire, bounded on the N. by Dwina, on the E. by the foreſt of Ziran, on the S. by Wologda, and on the W. by Cargapol and Waga. It is divided into two parts by the river Suchana; is full of foreſts,

jects, and the rivers yield plenty of fish, which the inhabitants dry in the sun, and which make their principal nourishment.

*Owerra, or Oviiro, a town and territory of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, in Guinea. The air is unwholesome, and the soil dry and lean, however, there are several kinds of fruits, such as bananas and cocoa nuts. The inhabitants are well made, and are all marked with three incisions, one on the forehead, and one on each temple. Lon. 6 0. E. lat. 6. 0 N.

*Owhyhee, the easternmost, and by much the largest, of the Sandwich Islands Its greatest length, from N to S is 28½ leagues, its breadth 24, and its circumference about 293 English miles It is divided into six large districts, two of which, on the north-east side, are separated by a mountain, that rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen clearly at 40 leagues distance. To the north of this mountain, the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades of water, and the whole country is covered with cocoa nut and bread-fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain on the north-east side appear to be about half a mile high, and entirely covered with snow To the south of this mountain, the coast presents a prospect of the most horrid and dreary kind, the whole country appearing to have undergone a total change from the effects of some dreadful convulsion. The ground is every where covered with cinders, and intersected in many places with black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava that has flowed, not many ages back, from the mountain to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken and craggy rocks, piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in sharp points, yet, amidst these ruins, there are many patches of rich soil, which are carefully laid out in plantations, and the neighbouring sea abounds with a great variety of excellent fish: so that this quarter is much better inhabited than the more verdant parts. The fields are enclosed with stone fences, and are interspersed with groves of cocoa nut trees. There are supposed to be on this island about 150,000 inhabitants. So long as the name of Captain Cook shall be remembered, this island will not be forgotten, it being here he fell a victim to a strange concatenation of events. Lon. 156. 0. W. lat. 19. 28. S.

Oxford, the capital of Oxfordshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is a city, a bishop's see, and an university, and besides the cathedral, has 13 parish-churches. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Isis and Cherwell, on an eminence almost surrounded with meadows, except on the E. side. The whole town, with the suburbs, is of a circular form, 3 miles in circumference. It consists chiefly of two spacious streets, which cross each other in the middle of the town. The university contains twenty colleges, and five halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. In short, if it be taken altogether, there is not such another groupe of buildings, nor such another university in the world, which all travellers that have seen it confess. In point of situation it has much the advantage of Cambridge for health and pleasure. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, in subjection to the chancellor and vice-chancellor of the university. It sends 4 members to parliament, two for the university, and two for the city, and has the title of an earldom; is 20 miles S W. of Buckingham, 40 S W. of Bedford, and 58 W by N. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat 51. 45. N.

Oxfordshire, a county of England, 47 miles in length, and 29 in breadth, bounded on the E by Buckinghamshire, on the W by Gloucestershire, on the S. by Berkshire, and on the N by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. It contains about 19 000 houses, 114,000 inhabitants, 280 parishes, 12 market towns, and sends 10 members to parliament The air is sweet, mild, pleasant, and healthy, for which reason it contains several gentlemen's seats, and the soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass, and the hills are shaded with woods. It is also an agreeable sporting country, there being abundance of game.

Oxus, a river of Asia, much taken notice of in ancient histories, but does not rise in the N of India, as most writers affirm; for according to the best and latest maps, made by those who have been upon the spot, it ran a course of about 260 miles from the Caspian Sea to the Lake Aral, whose dimensions have lately been discovered, and is but very lately known to the Europeans, but, as it passes through a desart country abounding with sands, the

the inhabitants fo diverted its courſe, that the old channel can hardly be diſcovered.

*Oye, a town of France, in Boulonnois, capital of a county of the ſame name. The Engliſh were in poſſeſſion of it till Calais was taken from them. It is 3 miles from Gravelines, and ſeven from Calais Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 51. 2. N.

*Ozwiezin, a town of Little Poland, ſeated on the river Weitchſel, near the borders of Sileſia; the houſes are built of wood, and the town is covered on one ſide with a great moraſs, and on the other defended by a caſtle, whoſe walls are of wood. It is 34 miles W. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 10. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

P.

Pacamores, a government of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito. The air is temperate, and it abounds in corn, cattle, and mines of gold.

*Pacem, a town of Aſia, in the iſland of Sumatra in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Achem. Lon. 97. 15. E. lat. 5. 0. N.

Pachamac, a valley of S. America, in Peru, celebrated for its pleaſantneſs and fertility, but more for a magnificent temple, built by the Incas of Peru, to the honour of their god. When the Spaniards conquered Peru, they found immenſe riches therein. It is 10 miles S. of Lima.

Pachsu, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, near the coaſt of Epirus, and in European Turky. It lies to the S. of Corfu, and to the W. of the gulph of Arfu. It is ſubject to Venice.

Pacific Ocean, otherwiſe called the S. Sea, lies between Aſia and America, and is upwards of 10,000 miles in breadth. It had its name from being ſuppoſed free from ſtorms and tempeſts; but this many ſailors have, to their coſt, found to be a miſtake.

Pactolus, a river of Natolia, in that part of it anciently called Lydia, celebrated by the poets for its golden ſands. It has its ſource in the mountain Molus, paſſes by Sardis, and ſoon after falls into the Sarabat.

*Pacy, an ancient town of France, in Normandy, ſeated on the river Eure, eight miles from Vernon. It carries on a great trade. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 48. 58. N.

Padan-Aran, a country mentioned in Scripture, whoſe preſent name is not certainly known; for ſome take it to be Meſopotamia, the country between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, and others Syria in general, or rather Aſſyria.

Padang, a town of Aſia, ſeated on the W. coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, in the E. Indies. It has a harbour, and is in poſſeſſion of the Dutch. Lon. 99. 46. E. lat. 0. 50. S.

Paderborn, an ancient, populous, and large town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, capital of a ſmall territory in poſſeſſion of its biſhop, who is a prince of the Empire. It takes its name from the rivulet Padera, which riſes on the top of a mountain, from which run three ſtreams, which unite in the middle of the town. The cathedral is magnificent, and it has a chapter, into which none can gain admittance unleſs he has ſtudied at an univerſity in France or Italy, though there is a college here. A French garriſon was put into it in 1742, but it now belongs to the elector of Cologne. It is 37 miles S. W. of Minden, and 43 E. S. E. of Munſter. Lon 8. 55. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

*Paderborn, the biſhoprick of, is a ſmall diſtrict of Germany, in Weſtphalia, bounded by the counties of Lippe, Rittburg, and Waldeck; and by Heſſe, the abbey of Corvay, and the duchies of Weſtphalia and Brunſwick. It is about 32 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. In the middle of it are high mountains, containing iron mines; but the reſt of the country is fertile in corn and paſture. However it is moſt remarkable for its bacon and veniſon.

Padron, a town of Spain, in Galicia, which is ſeated on the river Ulla, 12 miles S. of Compoſtella. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 42. 40. N.

Padstow, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the N. coaſt of the county, and is a place of ſome trade to Ireland, from which it is not above 24 hours ſail. It is 36 miles W. of Launceſton, and 243 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 45. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

Padua, an ancient, large, and celebrated city of Italy, with an univerſity and a biſhop's ſee. It is alſo capital of the Paduano, but is much leſs conſiderable than it was formerly, for it now contains no more than 30,000 inhabitants, whereas it

formerly had 100,000, and many of the houſes are gone to ruin: however, the hall where juſtice is adminiſtered is a ſuperb ſtructure. The cathedral church and the college of the univerſity are in that part called the Old Town; and there are piazzas under all the houſes, where perſons may walk without being expoſed to the weather. The garden of the univerſity is curious, on account of the number of plants. Here a ſtudent may take his degrees let him be of what ſect of chriſtianity he will; nay, tho' he ſhould be a Jew or a Turk. The patron of the city is St. Anthony, who lies in the cathedral; they have ſuch a veneration for him, that the beggars do not aſk charity in the name of God, but for the love of St. Anthony. The Jews live in a diſtinct part of the city, and the neighbouring mountains produce excellent wine and oil, with delicious fruits. It was taken by the Venetians in 1506. It is ſeated on the rivers Brentac and Bachiglione, in a fine plain, and is about ſeven miles in circumference, 20 miles S. E. of Vicenza, and 225 N. of Rome. Lon. 11. 1 E. lat. 45. 22 N.

PADUANO, a ſmall province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, bounded on the E. by the Dogado, on the S. by the Polefino di Rovigo, on the W. by the Veroneſe, and on the N. by the Vicentino. Its ſoil is well watered, and is one of the moſt fertile in Italy, being about 40 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. Padua is the capital town.

*PAFFENHOFFEN, a town of France, in Lower Alſace, ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Motter. It is eight miles W. of Hagueneau. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

PAGO, an iſland lying in the gulph of Venice, ſeparated from the continent of Morlachia by a narrow channel, and ſubject to the Venetians. The air is very cold, and the ſoil barren; however, it is well peopled, and contains ſalt-works.

PAIMBEUF, a town of France, in Brittany, lying at the mouth of the river Loire, and is the port of Nantz, from which it lies 20 miles weſtward. Lon. 1. 53 W. lat. 47. 15. N.

PAINSWICK. See PANSWICK.

PAIS-DE-VAUD. See VAUD.

PAISLEY, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew. It is finely ſeated, is the beſt town in the county, and formerly noted for its magnificent abbey. It is ſix miles W. of Glaſgow. Lon. 4. 20. W. lat. 55. 52. N.

PAITA, a ſea-port town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccaneers; and it was taken in 1741 by commodore Anſon, who plundered and burnt it, becauſe the governor refuſed to ranſom it. Lon. 81. 19. W. lat. 6. 12. S.

PAIX, a town of America, in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, and on the N. coaſt. It was built by the French, to whom it is ſubject, and has a pretty good harbour. Lon. 72. 56. W. lat. 19. 58. N.

PALACIOS, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the road from Seville to Cadiz, 12 miles S. of the former. Lon. 5. 24. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

PALAIS, a town of France in Lower Navarre, and in the dioceſe of Bayonne; ſeated on the river Ridouſe, 15 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lon. 1. 4. W. lat. 43. 21. N.

*PALAIS, a ſtrong town of France, in Bretagne, and capital of the iſland of Belleiſle. Lon. 3. 2. W. lat. 47. 18. N.

PALAMBOANG, or PALAMBANG, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the iſland of Java, capital of a kingdom; ſeated at the E. end of the iſland, on the ſtraits of Bally, and ſeparated from the iſland of Bally by a narrow channel. Lon. 115. 10. E. lat. 7. 10. S.

PALAMOS, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a very good harbour; ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea, 12 miles S. E. of Gironne, and 47 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 41. 58 N.

PALANKA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, ſeated on the river Ibola, 14 miles N. of Novigrad, and 37 N. of Buda. Lon. 18. 23. E. lat. 48. 9. N.

*PALAPOLI, a town of Aſia, in Natolia, and on the coaſt of Caramania, with a Greek biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the mouth of a ſmall river. Lon. 33. 26. E. lat. 36. 52. N.

PALATINATE, a conſiderable province of Germany, divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper Palatinate is alſo called the Palatinate of Bavaria; ſee BAVARIA. And the Lower Palatinate, or Palatinate of the Rhine, is an electorate. It is bounded on the N. by the archbiſhoprick of Mentz and Triers; on the E. by the circles of Franconia and Suabia; and on the W. and S. by Alſatia. It is about 100 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and the principal rivers are the Rhine and the Neckar, beſides ſeveral other ſmaller ſtreams. It is not a very

rich country, though there are very fine vineyards, fertile fields, handſome foreſts, good gardens, and the rivers and lakes abound in fiſh; beſides, there are cattle, game, and wild fowl; without mentioning timber, which is very common; however, there are neither mines nor ſalt-works. In general, the Lower Palatinate has ſuffered more by the preceding wars with France, than all the provinces of Germany put together, during the ſpace of 30 years, for the French have plundered the country, and demoliſhed ſome of its fine towns, more than once. The Papiſts, Calviniſts, and Lutherans, have an equal right of toleration in this country. The Palatinate conſiſts of 13 bailiwicks, namely, Heidelberg, Moſbach, Bretten, Roxburgh, Utzberg, Neuſtadt, Germerſheim, Lautern, Altzey, Oppenheim, Bacherach, Stromburg, and Boeckelheim. Theſe are all comprehended in the circle of the Lower Rhine; but, on the eaſtern ſide of that river, the elector poſſeſſes the principality of Simern, and the bailiwick of Kreutznach, and Kirckburg. The revenue of the elector is about 300,000l. a year, and in time of peace he maintains a body of about 6000 men.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the Val-di-Noto, 80 miles S. of Meſſina. Lon. 15. 5. E. lat. 37. 3. N.

PALAZZUOLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Breſſan, ſeated on the river Oglio, over which there is a ſtone bridge, 30 miles N E of Milan, and 25 N by W. of Cremona Lon. 9. 56 E. lat. 45 40. N.

PALENCIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a rich archbiſhop's ſee. It had an univerſity, but it was removed to Salamanca. It is ſeated in a fertile ſoil, on the river Carion, on the frontiers of Caſtile, 40 miles S W of Burgos, and 110 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon 4. 42. W lat. 42. 10. N.

PALERMO, an ancient, large, populous, rich, and handſome city of Sicily, in the Val-di-Mazara, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a harbour. It was the ſeat of the ancient kings, and is four miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, the ſtreets handſome, and houſes ſuperb, well fortified, and very populous. The public buildings, ſquares, churches, and fountains, are extremely fine. The fountain in the great ſquare is thought to be the fineſt in all Italy. The number of the inhabitants is above 200,000, and the harbour is very large, having a mole 1300 geometrical paces in length; but the veſſels that ride therein are not always very ſafe. There is a magnificent caſtle built near the ſea-ſide, wherein the viceroy reſides ſix months in the year; and his preſence draws a great number of the nobility to this place. The laſt king was crowned at Palermo in July 1735. This city has ſuffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1692; and it was greatly damaged by a fire in 1730, when a magazine of powder was blown up, containing 400 tons. It ſtands in a pleaſant, fruitful country, on the N. coaſt of the iſland, and at the bottom of the gulph of the ſame name, 110 miles W. of Meſſina, 162 S. by W. of Naples, and 235 S. by E of Rome. Lon. 13 23. E. lat. 38. 15 N.

PALESTINE, a country of Turky in Aſia, and in Syria. It was anciently called the country of the Philiſtines, and, before that, the Land of Canaan, and lies along the Mediterranean Sea. At preſent they beſtow the name of this territory likewiſe on Judea, and therefore, taking in the whole extent, it is bounded on the N by mount Libanus; on the E. by mount Hermon, which ſeparates it from Arabia Deſerta, on the S. by Arabia Petrea; and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea. It was called Paleſtine from the Philiſtines, who inhabited the ſea-coaſt, and Judea from Judah; is alſo the Holy Land, becauſe it was the ſcene of the birth and ſufferings of Jeſus Chriſt. At preſent it is a poor, barren country, which perhaps may be owing to the indolence of the inhabitants; for it was formerly called a land flowing with milk and honey. About Jeruſalem the country is mountainous and rocky, which however ſerves to feed ſheep and cattle.

PALESTRINA, a town of Italy, in the Campagna-di-Roma, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the capital of a principality of the ſame name, and the biſhop is one of the ſix cardinals. It was anciently famous for the Temple of Fortune, being then called Præneſte, and ſeated on the top of a mountain, the ruins of which may yet be ſeen. The preſent place is built on the S. of the ſame mountain, 25 miles E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 41. 52. N.

* PALESTRINA, is one of the largeſt and moſt populous of the iſlands called the Lagunes, near Venice, and where the moſt conſiderable of the noblemen have houſes of pleaſure. It is 15,000 paces in length, and 400 in breadth; the principal harbour has alſo the ſame name.

PALIÇATA, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, and on the coaſt of Coromandel, and kingdom of Carnate. The Dutch have a factory here. It is 25 miles N. of Madras. Lon. 81. 33. E. lat. 13. 30. N.

PALIMBUM, a town of Aſia, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, in the iſland of Sumatra in the Eaſt Indies. It is ſeated on the eaſtern coaſt, 120 miles N. E. of Bencoolen, and is ſubject to the Dutch. Lon. 103. 31. E. lat. 3. 0. S.

* PALLISER'S ISLANDS, a group of iſlands in the South Sea, lying in 15. 38. S. lat. and 146. 30. W. lon.

PALMA, or PALMA NOVA, a very ſtrong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in Friuli. It is a very important place for the defence of the Venetians againſt the Auſtrians and Turks, and was built in 1593, for that very purpoſe. They have cut a canal near this place, which is very advantageous. It is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, 10 miles S. E. of Udino, and 55 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 46. 2. N.

PALMA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, ſeated on the river Cadoan, 20 miles E. of St. Ube's. Lon. 8. 40. W. lat. 38. 37. N.

PALMA, a town of S America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Granada, 50 miles N. W. of St. Fe-de-Bigota. Lon. 73. 40. W. lat. 4. 30. N.

* PALMA, one of the Canary Iſles, ſituated in 17. 50. W. lon. 28. 37. N. lat. See CANARY ISLES.

PALMAS, CAPE, a promontory in Africa, on the Ivory Coaſt of Guinea. Lon. 5. 34. W. lat. 4. 26. N.

* PALMELA, a town of Portugal, in Eſtramadura, with a caſtle built on a rock; ſeated on the river Gadaon, five miles N. of Setuval, and 19 S. E. of Liſbon. Lon 8. 56. W. lat. 38. 29. N.

* PALMERSTON'S ISLAND, ſituated in the South Seas, and viſited by Capt. Cook in his ſecond and laſt voyages. It conſiſts of a group of ſmall iſlets, about nine or ten in number, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction. This place admits of no anchorage, nor are there any inhabitants on it, though it abounds with cocoa-nuts, ſourvy-graſs, and the wharra-tree. This iſland does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is not elevated above three feet beyond the level of the ſea. It conſiſts entirely of a coral ſand, with a ſmall mixture of blackiſh mould, which appeared to be produced from rotten vegetables. "At one part of the reef, (ſay our navigators) which bounds the lake within, almoſt even with the ſurface, there was a large bed of coral, which afforded a moſt enchanting proſpect. Its baſe, which was fixed to the ſhore, extended ſo far, that it could not be ſeen, ſo that it appeared to be ſuſpended in the water. Even this delightful ſcene was greatly improved by the multitude of fiſhes that gently glided along, ſeemingly with the moſt perfect ſecurity. Their colours were the moſt beautiful that can be imagined, blue, yellow, black, red, &c. far excelling any thing than can be produced by art. The richneſs of this ſubmarine grotto was greatly encreaſed by their various forms; and the whole could not poſſibly be ſurveyed without a pleaſing tranſport, accompanied at the ſame time with regret, that a work ſo aſtoniſhingly elegant ſhould be concealed in a place ſo ſeldom explored by the human eye." Lon. 196. 35. E. lat. 18. 8. S.

PALMYRA, formerly a magnificent city of Aſia, in the deſerts of Arabia, of which Zenobia was queen, who held it out a long time againſt the Romans, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the ſtreets of Rome Several Engliſh gentlemen have taken a journey from Aleppo, to view its magnificent ruins; and particularly Mr. Wood, an ingenious gentleman, went thither on purpoſe, properly attended, to take draughts of thoſe curious antiquities, which have ſince been publiſhed in a very pompous manner, and are well worth the notice of the curious. This part of the deſert is uſually mentioned by geographers by the name of the Deſert of Palmyrene, or Tadmor. It is 200 miles S. E. of Aleppo. Lon. 38. 50. E. lat. 33. 20. N.

PALOS, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a pretty good harbour; remarkable for being the place from which Chriſtopher Columbus ſet ſail to diſcover the new world in 1492. It is ſeated at the mouth of Rio Tinto, 46 miles S. W. of Seville. Lon. 6. 16. W lat. 37. 14. N.

PALOS, CAPE, a promontory of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia, to the S. of a town of the ſame name, and which ſeparates the bay of Carthagena from that of Alicant, 20 miles E. of Carthagena. Lon. 0. 39. W. lat. 37. 37. N.

PALOTA, a town of Lower Hungary, and in the county of Alba Regalis, taken by the emperor from the Turks in 1687. It is 40 miles S. W. of Buda. Lon. 18. 0. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

* PALU-

* PALUDA, a town of Aſia, in the government of Erzerum, ſeated near the Euphrates. It is inhabited by Mahometans and Chriſtians, and it is believed the Armenian characters were firſt invented here. Lon. 39. 25 E. lat. 38 35. N.

* PALUS MEOTIS, the ancient name of a gulph between Europe and Aſia, to the N. of the Black Sea, now called the Sea of Zabach, and ſometimes the Sea of Aſoph.

PAMIERS, a handſome town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the territory of Foix, with a biſhop's ſee. It is not ſo conſiderable now as formerly, nor is it peopled in proportion to its extent. It is ſeated on the river Ariege, eight miles N. of Foix, and 30 S. of Toulouſe. Lon. 1. 39. E. lat. 43. 8. N.

* PAMPELONNE, a town of France, in Languedoc, 15 miles from Alby. Lon. 2. 17. E. lat. 43. 43. N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of Spain, and capital of the kingdom of Navarre, with a very ſtrong citadel, and a rich biſhoprick. Its ſquares are handſome, and adorned with ſhops full of rich merchandize; there is a famous hand-mill here, very uſeful in caſe of a ſiege. It is ſeated in a very fertile plain, on the river Arga, 42 miles S. of Bayonne, and 167 N. E of Madrid. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 42. 47. N.

PAMPELUNA, a town of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada, famous for its mines of gold, and numerous flocks of ſheep. It is 150 miles from Santa-Fe, and 900 S. of Maracaibo. Lon. 71. 30. W. lat. 6. 30. N.

PAMPHYLIA, the ancient name of a country in Aſia, in Natolia, now called Carimania and Cay Bay, between Lycia and Cilicia, on the S. coaſt, to the N. of the Mediterranean Sea, but Carimania is of much larger extent.

PAN, or PAHAN, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninſula of Malacca. It is capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, remarkable for the great number of elephants, and for the plenty of pepper it produces.

PANAMA, a rich and handſome town of S. America, capital of an audience of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop is the primate of Terra-Firma. It is ſurrounded with a ſtone-wall, and other fortifications, and the public buildings are very handſome. All the merchandizes of Chili and Peru are brought to this place, particularly all the gold and ſilver, and all the commodities brought from Europe. The ſhips unload at a ſmall iſland, three miles from this place, becauſe the water is ſo ſhallow it will not admit them to come nearer. Old Panama was burnt by Sir Henry Morgan, a buccaneer, and the preſent town is four miles diſtant from it, and has a more advantageous ſituation. It is the ſeat of a governor, and ſtands on a bay of the ſame name. Lon. 80. 15. W lat. 8. 48. N.

PANARI, one of the Lipari Iſlands, lying in the Tuſcan Sea. It is very inconſiderable, the ſoil being barren, and only five miles in circumference. It is eight miles N. of Lipari, and 30 N. of the Iſland of Sicily; ſubject to the king of the Two Sicilies. Lon. 15. 41 E. lat. 38. 40. N.

PANARO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Apennines, croſſes the valley of Frignano, and running on the confines of the Modeneſe and Bologneſe, waters Final, and falls into the Po at Bondeno, 10 miles above Ferrara.

PANAY, an iſland of Aſia, and one of the Philippines, lying between thoſe of Paragoa and Negro. It is 250 miles in circumference, and is the moſt populous and fertile of them all. It belongs to Spain, and is watered by a great number of rivers and brooks, and produces a great quantity of rice. Iloila is the capital town.

* PANCA, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and capital of the province of Bamba. Lon. 14. 25. E. lat. 6. 30. S.

* PANGO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, bounded on the N. by Sundi, on the E. by the river Barbola and the mountains of the Sun, on the S. by Dembo, and on the W. by Batta. It has a town of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Barbola.

* PANORMO, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, ſeated in the peninſula S. of Candia. There is another town of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Epirus in Greece, about 20 miles N. of Butrinto, and in Canina. Lon. 21. 40. E lat. 40. 6. N.

PANSWICK, or PAINSWICK, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is commodiouſly ſeated in a wholeſome air, and has the conveniency of wood, water, and ſtone for building; ſeven miles S E. of Glouceſter, and 101 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 11. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

* PANTALARIA, an iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, between Sicily and the main land of Africa, about 17 miles in circumference. It is near the coaſt of Tunis, and abounds in cotton, fruits, and

wine; but the inhabitants are obliged to bring all their corn to Sicily, as it belongs to the king of the Two Sicilies. Lon. 12 31. E. lat. 36. 55. N.

PANUCO, a town and province of N. America, in New Spain, lying to the N E. of Mexico, with a biſhop's ſee. There are veins of gold, and ſalt-works, which are the principal revenue of the inhabitants. It is ſeated near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, at a ſmall diſtance from the gulph of Mexico. Lon. 98. 5. W. lat. 23. 0. N.

* PA-OOM, one of the Hebrides in the South Sea, to the S. of Malicollo. Lon. 168. 35. W. lat. 16. 30. S.

* PAPA, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Veſprim. It was taken from the Turks in 1683, after raiſing the ſiege of Vienna, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 20 miles N. W. of Alba Regalis, and 45 W. of Buda. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

PAPHLAGONIA, was formerly a country of Galatia, in Aſia Minor, bounded by Proper Galatia on the S. by Cappadocia on the E. by Bithynia on the W. and by the Euxine Sea on the N. It now makes part of the province of Amaſia, though ſome geographers call it Rom, and others Bolli.

PAPHOS. See BAFFA.

PAPOUI, ST. a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Lembe, eight miles E. of Caſtel Naudari, and 35 S. E. of Toulouſe Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 43 21. N.

PAPOUS, or the TERRA OF PAPOUS, a country lying in the E. Indian Ocean, near the line, between the Grand Moluccas and New Guinea. Nothing is known of it but the coaſt, and there it appears to be a barren, inhoſpitable country, averſe to trade, for which reaſon it is ſeldom viſited by Europeans.

PAPPENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, where the counts reſide. It is ſeated near the river Altmul, 17 miles N. W of Neuburg, and 32 S. of Nuremburg; is ſubject to its own count Lon. 10 51. E lat 48. 48. N. The count of Pappenheim is hereditary marſhal of the empire, and performs his office at the coronation of the emperor.

* PARA, a fort of S. America, in Braſil, and in a captainſhip of the ſame name, ſeated near the mouth of the river Amazons, and to the E. of the eaſtern branch of it. It was an old fort of the Dutch, but has lately been rebuilt. Lon. 50. 0. W. lat. 2. 0. S.

PARAGOYA, a large iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian Ocean, lying between the Philippines and the Sea of Borneo, which has a king tributary to Borneo. The Spaniards have a fort here.

PARAGUAY, a large country of S. America, bounded on the N by that of the Amazons, on the E. by Braſil; on the S. by Patagonia; and on the W. by Peru and Chili. The territories of the miſſions of Paraguay not only contain the province of that name, but part of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Tucuman, and Buenos Ayres. The temperature of the air is good, tho' ſomewhat moiſt, and in ſome parts it is rather cold than hot. The ſoil in many places is fertile, and produces not only the vegetables and fruits peculiar to America, but alſo thoſe of Europe, which have been introduced here. The chief articles of their trade are, cotton, tobacco, ſome ſugar, and the herb called Paraguay. Every town gathers annually 9000 arobas of cotton, 25 pounds weight each, which the native Americans manufacture into cloth. There are alſo great quantities of tobacco produced; but the chief article is the herb Paraguay, which only grows in this country, and the infuſion of it is drank in all the Spaniſh provinces of S. America, inſtead of tea and chocolate. It is now about a century and a half ſince the Jeſuits entered this province, and the inhabitants conſiſt of Guaranees, which the impolitic Portuguele drove from their native country by their oppreſſions; as alſo of the natives of Tape. According to a very exact account in 1734, there were 32 towns of the Guaranees, inhabited by 90,000 workmen The miſſions of Paraguay are ſurrounded on all ſides by ſavage Americans, ſome of which live in friendſhip with thoſe towns, and others harraſs them by frequent incurſions; for which reaſon every town has its magazine, in which are their fire-arms and other weapons. The militia is compoſed of all that are able to bear arms, and they are formed into companies, each of which hath proper officers. They have alſo ſchools in each town, where the common people are taught reading and writing, as well as muſic and dancing. The churches are large, well-built, finely adorned and enlightened, and each has a choir of muſic, compoſed of inſtruments of all ſorts. The houſes are well-built, and furniſhed as moſt of the Spaniſh houſes in Peru; the greateſt part indeed have

have mud-walls, and are covered with tiles; but there are ſome of brick and ſtone. There is a ſort of nunnery in every town, where women are confined who are looſe livers, and where thoſe who have no family retire when their huſbands are abſent. The Guarances are ſo profuſe and negligent, that the prieſts are obliged to take all the manufactures off their hands when they are ready for ſale, otherwiſe they would waſte and deſtroy them.

PARAIBA, a town of S. America, in Braſil, in the captainſhip on the river of the ſame name. The Dutch got poſſeſſion of it in 1635, and fortified it with a ſlight rampart; but the Portugueſe retook it ſoon after. The ſoil is pretty fertile, and produces ſugar-canes and a great number of trees of Braſil wood. Lon. 49. 53. W. lat. 6. 50. S.

PARAIBA, the moſt northern province of Braſil, in S America, lying between Rio-Grande to the N. and the river Tamarack to the S. the ocean to the E. and Figuares to the W. It is ſubject to Portugal.

PARANA, a province of Paraguay, in S. America, bounded on the S. and E by a great river of the ſame name; and on the N. by the province of Guaray. It is in the hands of the Jeſuits, who have prevailed upon the people to forſake their dwellings in the woods, and live in towns, where they are formed into ſocieties, and inſtructed in the Chriſtian religion.

* PARAY-LE-MONIAL, a town of France, in Burgundy, ſeated on the river Bourbince, 190 miles S. of Paris. Lon. 4. 12. E. lat. 46. 27. N.

* PARCHIM, a pretty conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, ſeated on a ſmall river which falls into the Elbe, in a country indifferently fertile, and the inhabitants maintain themſelves by their manufactures and trade. It is 12 miles N. E. of Neuſtadt, and 20 S. E. of Swerin. Lon. 12. 0. E. lat. 53. 34. N.

PARDO, a palace of the king of Spain, in New Caſtile, five miles from Madrid, on the road to the Eſcurial, with a fine park and gardens. It is a large, ſquare building, flanked with four towers, and the principal front has a handſome ſquare before it. The rooms are embelliſhed with fine pictures, among which are the kings of Spain in their ancient habits.

PARENZO, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Italy, and in Iſtria, with a biſhop's ſee, and a good harbour. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, 25 miles S. of Caho-di-Iſtria, and 65 E. of Venice. It ſubmitted to the Venetians in 1267. Lon. 13. 56. E. lat. 45. 24. N.

* PARGA, a ſtrong town of the territory of Venice, on the coaſt of Albania, over-againſt the iſland of Corfu, with a commodious harbour. It is inhabited by Greeks and Albaneſe, and ſeated on a rock. Lon. 20. 47. E. lat. 39. 28. N.

PARIA, or NEW ANDALUSIA, a country of S. America, and in Terra Firma, being bounded on the N. by the N. Sea; on the E. by Surinam; on the W. by New Granada and Caraccas; and on the S. by Guiana. The N part is called Cumana. The ſea-coaſt is moſt inhabited, on which there are ſeveral towns.

* PARIMA, a lake of S. America, much talked of by former geographers; but it is now no where to be found.

* PARILIA, or SANTA PARILIA, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, ſeated in a valley, on the river Santa, and on the ſea-ſhore, 50 miles from Truxillo, and 230 N. W. of Lima Lon. 77. 50. W lat. 8. 36 S.

PARIS, the capital of France, and one of the largeſt and moſt populous cities in Europe. It is divided into three parts, the town, the city, and the univerſity; and there are 20 cantons, called quarters, wherein are 967 thoroughfare ſtreets, and 85 through which there are no paſſages; 50,000 houſes, of which 500 are very large, and are called hotels; 50 pariſhes, and 20 churches, beſides 20 chapter and collegiate churches; as alſo 80 churches and chapels, which are not parochial, three abbeys of men, and five of women; 130 convents and communities of monks, and 70 nunneries and communities of women, which make 134 in all. There are alſo three eccleſiaſtical juriſdictions, and 31 ſecular, 57 colleges, of which 10 are made great uſe of, 15 ſeminaries, 26 hoſpitals, 12 priſons, 50 public ſquares, 56 public fountains, 30 quays, 12 markets, 30 bridges great and ſmall, eight gardens and public walks, 64 boards of barriers for the law, 22 boards for the finances, farms, commerce, and other affairs; 12,000 coaches, 5800 lamps, 800 officers on horſeback and archers on foot, 100 watch for the ſafety of the city, whoſe gates are guarded by 147 men, and about 800,000 inhabitants, of which near 200,000 are ſervants. This enumeration will not be ſurprizing, when it is conſidered that Paris is ſurrounded by ſeven large ſuburbs. The ſtreets are pretty clean,

and people may walk in ſafety as well in the night as by day, on account of the great number of lamps, which burn till morning. As ſoon as day appears, ſome hundreds of carts, like thoſe of our nightmen in London, carry off the filth from before the doors of the houſes. In the day there are a corps de guarde in every ſtreet, to take care of the public ſafety; and in the night horſe and foot, which patrole through the ſtreets to prevent diſorders. Paris is an archbiſhoprick, and Notre Dame is the metropolitan church; it is a ſuperb ſtructure, ſupported by 120 columns, the body of the church is 174 feet in length, 60 in breadth, and 100 in height, the towers or ſteeples are alſo very fine. The univerſity of Paris is the moſt ancient in Europe, it having been founded by Charlemagne in 790, it is compoſed of three colleges, of which that for divinity is called the Sorbonne. There are ſeveral famous academies, namely, the French academy, thoſe of inſcriptions and belles lettres, of ſciences, of painting, of ſculpture, of architecture, and of ſurgery. There are alſo ſeveral public libraries, the principal of which are thoſe of the king, of Mazarin, and of St. Victor. The king's gardens are full of all ſorts of plants; and there is a cabinet containing a vaſt number of curioſities. There are a great number of manufactures of all kinds, and the hoſpitals are well endowed; the principal of theſe are the Hotel Dieu, the General Hoſpital, the Saltpetriere, the Hoſpital for Foundlings, and for Lunatics. The moſt remarkable buildings are, the Louvre, the palace of the Thuilleries, the royal palace of Luxemburg, the hotel of invalids, the hotel of the city, or town houſe, the hall where the courts of juſtice ſit, the Valde Grace, the cathedral, and the church of St. Sulpice. The principal ſquares are, the Place Royal, wherein is the equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XIII. the Place of Vendome, wherein is the equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XIV. and the Place de Victoires, where Lewis XIV. is repreſented in his coronation dreſs, having at his feet four nations in chains, and Victory putting the crown on his head. There are alſo a board of accounts, a court of aids, a mint, and a treaſury. The chatelet is an old caſtle, wherein the chief magiſtrates adminiſter juſtice. Paris is very pleaſantly ſeated on the river Seine, which runs through the middle of it. The principal bridges are, the Pont Neuf, whereon is the equeſtrian ſtatue of Henry IV. and Pont Royal. It is 70 miles S. of Rouen, 265 S. E. of London, 625 N. W. of Vienna, and 625 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 48. 50. N. We forgot to mention that many of the houſes are ſeven ſtories high.

PARMA, an ancient, rich, populous, and handſome town of Italy, capital of the duchy of the ſame name, with a citadel, a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It has a magnificent cathedral, and the largeſt opera-houſe in Europe which has ſeats for 8000 people; but as it required a vaſt number of candles, which occaſioned great expence, they have contrived another which has room for 2000 ſpectators. The dome and the church of St. John are painted by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place. Don Carlos, king of the Two Sicilies, carried away the library to Naples, which contained 18,000 volumes, and a very valuable cabinet of curioſities, as alſo the rich collection of medals. The citadel, which is very near the city, is built in the ſame taſte as that at Antwerp. In 1734 there was a bloody battle fought here; and, in 1741, by the treaty of Aixla Chapelle, the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtalla, were given to Don Philip, brother to Don Carlos abovementioned. It is 60 miles S. E. of Cremona, and 60 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 44. 50. N.

PARMA, the duchy of, a province of Italy, bounded on the N. by the Po; on the N. E. by the Mantuan; on the E. by the duchy of Modena; on the S. by Tuſcany; and on the W. by the duchy of Placentia. The air is very wholeſome, on which account the inhabitants live to a great age. The ſoil is very fertile in corn, wine, oil, and hemp; the paſtures feed a great number of cattle, and the cheeſe was in very high eſteem. Here are conſiderable mines of copper and ſilver, and plenty of truffles, which many are very fond of.

PARNASSUS, now called PARNASSO, a famous mountain of Turky in Aſia, and in Livadia, the ruins of Delphos. It has two heads, one of which was formerly very famous for being conſecrated to Apollo and the Muſes, and the other to Bacchus. It is the higheſt in Greece, and from the top there is a proſpect as far as Corinth. The Turks call it Licaoura.

PARNAY, a ſmall but very ſtrong town of the Ruſſian empire in Livonia, with a caſtle. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times, and is ſeated near the mouth of the river Pernau, 92 miles S. W. of Revel, and 35 N. of Riga. Lon. 23. 37. E. lat. 58. 26. N.

PAROS,

PAROS, an iſland of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, about 10 miles in length, and eight in breadth. The ſoil is well cultivated, and the paſtures feed a great number of flocks. Their trade conſiſts in wheat, barley, wine, pulſe, ſeſamum, and callicoes. It did produce a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive-trees. They have a great number of partridges and pigeons, which they ſell very cheap. The inhabitants have been always accounted people of good ſenſe; and this iſland has been ſo famous for its marble, that the beſt carvers would make uſe of no other; likewiſe thoſe excellent ſtatuaries Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this iſland, which was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines. It lies near that of Naxia, and Paros is the capital town. The Arundelia were brought from hence.

* PAROS, an ancient town of the Archipelago, and capital of the Iſle of Paros, which was anciently the largeſt and moſt powerful town of the Cyclades; but it is at preſent little or nothing to what it was. The walls of the caſtle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and moſt of the columns are placed long-ways; ſome of them that ſtand upright ſupport cornices of an amazing ſize. The natives make their houſes with marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they never trouble their heads about placing the pieces in a regular manner. Their fields likewiſe are encloſed with friezes, altars, and baſſo-relievos; however, the Engliſh, French, and Venetians have carried away the fineſt pieces they could meet with. The inhabitants are ſo ignorant now, that, inſtead of great ſculptors and ſkilful architects, they have nothing but carvers of mortars and ſalt-ſellers. It is a biſhop's ſee, and ſeated on the weſtern coaſt of the iſland. Lon. 25. 44. E. lat. 37 8. N.

PARTENAY, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a ſmall diſtrict called Gatine. It carries on a conſiderable trade in cattle and corn, and is ſeated on the river Toule, 27 miles S. of Thouars, and 16 N. of St. Maixent. Lon. 0. 19. W. lat. 46. 44. N.

PARTENKIRK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 40 miles S. W. of Munich. Lon. 11. 0. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

PARTHIA, anciently a province of Aſia. The greateſt part now lies in Irac-Agemi, and the other in Chorazan, in Perſia.

* PARTNEY, a village in Lincolnſhire, 10 miles E. by N. of Spilſby.

PAS, a town of the French Netherlands, in Artois, 12 miles S. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 50. 9. N.

PASSAO, a cape or promontory of S. America, in Peru, lying under the Equator. Lon. 78. 50. W.

* PASSAGE, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, and in the territory of Guipuſcoa. It is a ſtation of the Spaniſh men of war, and where the French burnt ſeveral of them in the laſt war between France and Spain. It is a little to the E. of St. Sebaſtian, and 60 miles E. of Bilboa. Lon. 2. 4. W. lat. 43. 21. N.

PASSARO, a remarkable cape of the Iſland of Sicily. It is in the Val-di-Noto, to the E. of the town of that name, and joins the eaſtern coaſt of this iſland to the ſouthern. In the neighbourhood, the Engliſh and Spaniſh fleets had an engagement in the year 1735, when the Spaniards were defeated. Lon. 15. 22. E. lat. 36. 35. N.

* PASSARO, a cape on the coaſt of Theſſaly, in Greece, between the gulph of Armiro, and that of Zeton.

* PASSARVAN, a town of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, and in the iſland of Java. Lon. 114. 15. E lat. 7. 0. S.

PASSAU, an ancient, handſome, and celebrated town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, with a biſhop's ſee, and a fort. The houſes are well built, and the cathedral is thought to be the fineſt in all Germany. It is divided into four parts, namely, the town of Paſſau, Innſtadt, Iltzſtadt, and the quarter wherein the biſhop's palace is ſeated. The three firſt are fortified; but the laſt, which is only a ſuburb, has nothing but an old caſtle, wherein the biſhop generally reſides. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Inn and Iltz, 60 miles E. by S. of Ratiſbon, and 135 W. of Vienna. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* PASSAU, the biſhoprick of, is a territory of Germany, in Bavaria, and lies between Lower Bavaria, Auſtria, and Bohemia. Its largeſt extent is no where above 20 miles, and has no conſiderable place except Paſſau, the capital.

* PASSEWALK, a ſmall town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the territories of the Elector of Brandenburg. It is ſeated on the river Ucker, and is famous for its excellent beer. It is 18 miles from Prentzlow, and 12 from Torgelow. Lon. 13. 58. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

PASSIGNIANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the church, ſeated on the lake Perugia. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

PASTO, or ST. JUAN DE PASTO, a town of S. America, in Popayan, ſeated in a fine pleaſant valley, watered by ſeveral rivers. It is 120 miles N. of Quito, and ſubject to Spain. Lon. 76. 55. W. lat. 1. 50. N.

*PASTRANA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with the title of a duchy; ſeated between the rivers Tajo and Tajuna, 32 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

PATAGONIA, the moſt ſouthern part of S. America, whoſe bounds are not well determined. All that we know of the inhabitants is, that they are a ſavage, barbarous people, of a copper-colour, like the reſt of the Americans, with coarſe black hair, and no beards. They are mightily addicted to painting themſelves, and make ſtreaks on their faces and bodies. They go almoſt naked, having only a ſquare garment, in the form of a blanket, made of the ſkins of ſeveral animals, and ſewed together, which they ſometimes wrap round them in extreme cold weather, and they have alſo a cap of the ſkins of fowls on their heads. Sir John Narborough has given the beſt account of them, for former voyagers repreſented them as monſtrous giants of eleven feet high, whereas they are no taller than the other Americans. The women, as in other places, are very fond of necklaces and bracelets, which they make of ſea-ſhell. This country abounds with an animal, called camel-ſheep by ſome authors, but their true name is guanacoes. They partake of the nature of a camel, though they have no hump, and they were formerly made uſe of to carry burthens. They have alſo a bird like an oſtrich, but not ſo large, and they differ from the African oſtriches in having three toes, whereas theſe have but two.

* PATAN, a kingdom of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the peninſula of Malacca, and on the eaſtern coaſt between the kingdoms of Siam and Pahe. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans and partly Gentoos; but they are all very voluptuous. The air is wholeſome, though very hot, and they have no ſeaſons but the winter and ſummer. The former is more properly the rainy ſeaſon, and contains the months of November, December, and January. The woods are full of elephants, and many wild animals. Some voyagers pretend, that this country is governed by a queen, who never marries, but may have as many gallants as ſhe pleaſes. They have ſome trade with the Chineſe, and the principal town is of the ſame name, which is one of the ſtrongeſt in theſe parts, having a well defended harbour.

PATAN, a town of Aſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the dominions of the great Mogul; it is very little known. Lon. 89. 6. E. lat. 27. 50. N.

PATAY, a town of France, in the province of Orleanois, remarkable for the defeat of the Engliſh in 1429, and where Joan of Arc did wonders. Lon. 1. 49. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

PATEHUCA, or PATIOCA, a town of N. America, in Mexico, ſubject to Spain, near which is a ſilver mine, 70 miles N. of Mexico. Lon. 99. 55. E. lat. 21 0. N.

PATER-NOSTER, iſlands of Aſia, in the E. Indian ſea, ſo called becauſe of the great number of rocks which ſailors have likened to the beads with which the Papiſts tell their Pater-noſter. They abound in corn and fruits, and are very populous.

*PATI, a handſome town of Italy, on a gulph of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, a ſmall fort, and an harbour. Lon. 20. 15. E. lat. 38. 12. N.

PATMOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, between Nicaria and Samos. It is conſiderable for its harbours, but its inhabitants are not much the better for them, becauſe corſairs have obliged them to quit the town, which was near the harbour of Scala, and retire to a hill on which St. John's convent ſtands. This convent is a citadel, conſiſting of ſeveral irregular towers, and is a ſubſtantial building, ſeated on a very ſteep rock. The whole iſland is very barren, and without wood: however, it abounds with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and ſnipes. All their corn does not amount to 1000 barrels in a year. It is 18 miles in circumference, and there are ſcarce 300 men in it; but then there are 20 women to one man, who expect that all ſtrangers that land in this iſland ſhould carry ſome of them away. This is the iſland in which St. John wrote his Revelations, as is ſuppoſed; and to his memory there is an hermitage on the ſide of a mountain, where there is a chapel not above eight paces long and five broad. Over-head they ſhew ſtrangers a chink in the rock, through which they tell you the Holy Ghoſt dictated to St. John. Lon. 26. 84. E. lat. 37. 24. N.

PATNA, a town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of a territory of the ſame name to the N. of the kingdom of Bengal, where the Engliſh have factories for ſalt-

petre,

petre, borax, and raw ſilk. It alſo produces large quantities of opium. The town is large, but the houſes are built at a diſtance from each other. It is ſeated in a fertile pleaſant country, 400 miles E. of Agra. Lon. 85. 40. E. lat. 45. 25. N.

PATOMAC, a large river of N. America, in Virginia, which riſes in the Aligany mountains, ſeparates Virginia from Maryland, and falls into Cheſapeak-Bay. It is a broad river, and is navigable for near 200 miles.

PATRANA, or PASTRANA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with the title of a duchy; ſeated between the rivers Tajo and Tajuna, 32 miles E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

PATRAS, an ancient and flouriſhing town of European Turky, in the Morea, capital of a duchy, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It is pretty large and populous, and the Jews, which are one third part of the inhabitants, have four ſynagogues. There are ſeveral handſome moſques and Greek churches. The Jews carry on a great trade in ſilk, leather, honey, wax, and cheeſe. There are cypreſs-trees of a prodigious height, and excellent pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It has been taken and retaken ſeveral times; but the Turks are now maſters of it. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill near the ſea-ſide, 20 miles S. W. of Lepanto, and 85 N. W. of Miſitra. Lon. 21. 45. E. lat. 38. 17. N.

* PATRICA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Campagna of Rome, towards the ſea-coaſt, and eight miles E. of Oſtia. About a mile from this place is a hill, called Monte-di-Livano, which ſome have thought to be the ancient Lavinium, founded by Æneas.

PATRIMONIA DI ST. PETRO, or the PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, is a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church. It is bounded on the N. by Orvietano, on the E. by Umbria and Sabina, on the S. by the Campagna-di-Roma, and on the S. W. by the ſea, being about 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Beſides the proper Patrimony, it contains the duchy of Bracciano, and the diſtrict of Roncilione. Viterbo is the capital town.

PATRINGTON, a town in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated, and was formerly of good account, being the place where the Roman road from Pictswall ended. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Humber, 50 miles S. E. of York, and 191 N. of London. Lon. 0. 8. E. lat. 53. 49. N.

PATTI, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, ſeated on the gulph of Patti, to which it gives its name. It is 28 miles W. of Meſſina, is pretty populous, and the ſee of a biſhop. Lon. 15. 22. E. lat. 38. 11. N.

PAU, a handſome town of France, in the province of Gaſcony, and territory of Bearn, with a parliament, a mint, and a caſtle, where Henry IV. was born. It is ſeated on an eminence, at the foot of which the river Gave runs, 25 miles W. of Tarbe, and 97 S. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 43. 15. N.

PAVIA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Paveſan, with a celebrated univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee. It is defended by ſtrong walls, large ditches, good ramparts, excellent baſtions, and a bridge over the river Teſin. In the centre of the town is a ſtrong caſtle, where the ancient dukes of Milan reſided. There are a great number of magnificent caſtles, and ſome colleges. It was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1706, by the French in 1733; by the French and Spaniards in 1745; but retaken by the Auſtrians in 1746. It is 15 miles S. of Milan, and 70 E. by N. of Turin. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

PAUI, or POI-DE-LEON, a town of France, in Bretagne, ſeated near the ſea, at the entrance of the Britiſh channel, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 3. 55. W. lat. 48. 41. N.

* PAUI, ST. a town of France, in Provence, 5 miles W. of Nice, and 450 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 13 E. lat. 43. 42. N.

* PAUI, ST. a town of France, in Artois, 16 miles from Arras, and 22 from St. Omer's. Lon. 2. 30 E. lat. 50. 24. N.

PAUI, ST. a town of S. America, in Braſil, in the captainſhip of St. Vincent. It is a kind of an independent republic, compoſed of the bandits of ſeveral nations However, they pay a tribute of gold to the king of Portugal. Their religion is not known It is ſurrounded by inacceſſible mountains and thick foreſts. Lon. 45 52. W. lat. 23. 25. S.

*PAUL-DE-FENOUILLEDES, a town of France, in Languedoc, and capital of the diſtrict of Fenouilledes, in the dioceſe of Alet; ſeated on the river Egli, among the mountains, 30 miles N. of Montpelier. Lon. 3. 58. E. lat. 44. 7. N.

PAUL-TROIS-CHATEAUX, ST. an ancient town of France, in Lower Dauphiny,

phisty, capital of Tricaſſinois, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the declivity of a hill, on the frontiers of Provence, three miles from the river Roan, and 16 S. of Montelimar. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 44 21. N.

* PAUDA, a handſome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria; ſeated near the ſea, in a fertile and well-cultivated country, 30 miles W. by S. of Roſſano, and 12 N. W. of Coſenza. Lon. 16. 9. E. lat. 39. 24. N.

* PAVOASAN, a town of Africa, in the iſle of St. Thomas, ſeated on the ſea-ſide, with a fort, a biſhop's ſee, and a pretty good harbour. It belongs to Portugal, and is peopled by Italians, French, Spaniards, and Portugueſe. It lies under the equinoctial, in lon. 8. 30. W.

* PAUTZKE, a ſmall town of Poliſh Pruſſia, in Pomerelia, 25 miles from Dantzick. Lon. 18. 41. E. lat. 45 44. N.

PAZ, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcos, with a biſhop's ſee; 180 miles N. of La Plata, and 350 S. E of Cuſco. Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 15. 59. S.

PAZZY, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, near Gallipoli, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the ſea-ſide. Lon. 26. 59. E. lat. 40. 33. N.

PEAK, a mountainous country in Derbyſhire, which abounds in lead, mill-ſtones, and whet-ſtones. It is much viſited on account of ſome rarities, called the Wonders of the Peak; namely, the Devil's Arſe, Elden Hole, and Pool's-Hole, beſides Buxton-Well, and the fine ſeat of the duke of Devonſhire, at Chatſworth.

PEARL-FORT, a fortreſs in Dutch Brabant, ſeated on the Scheld, by which the Dutch command the navigation of that river. It is 4 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

PEARL-ISLANDS, ſo called, are iſlands lying in the S. Sea, and in the bay of Panama, in America. The inhabitants of that town have plantations in them, and from which they are ſupplied with proviſions.

PECQUENCOUR, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Scrape, five miles E. of Douay. Lon. 3. 16. E. lat. 50. 23. N.

PEDENA, an ancient town of Italy, in Iſtria, and in the territory of Venice, with a biſhop's ſee, and belonging to the houſe of Auſtria; 25 miles S. E. of Caſtel-di-Iſtria. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

PEDIR, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the iſland of Sumatra, ſubject to the king of Achin, 40 miles E. of Achin. Lon. 96. 36. E. lat. 5. 22. N.

* PEDRO, ST. one of the iſlands in the South Sea, called Marqueſas. Lon. 138. 54. W. lat. 9. 58. S. See MARQUESAS.

PEEBLES, a town in Scotland, capital of the ſhire of Tweedale. It was noted for three churches, three ſteeples, three gates, three bridges, and three ſquares. Of the bridges there is one over the river Tweed with five arches, which is the only one beſides that at Berwick. The others are on the river Peebles. It is 22 miles S. of Edinburgh. The ſhire of Peebles ſends one member to parliament. Lon. 3. 7. W lat. 55. 36 N.

* PEER, a ſmall town, and county of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Liege. Lon. 5. 20. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

* PEGNAFIEL, a town in Spain, in Old Caſtile, remarkable for its palace, caſtle, fortifications, and its cheeſes, which are ſaid to be the beſt in Spain. It is ſeated on the river Douro, 20 miles S. E. of Valladolid. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 41. 41. N.

* PEGNA-MACOR, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a ſtrong caſtle; 40 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 32. W. lat. 39. 50. N

PEGNARANDA, a town of Spain in Old Caſtile, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name; 30 miles S. W. of Olmedo. Lon. 4. 8. W. lat. 40. 59. N.

PEGNITZ, a river of Germany, which riſes in the E. part of the circle of Franconia, near the town of the ſame name in the marquiſate of Culembach. It runs acroſs the territory of Nuremburg, waters the town of that name, and ſoon after falls into the river Regnitz.

PEGU, a conſiderable kingdom of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, lying to the S. E. of Bengal. It is bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Ava; on the W. and S. by the Ocean; and on the E. by the kingdoms of Laos and Siam. It has a town of the ſame name, 70 miles within land, above 20 miles in circumference; but at preſent not one twentieth part is inhabited; for it was ruined by the inhabitants of Barma, whoſe king is a potent prince. The product of this country is timber for building, elephants, elephants teeth, bees-wax, ſtick-lac, iron, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, and ſmall diamonds. They have alſo ſalt-petre, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. It is very fruitful in corn;

corn, roots, pulſe, and fruits, and wild game is very common. They have alſo good fiſh, pork, and poultry. They wear no European commodities but hats and ribbands; but they have cottons, ſilks, and ſilver from Bengal, and the neighbouring countries. The government is arbitrary, for the king's will is a law; and yet he does not often abuſe his power. He has a large handſome ſtone palace at Ava, with four gates, each of which is appropriated for people to paſs through upon different occaſions. None but ambaſſadors paſs through the E. gate, which is alſo called the golden gate. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the beſt among them wear neither ſhoes nor ſtockings. The Barmae go almoſt naked, and make figures on their ſkins like the ancient Picts, by pricking them in with a bodkin, and rubbing them over with charcoal. The women are much whiter than the men, ſmall, but well proportioned. The wife goes to market, dreſſes the victuals, takes care of her huſband's cloaths, and ſells his goods by retail. If ſhe proves falſe, the huſband may ſell her for a ſlave; and if he goes aſtray, ſhe will give him a doſe of poiſon. There are a vaſt number of temples in this country, but moſt of wood, which are varniſhed and gilded. The prieſts have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their ſubſiſtence, and they are ſaid to be ſtrict obſervers of morality. They are called Talapoins, and inculcate charity as the higheſt virtue, affirming that religion to be the beſt which teaches men to do moſt good. They have idols in their temples in a ſitting poſture, like taylors, and very large ears. They have various ſorts of muſic, but the pipe and tabor are eſteemed the beſt. They have one inſtrument ſhaped like a galley, with about 20 bells of different ſizes; and when they ſtrike them with a ſtick they make no bad muſic. When they happen to be ſhip wrecked on the coaſt, if they repair to the temples they will be taken care of, and ſupplied with what they want. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, they build their houſes upon ſtakes; and then in time of inundations they communicate with each other by boats. The king of Ava, who reſides at the palace above-mentioned, is now maſter of Pegu. Lon. of the town of that name, 96. 35. E. Lat. 16. 50. N.

PEINE, a town in Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunſwick; famous for a battle fought here in 1553, when Maurice, elector of Saxony, and the margrave of Brandenburg were killed. It is 17 miles W. of Brunſwick. Lon. 10. 29. E Lat. 52. 23. N.

PEKIN, the capital city of the empire of China in Aſia, where the emperor generally reſides. It is an exact ſquare, and divided into two parts; namely, that which contains the emperor's palace, which is in the new city, or the Tarter city, becauſe it is inhabited by Tartars, ever ſince they conquered the empire; the other, called the Old City, is inhabited by the Chineſe. The circuit of both theſe together is 58 Chineſe lays, each of which contain 240 geometrical paces. The gates of this city are high and well arched, ſupporting buildings of nine ſtories high; the loweſt of which is for the ſoldiers when they come off guard. The gates are nine in number; and before each is an open ſpace, which ſerves for a parade. The ſtreets are as ſtraight as a line, moſt of which are three miles in length, and about 120 feet wide, with ſhops on both ſides; but the houſes are poorly built, and have only a ground-floor. It is ſurpriſing to ſee what numbers of people there are in the ſtreets, and not one woman among them; there is always a great confuſion, occaſioned by the vaſt numbers of horſes, camels, mules, aſſes, waggons, carts, and chairs, without reckoning the ſeveral mobs which gather about the jugglers, ballad-ſingers, and the like. Perſons of diſtinction have always a horſeman, who goes before them to clear the way. All the riches and merchandires of the emperor are continually pouring into this city. There are always hackney-horſes, and chairs in various parts, which ſtand ready to be hired for a trifle; and the owners of them know every ſtreet and houſe where any conſiderable perſon lives. All the great ſtreets are guarded by ſoldiers, who patrole night and day with ſwords by their ſides, and whips in their hands, to chaſtiſe thoſe who make any diſturbance, or take them into cuſtody. The little ſtreets have lattice gates at their entrance into the great ſtreets, which are ſhut up at night, and guarded by ſoldiers, who ſuffer no aſſemblies in the ſtreets at that time, and examine all that paſſes along. The emperor's palace is of vaſt extent, and ſurrounded with a brick wall, with pavilions at each corner, encompaſſed by galleries ſupported by columns. But it would be endleſs to give an account of the different apartments, with their ornaments and furniture, as well as of the different magazines, and rich commodities kept therein; not to men-

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tion the ſupreme courts of juſtice, which are ſix in number, and are only to be controuled by the emperor and the grand council. Thoſe who have computed the compaſs of this city a different way, obſerve, that it is 20 miles in circumference, and that the number of inhabitants is, at leaſt, two millions; that the walls are ſo high that they cover the town, and are broad enough for ſeveral horſemen to ride abreaſt; and there are ſtrong towers a bow-ſhot diſtance from each other. The walls of the emperor's palace, including that and the gardens, are about two miles in length; and the architecture of the ſtructures entirely different from that of the Europeans, for they are covered with tiles of a ſhining beautiful yellow. The temples, and the towers of this city, are ſo numerous, that it is difficult to count them. The country about it is plain, but ſandy, and not very fruitful, yet proviſions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandizes, brought from other parts by means of canals cut from the rivers, and always crowded with veſſels of different ſizes An earthquake which happened here in 1731, buried above 100,000 perſons in the ruins of the houſes, which were thrown down. Lon. 116. 30 E. lat. 39. 54. N.

* PELEW ISLANDS, the, were, in all probability, firſt diſcovered by the Spaniards of the Philippines, and by them called the Paloo Iſlands, from the tall palm-trees that grow there in great numbers, and which at a diſtance, have the appearance of maſts of ſhips; the word *palos*, in the Spaniſh language, ſometimes ſignifying a maſt. There is every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that no European had ever been upon them, before the Antelope, a packet belonging to the Eaſt-India company, and commanded by captain Henry Wilſon, was wrecked there in the night, between the 9th and 10th of Auguſt, 1783. This misfortune was the more diſtreſſing to the crew, as they were utterly ignorant what reſources the iſland afforded, or, ſuppoſing them to be inhabited, what might be the diſpoſition of the inhabitants. However, they found theſe iſlands inhabited, and that the natives were ſimple in their manners, delicate in their ſentiments, friendly in their diſpoſition, and, in ſhort, a people that do honour to the human race. The natives are of a deep copper colour, and go naked; and the aſtoniſhment which thoſe, who firſt diſcovered the Engliſh, manifeſted on ſeeing their colour, plainly ſhewed, that they had never before ſeen a white man. The clothes of the ſtrangers alſo puzzled them exceedingly; for it ſeemed to be a matter of doubt with them, whether theſe and their bodies did not form one ſubſtance. When one of the crew, the captain's brother, was deputed to wait upon the king, who reſided at an iſland at ſome diſtance from that whereon they had ſaved their lives, he accidentally pulled off his hat, at which the gazing ſpectators were all ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, as if they thought it had formed a part of his head. They had no idea of the nature of powder and ſhot, and were exceedingly amazed on ſeeing its effects. The principal arms of this people conſiſt of bamboo darts, of five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the beetle-nut tree; but there are ſhort ones for diſtant marks, which are thrown by means of a ſtick two feet long. The eupacks, or chiefs, may be conſidered in the ſame light as the European nobles. They wear a bone round one of their wriſts, in the form of a bracelet, which being a mark of great honour conferred by the king on officers of ſtate, commanders, or perſons, who by valour or otherwiſe have greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, is never to be parted with but with life. They are not all of the ſame degree, as appeared from a difference in the bone they wore. Captain Wilſon was inveſted with the higheſt order of the bone. With reſpect to property in theſe iſlands, a man's houſe, or canoe, is conſidered as his own, as is alſo the land allotted him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but, whenever he removes with his family to another place, the ground reverts to the king, who gives it to whom he pleaſes, or to thoſe who ſolicit to cultivate it. The country is well covered with timber trees, the trunks of which furniſh the natives with canoes, ſome large enough to carry thirty men. There are but few other trees of much uſe to the natives. Yams and cocoa-nuts, being their chief articles of ſubſiſtance, are attended to with the utmoſt care. From the ſcanty produce of the country, it is plain no luxury can reign among the inhabitants in their diet, and the milk of the cocoa-nut was their common drink. On particular occaſions, they added to their ordinary fare, certain ſweetmeats and ſweet drink, obtained by the aid of a ſyrup, extracted either from the palm tree or the ſugar-cane. The houſes are raiſed about three feet from the ground, the foundation,

tion beams being laid on large ſtones, whence ſpring the upright ſupports of their ſides, which are croſſed by other timbers grooved together, and faſtened by wooden pins, the intermediate ſpace being cloſely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves, platted together. The tops of the houſes are thatched with bamboos and palm leaves; and the inſide of the houſe is without any diviſion, forming one great room. As to domeſtic implements, they have little baſkets, very nicely woven from ſlips of the plantain-tree, and wooden baſkets with covers, neatly carved and inlaid with ſhells. No one ever ſtirs abroad without a baſket, which uſually contains ſome beetle-nut, a comb, knife, and a little twine. The beſt knives are made of a piece of the large mother-of-pearl oyſter, ground narrow, and the outward ſide a little poliſhed. The combs are made of the orange-tree, of which there are a few of the Seville kind; the handle and teeth are faſtened in the ſolid wood. The fiſhing-hooks are of tortoiſe-ſhell, and twine, cord, and fiſhing-nets, are well manufactured from the huſks of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain leaf are formed mats, which ſerve the people as beds. They alſo uſe a plantain leaf at meals, inſtead of a plate, and the ſhell of a cocoa-nut ſupplies the place of a cup. There are veſſels of a kind of earthen ware, of a reddiſh-brown colour, in which they boil their fiſh, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa-nut huſks tied together, ſerves them for a broom; and thick bamboos, with bores five or ſix inches in diameter, are their buckets or ciſterns. Their hatchets are like thoſe of the South-Sea Iſlands. They have alſo a few articles, which in theſe iſlands may be called luxuries. The ſhell of the tortoiſe is there remarkably beautiful, and the natives of Pelew have diſcovered the art of moulding it into little trays or diſhes, and ſpoons. Some of the great ladies have alſo bracelets of the ſame manufacture, and ear-rings inlaid with ſhells. The natives in general, are a ſtout, well-made people, rather above the middling ſtature, and of a very deep copper colour, but not black. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large looſe curl round their heads. The men are entirely naked; the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both men and women are tatooed, and their teeth made black by art. Both ſexes are very expert at ſwimming, and the men are ſuch admirable divers, that they will readily fetch up any thing from the bottom of the ſea which attracts their notice. The conduct of theſe people towards the Engliſh was, from firſt to laſt, uniformly courteous and attentive, accompanied with a politeneſs, which ſurpriſed thoſe who were the objects of it. Such an opinion had the king of the iſland entertained of the Engliſh, that on their departure, he ſuffered his ſecond ſon, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where this hopeful youth unhappily died of the ſmall-pox, in December, 1784. The Eaſt-India company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe church-yard, where he was buried. Theſe iſlands are ſituated between five and nine degrees of N. lat. and 130 and 136 deg. of E. lon. They are long, but narrow, well covered with wood, at leaſt ſuch of the iſlands as our people had an opportunity of ſeeing. They are encircled on the W. ſide by a reef of coral, of which no end could be ſeen from any eminence our people were on.

PETISSA, a town in Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, near the Danube, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria; eight miles S. E. of Gran, and 15 N. of Buda. Lon. 18 20. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

PEYLA, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, in Theſſaly, 50 miles W. of Salonichi. Lon. 21. 53. E. lat. 40 41. N.

PELOSO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, 35 miles W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 20. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

PELUSIUM, a town of Africa in Egypt, on the eaſtern branch of the river Nile, now called Damietta, which ſee.

*PEMBA, a ſmall province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo. The capital town is of the ſame name, of which we know but very little. Lon. 18. 25. E. lat. 7. 30. S.

PEMBRIDGE, a town of Herefordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is a ſmall place, ſeated on the river Arrow, 12 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 145 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 52. 14. N.

PEMBROKE, the capital town of Pembrokeſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the innermoſt creek of Milford Haven, over which there are two handſome bridges. It is a place of good account, and inhabited by ſubſtantial people. It is ſurrounded with a wall with three gates, and has a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on a rock. It is a corporation, with well-built houſes, two churches, and the title of an earldom, ſending

ſending one member to parliament. It is 10 miles S. E. of Haverfordweſt, and 287 W. by N. of London. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 51. 43. N.

PEMBROKESHIRE, a county of S. Wales, 37 miles in length, 18 in breadth, and is ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except on the E. where it is bounded by Carmarthenſhire and Cardiganſhire. It contains 4320 houſes, 25,980 inhabitants, 145 pariſhes, five market-towns, 16 caſtles, beſides block-houſes, and ſends three members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Ilen, the Guala, the Gwin, and the Nevern, beſides ſeveral others of leſs note. The hills are barren, but the ſoil in the vallies and bottoms near the ſea are exceedingly fertile: however, on many of the mountains there are ſheep, goats, and cattle. The principal town is Pembroke.

* PENA GARCIA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a caſtle. It was taken by Philip V. in 1704; but he retired from it at the approach of the allies. It is ſeated on the confines of Spain, ſix miles E. of Idanha Velha. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 39. 40. N.

* PENALVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, ſeated on a hill, with a caſtle, eight miles S. of Coimbra. Lon. 8. 17. W. lat. 40. 4. N.

* PENAUTIER, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Carcaſſone, four miles N. of that town. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 43. 18. N.

PENDENNIS, a caſtle in Cornwall, ſtanding on Falmouth Bay, and on a hill of the ſame name. It was built by Henry VIII. for the ſecurity of the coaſt, and on the oppoſite ſide of the bay is another called St. Maw's. It is ſeated a little to the S E. of Falmouth, 12 miles E. of Helſtone, and 282 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 50. 6. N.

PENE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which has its ſource in the duchy of Mecklenburg, croſſes two ſmall lakes, and then entering Swediſh Pomerania, paſſes by Demmin, Gutzkow, and Anclam, and falls into the weſtern branch of the Oder.

PENEMUNDER, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, ſeated on the Iſle of Uſedom, at the mouth of the rivers Pene and Oder, where they fall into the Baltick Sea. It is ſubject to the K. of Pruſſia. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

PENGUIN ISLAND and BAY, lie on the coaſt of Patagonia, in S. America, and are 188 miles N. of Port St. Julian. Lat. 47. 48. S.

PENICHE, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, with a good harbour and a citadel, 34 miles N. of Liſbon. Lon. 9. 5. E. lat. 39. 16. N.

PENICK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Miſnia, belonging to the elector of Saxony. It is ſeated on the river Mulde, eight miles E. of Altenburg. Lon. 12. 44. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

PENISCOLA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, ſeated on a high point of land on the ſide of the Mediterranean ſea, 20 miles S. W. of Tortoſa, and 60 N. of Valencia. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 40. 29. N.

PENKRIDGE, a town of Staffordſhire, with a ſmall market on Tueſdays. It was formerly a large handſome town, but now greatly reduced, and principally noted for its horſe fairs. It is ſix miles S. of Stafford, and 129 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 54. N.

PENMANMAUR, a mountain of North Wales, which is an exceedingly high ſteep rock, which at high water ſo hangs over the ſea, that there is then but a very narrow paſſage by it, and it ſeems ready to fall down on the paſſengers heads. It is four miles S. W. of Aberconway.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in Aſturias, ſeated on the river Aſta, 14 miles S. W of Oviedo. Lon. 5. 56. W. lat. 43. 15. N.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, 10 miles N. of Ecija, or Exija; ſeated near the river Xenil. Lon. 4. 12. W. lat. 37. 44. N.

* PENNE, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Alby, with a caſtle; ſeated near the river Aveiro, 20 miles E. N. E. of Montauban. Lon. 1. 51. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

* PENNON, a fort of Africa, ſeated on a ſmall iſland before the harbour of Algiers.

PENNON DE VELEZ, a very important place of Africa, in Barbary, ſeated on a rock in the Mediterranean Sea, near the town of Velez. It was built by Don Pedro of Navarre, in 1508, and taken by the Moors in 1522, but re-taken by the Spaniards in 1664, in whoſe hands it continues. It is 75 miles E. of Ceuta, and has a good harbour. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 35. 25. N.

PENRISE, a ſea-port town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, with a mar-

a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated near the ſea, 20 miles S. E. of Carmarthen, and 219 W. of London. Lon. 4. 12. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

PENRITH, or PERITH, a town of Cumberland, with a market on Tueſdays, ſeated under a hill called Perith-Fell, near the rivers Eimont and Lowther. It was formerly ſtrengthened with a caſtle, and is now a pretty large well-built place, inhabited by tradeſmen, particularly tanners. It has a handſome church, and a ſpacious market-place, and is 18 miles S. of Carliſle, and 283 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 54. 40. N.

PENRYN, a town of Cornwall, with three markets, on Wedneſdays and Fridays, for corn, and on Saturday for proviſions. It is a corporation, ſeated on a creek of Falmouth Haven, is a conſiderable place, and ſends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and a town-clerk, and has a church, and about 300 houſes, with ſtreets broad and paved. A manufactory has been lately ſet up here of ſerges. It is three miles N. W. of Falmouth, and 266 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 59. W. lat. 50. 10. N.

* PENSACOLA, a ſettlement in N. America, ſituated at the mouth of a river on the gulph of Mexico. Lon. 85. 24. W. lat. 30. 32. N.

PENZANCE, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on a creek of Mount's-Bay, and was burnt by the Spaniards in 1593; but has been ſince rebuilt, and carries on a pretty good trade, and the market is ſerved with plenty of fiſh. It is governed by a mayor, a recorder, 14 aldermen, and 24 common-council. The church is at about half a mile's diſtance, beſides which there is a chapel in the town, which conſiſts of about 690 houſes; the ſtreets, though bad, are paved. It is 12 miles E. of Senan, at the Land's-End, and 281 W. by S of London. Lon. 5. 35. W. lat. 50. 11. N.

PENSFORD, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Chew, is a pretty good place, noted for its hats and bread. It is 7 miles W. of Bath, and 117 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 23. N.

PENNSYLVANIA, one of the Thirteen United and Independent States of N. America. It is bounded on the E. by the Delaware river, and partly by the ocean; on the W. by the northern part of Cheſapeak-Bay, which ſeparates it from Maryland; on the N. by ſeveral Indian nations; and on the S. by Maryland. It is well watered by the Delaware, and other navigable rivers, on which large ſhips come up into the heart of the province. The produce of this country is corn, cattle, timber, pot aſhes, wax, ſkins, and furs; and they carry to the Caribbee Iſlands ſalted beef, pork, horſes, pipe ſtaves, and fiſh; taking in return ſugar, rum, and molaſſes. Philadelphia is the capital town.

* PENTHIEVRE, an ancient county of France, in Bretagne, that gives title to a duke and peer. It comprehends the territories of Guingamp, Moncontour, Roche-Eſnard, Lenizu, and Jugon.

* PENTHRAHT-MON, a village of Angleſea, in N. Wales, 5 miles W. of Beaumaris.

PEPUS, or PEIBUS, a lake of the Ruſſian empire, on the confines of Livonia, and Great Novogorod, which communicates with the gulph of Finland, and the lake Worſero.

PEQUIGNY, a town of France, in Picardy, ſeated on the river Somme, 15 miles S. E. of Abbeville. It is remarkable for the interview between Lewis XI. king of France, and Edward IV. king of England, in 1475, on a bridge made for that purpoſe. Lon. 2. 5. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

PERA, a ſuburb of Conſtantinople, where the foreign ambaſſadors uſually reſide. It is inhabited by Chriſtians of ſeveral denominations; and they ſell wine there as publicly as in any other part of Europe, which is not allowed in the city itſelf.

PERCASLAW, a town of Ruſſia, in the Ukraine, 44 miles S. E. of Kiow, or Kioff. Lon. 31. 50. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

PERCHE, a territory of France, in Orleannois, 35 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Normandy, on the S. by Maine and Dunois, on the E. by Beauce, and on the W. by Maine. It takes its name from a foreſt, and is pretty fertile. The inhabitants carry on a good trade, and the principal town is Belleſme.

* PERDELL, or PREGEL, a large valley which runs from E. to W. and makes the ſeventh community of the league of Caddee in the country of the Griſons.

* PEREASLAW. See PERCASLAW.

* PERECZAS, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the ſame name, 30 miles E. by N. of Tockay. Lon. 22. 26. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* PERESLAW SOLESKOY, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the duchy of Roſ-

tow, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from Pereſ-law-Rezaſki, the principal place of the duchy of Rezan. The firſt is in lon. 38. 30 E. lat. 56. 38. N. and the ſecond in lon. 41. 25. E. lat. 54. 18. N.

PERGA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Albania, ſeated oppoſite to the iſland of Corfu. Lon. 20. 19. E. lat. 39. 40. N.

* PERGAMO, an ancient town of Natolia, with a biſhop's ſee; now half ruined, and inhabited by about 3000 Turks, and a few families of poor Chriſtians. It is ſeated on the river Germaſti, 15 miles from its mouth, and 37 N. of Smyrna. Here they invented parchment. Lon. 27. 27. E. lat. 39. 5. N.

* PERIGORD, a province of France, which makes part of Guienne, bounded on the N. by Angoumois, and a part of Marche; and on the E. by Quercy and Limoſin; on the S. by Agenois, and Bazadois; and on the W. by Bourdelois, Angoumois, and a part of Saintonge. It is about 83 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It abounds in iron-mines, and the air is pure and healthy. Perigeux is the capital town.

PERIGEUX, an ancient town of France, and capital of Perigord, with a biſhop's ſee, the ruins of the temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre; ſeated on the river Iſle, 60 miles S. W. of Limoges, and 65 N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 45. 11. N.

PERMSKI, or PERMIA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, capital of a province of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Kama, between the Dwina and the Obi. Lon. 55. 50. E. lat. 70. 26. N. There is another town of the ſame name in this province, called Old Permia. Lon. 57. 20. E. lat. 52. 6. N. The province is bounded on the N. by the Samoides; on the W. by Zirania and Ulatka; and on the E. by Siberia.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Braſil, in S. America, bounded on the N. by Tamera; on the E. by the ocean; on the S. by Seregippa; and on the W. by Tapuyers; being about 200 miles in length, and 130 in breadth. The Dutch became maſters of it in 1630, but the Portugueze took it from them again. It produces a great quantity of ſugar and Braſil wood.

* PERNE, a town of France, in the territory of Avignon, from which place it is 10 miles E.

PERNES, a ſtrong town of the French Netherlands, in Artois, ſeated on the river Clarence, eight miles S. W. of Bethune, and 17 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 31. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

PERONNE, a ſtrong town of France, in Picardy, capital of Santerre. It is called the Virgin, becauſe it has never been taken, though often beſieged. It is ſeated on the river Somme, 27 miles S. W. of Cambray, and 80 E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 2. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

PEROUSA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and chief place of the valley of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Cluſon 16 miles S. W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 18. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

PERPIGNAN, a conſiderable town of France, in Rouſſillon, with a very good citadel, univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the river Tet, over which there is an handſome bridge, partly in a plain, and partly on a hill, and 100 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 42. 41. N.

PERSIS, idolaters of Aſia, and in Perſia, now ſcattered into different parts, but chiefly in the E. Indies. They are worſhippers of fire, or at leaſt they look upon that as an emblem of the Supreme Being. They are otherwiſe called Guebres. One object of their worſhip lies about 10 miles from Baku, which is ſeated to the W. of the Caſpian Sea. Among other temples there is a ſmall one, in which the Guebres now worſhip, there being a large hollow cane near the altar, from which a blue flame conſtantly proceeds. They affirm this has continued time out of mind, and they come in pilgrimage to it from their preſent ſettlements. They wear very little cloathing, mark their foreheads with ſaffron, and have a great veneration for a red cow.

PERSEPOLIS, is ſuppoſed to be anciently the capital city of Perſia, properly ſo called. It was taken by Alexander the Great, who was perſuaded, when in liquor, by the courtezan Thais, to ſet it on fire. It is thought to be the ſame as is now called Kilminar, of which there are magnificent ruins ſtill remaining. Some travellers that have ſeen them, think they far excel any thing of this kind in the world. There are inſcriptions, in characters, and in a language that now cannot be read, and which ſhew that this place muſt be extremely ancient; almoſt all parts of the ruins are full of ſculptures, repreſenting men and beaſts. It is 50 miles N. E. of Schiras, and 200 S. E. of Iſpahan. Lon. 56. 20. E. lat. 30. 30. N.

PERSHORE, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is

ſeated

ſeated on a plain, on the river Avon, over which there is a bridge, and in the great road from London to Worceſter. It contains about 300 houſes, and has two pariſh-churches; but it is ſomewhat decayed ſince the diſſolution of its abbey. It is nine miles E. S. E. of Worceſter, and 102 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

PERSIA, a large kingdom of Aſia, conſiſting of ſeveral provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings; the inhabitants call it Iran, for the word Perſia is derived from that part of it called Pars or Fars, of which Schiras is the capital. It is bounded on the N. by Little Tartary, the Caſpian Sea, Caraſin, or Coraſm, and Great Bokaria; on the S. by the Perſian Gulph and Sea; on the W. by Turky in Aſia; and on the E. by Great Bokaria and the empire of the Great Mogul. It is about 1225 miles in length from E. to W. and 900 in breadth from N. to S. It is divided into 16 large provinces, namely, Shirvan, Aran, Adirbijan, Khilan, Maſanderan, Aſterabad, Jorjan, Korazan, Irac-Agemi, Sejeſtan, Candahar, Sableſtan, Khuſiſtan, Pars, Kerman, and Makran. The chief rivers, beſides the Tygris and the Amuc, are Khur, Aras, Kezil, Uſan, Hindmend, Ilmend, Bendamir, Koran, and Karka. No country in the world bears a more different character than this; for in the N. and E. parts it is mountainous and cold, in the middle and S. E. parts ſandy and deſart, in the S. and W. level and extremely fertile, though for ſeveral months very hot. The ſoil produces all ſorts of pulſe and corn, except oats and rye. They have cotton in great abundance, and, among other domeſtick animals, camels and buffaloes, and their horſes are very numerous. In ſeveral places naptha, a ſort of bitumen, riſes out of the ground, and they have mines of gold, ſilver, iron, Turky-ſtones, and ſalt; but the two firſt of theſe are not worked, on account of the ſcarcity of wood. They have a great deal of cotton cloth, ſome pearls, and a large quantity of ſilk, beſides manufactures of ſilk, and very fine carpets. They have alſo all ſorts of fruits, excellent wine, and a great number of mulberry-trees, with the leaves of which they feed the ſilk worms. Likewiſe dates, piſtachio-nuts, and trees which produce manna. They have large flocks of ſheep and goats; the tails of the former are of a monſtrous ſize. With regard to religion, they are generally Mahometans, of the ſect of Hali, but Kouli Khan, being of the ſect of Omar, obliged all the Perſians to conform thereto; though ſince his death, it may be preſumed that many of them profeſs their religion. More particulars will be taken notice of when each province is deſcribed. Iſpahan is the capital town.

*PERSIAN GULPH, a large gulph of Aſia, between Perſia and Arabia Felix. The entrance near Ormus is not above 30 miles over, but within it is 180 in breadth, and the length near Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates 420 miles.

PERTH, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is an handſome place, agreeably ſeated on the river Tay. The tide comes up as far as this place, and the river is navigable for ſmall veſſels, for which reaſon it has ſome trade. The ſhire of Perth ſends one member to parliament. It is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 27. W. lat. 56. 22. N.

PERTHAMBOY, a ſea-port town in the province of New Jerſey, in N. America, ſeated on a bay of the American Ocean, at the mouth of the river Raritan, 25 miles S. W. of New-York. Lon. 75. 0. W. lat. 40. 35. N.

PERMOIR, a ſmall diſtrict in Champagne, between Champagne properly ſo called, and the Barrois, lying along the river Marne.

*PERTUIS, a town of France, in Provence, and in the Viguerie of Aix, 10 miles N. E. of Aix, and 27 N. of Marſeilles. Lon. 5. 36. E. lat. 49. 44. N.

PERU, a large country of S. America, bounded on the N. by Popayan, on the W. by the S. Sea, on the S. by Chili, and on the E. by a ridge of prodigious large mountains, called the Cordilleras-de-los-Andes; being about 1500 miles in length from N. to S. and 125 in breadth from E. to W. between the Andes and the S. Sea; but in other places it is much broader, and according to ſome, 300 miles. It never rains in this country, and they hardly know what lightning and thunder are, unleſs towards the top of the above mountains; for when the mathematicians from France were there, to meaſure a degree of latitude, while they were making their obſervations, they not only ſaw it lighten, but heard the thunder below them, for they were above the clouds. All the tops of theſe mountains are covered with ſnow to a very great height, and there are ſeveral volcanoes, which burn continually; ſometimes ſuch torrents of water will fall down from thence, as overflow the whole

country for a certain ſpace. There happened one in December 1742, when in ſome places the water was 60 feet high, and in others above 120; it carried away an infinite number of cattle, threw down 600 houſes, and drowned 8 or 900 perſons; in its courſe it removed pieces of rock, 12 feet in diameter, and forced them 30 yards from the places where they firſt lay. Some thought this water proceeded out of the rock, but others more judiciouſly concluded it came from the melting of the ſnow. The beſt houſes in this country are made of a ſort of reeds like bamboo-canes, and covered with thatch, or palm-leaves. However, they have a ſort of galleries or balconies, but there is no walking along the floors without making the whole ſtructure groan. It is not at all probable, that this country ever was ſo populous as the Spaniards have repreſented; for the villages are at 30 miles diſtance from each other, and are all near the ſea; and there is the higheſt probability, they were all much in the ſame ſtate they are now. There are large foreſts on the ſides of the mountains, which advance near the ſea-ſide, but none of their trees are like thoſe in Europe. The birds are much ſuperior to thoſe of Europe for the beauty of their plumage, but then their notes are very diſagreeable. There are few birds near the ſea-ſide, and the monkies alſo get at a diſtance from it. The bird called the toucan, which is remarkable for having a bill as large as its body, is called the preacher by the Spaniards, though it is as mute as a fiſh. It has been generally ſaid there are lions here, but that which they call ſo is more like a wolf than a lion, and he never attacks mankind. But the tygers are as large and as fierce as thoſe of Africa, though not of the ſame colour; however, it is happy for the inhabitants that there are but very few of them. Serpents are very common, and ſeveral ſorts of them are dangerous, particularly the rattle-ſnake, which does not get away from men like the reſt. There are ſeveral inſects like thoſe in Europe, but they are vaſtly larger. The earth-worms are as long as a man's arm, and as thick as his thumb; there are alſo ſpiders covered with hair, and as large as a pigeon's egg. The bats are of a monſtrous ſize, and will ſuck the blood of horſes, mules, and even of men who ſleep in the fields; and they have entirely deſtroyed the great cattle which the miſſionaries had introduced into a country N. of Peru. The famous bird called a condor, is perhaps the largeſt in the world, for it makes nothing of carrying off a whole buck. The animal called the guanaco is peculiar to S. America, for none have ever been found in N. America, nor any other country; it is commonly called a camel-ſheep, and has ſomething of the ſhape of a camel, without any bunch on its back; there are two ſorts of them, one covered with a very fine reddiſh wool or hair, which is a valuable commodity. They are but ſmall in compariſon of a camel, and were uſed to carry burthens of about 50 pounds weight, before horſes were introduced. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, who conquered it, and by the native Americans. The latter, who live among the foreſts, form as it were ſo many ſmall republics, which are directed by a Spaniſh prieſt, and by their governor, aſſiſted by the original natives, who ſerve as officers. They have no diſtruſt, for they leave the doors of their huts always open, though they have cotton, callibaſhes, and a ſort of aloes, of which they make thread, and ſeveral other ſmall matters which they trade with, and which might be eaſily ſtolen. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The ſame man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, conſtructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth; but if a large houſe is to be built for common uſe, every one lends a helping hand. Their ſkins are of a red copper colour; and they have no beards nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarſe. Thoſe that are not much expoſed to the weather, are of a lighter colour than the reſt. The natives who live at Quito ſeem to be of a different temper; for they are extremely idle, and ſo ſtupid, that they will ſit whole days together upon their heels, without ſtirring or ſpeaking. Their garment is a ſort of a ſack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their maſters as part of their wages. From a mixture of the native Americans and the Spaniards there ariſes a third kind, called Meſtics, who are illegitimate: however, they have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the perſons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this ſort: theſe behave in a more tyrannical manner over the real Americans, than even the Spaniards themſelves, inſomuch that the governor is obliged to repreſs their inſolence. It was ſaid above that it never rains, but this muſt be underſtood of the ſouth

ſouth parts; for in the north, where the mountains are not ſo high, it often rains exceſſively; inſomuch that thoſe who go thither in ſearch of gold, are often carried off by the unwholeſomeneſs of the climate. Thoſe that travel over the Andes, where they are paſſable, find it ſo cold that they are often frozen to death; and if they are aware of a-ſtorm coming, they have no other way to ſave themſelves, than by killing their horſes and getting into their bellies. They have a great number of fruits, plants, and trees, not known in Europe; however, ſome of their phyſical drugs are brought over, which are of excellent uſe, and are well known in druggiſts ſhops, particularly the Jeſuits bark and Peruvian balſam. The Spaniards have introduced many herbs, plants, and trees from Europe, which thrive here very well, and the fruits they produce are very delicious. This country is divided into three great audiences, which are, Quito, De-los-Reyes, and De-los-Charcas, which will be taken notice of in their proper places. We hardly need to take notice of the mines of gold and ſilver, and the prodigious riches that are brought from thence, becauſe they are ſo generally known.

PERUGIA, a town of Italy, in the pope's territories, and capital of Perugino. It is an ancient, handſome, populous and large city with a ſtrong citadel, an univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handſome. It is ſeated on a hill, 10 miles N. W. of Aſſiſi, and 75 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 30. E. lat. 43. 6. N.

* PERUGINO, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church, bounded on the W. by Tuſcany, on the S. by Orvietano, on the W. by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and on the N. by the county of Citta Caſtelana. It is one of the ſmalleſt provinces in the territory of the Church. The air is very pure, and the ſoil is fertile in corn and good wine; beſides, the lake Perugia ſupplies them with plenty of fiſh. The capital town is Perugia. The lake is eight miles from the city, and is almoſt round, being about five miles in diameter, and in it are three iſlands. This province is about 25 miles in length, and near as much in breadth.

PERARO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and duchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a large place, whoſe ſtreets are paved with bricks. The caſtle is very well fortified, the harbour excellent, and the cathedral-church magnificent. The environs are remarkable for producing good figs, of which they ſend large quantities to Venice. It is ſeated on an eminence, at the mouth of the river Foglia, on the gulph of Venice, 17 miles N. E. of Urbino, and 130 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

PESCARA, a very ſtrong town in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo; ſeated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, which falls into the gulph of Venice, eight miles from Citta-di-Penna, and 100 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 2. E. lat. 42. 27. N.

PESCHIERA, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, with a caſtle, and a ſtrong fort; ſeated on the river Mincio, or Menzo, which proceeds from the lake Garda, 16 miles W. of Verona. Lon. 11. 4. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

* PESENAS, an ancient town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Agde; delightfully ſeated on the river Pein, 12 miles N. E. of Beſeirs, and eight N. of Agde. Lon. 3. 34. E. lat. 43. 28. N.

PEST, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the Danube, in a fine plain, over-againſt Buda, 85 miles S. E. of Preſburg. Lon. 18. 25. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

* PETAGUEL, a territory of S. America, in Braſil, bounded on the N. by Dele; on the E. by the ſea; on the S. by the captainſhip of Rio-Grande; and on the W. by Tupuys. It contains mines of ſilver.

* PETAW, an ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and in Stiria. It is a handſome place, and is ſeated on the river Drave, 35 miles N. E. of Cilley, and 109 S. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 36. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

* PETCHE-LI, a province of Aſia, in China, and the chief in the whole empire; bounded on the E. by the ſea; on the N. by the great wall; on the W. by Chan-ſi; and on the S. by Chang-tong and Honan. It contains Pekin, which is the principal city in the whole empire, on which 140 towns depend, beſides a vaſt number of villages. The air is temperate, unleſs when the wind blows from the N. and there is a rainy ſeaſon in the latter end of July, and the beginning of Auguſt; but it ſeldom rains any other time. The ſoil is fertile, and produces all ſorts of corn, and there is plenty of cattle, pulſe, and fruits. They have alſo mines of pit-coal, which is their only fuel. There is a great variety of animals, of which

a ſort of cat is moſt remarkable, it having long hair about its neck and head. All the riches of China are brought into this province, particularly to Pekin, where the emperor reſides.

PETERBOROUGH, a city of Northamptonſhire, with a biſhop's ſee, and a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Nen, over which there is a bridge that leads into Huntingdonſhire, in marſhy ground. It is not a large place, for it has but one pariſh-church beſides the cathedral; but the market-place is ſpacious, and the ſtreets regular. It ſends two members to parliament. The cathedral was formerly a monaſtery, and is a majeſtic ſtructure, full of curious work, and has a large choir. It is 30 miles S. of Boſton, and 81 N. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 52. 30. N.

PETERSBURG, a large handſome city, the capital of Ruſſia, built by Peter the Great, czar of Muſcovy, in 1703. It is of prodigious extent, and contained not long ago 60,000 houſes, great and ſmall. It is ſeated in an iſland, which lies on the middle of the river Neiva, where the land has been conſiderably raiſed. The fort has ſix baſtions, and oppoſite to it, on the Terra-Firma, is a crown-work. The fort has two gates, at the entrance of which is the figure of the czar holding two keys, and within is a black eagle crowned, holding in his claws a ſceptre, and an imperial globe. A little farther is the chapel of St. Nicholas, the chief patron of Ruſſia. Within this fort or citadel is the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, with a high ſteeple, and deſigned for the burying-place of the royal family. The roof of the ſteeple is very finely gilt all over, and there are chimes which go every hour. In an arm of the river, between the crown-work and the fort, the emperor's galleys are laid up during the winter-ſeaſon. On this ſide the fort there are two quarters, called the Slabod of the Germans, and the Slabod of the Muſcovites. In the firſt there are the ſummer and winter palaces, the houſes belonging to the admiralty, a church, and a dock for building ſhips; in the other Slabod is the palace of the empreſs, where ſhe formerly reſided. Beyond the forts are the Slabods of the Tartars and Finlanders; and in both there are very ſuperb ſtructures. In 1716 they began to cut canals in the iſland, to make Peterſburg reſemble Amſterdam; but the czar did not live to ſee this project executed. There are built here many palaces, a college, a military-ſchool, and an exchange. The worſt of this place is, that it is not high enough to eſcape inundations, which ſometimes have occaſioned the loſs of vaſt ſums of money. When the merchants perceive a flood is coming on, they make dykes before their houſes to keep out the water. At firſt proviſions were ſcarce, and the trade was ſmall, becauſe the lakes Ladoga and Onega had not depth enough to carry large veſſels; but Peter the Great remedied this inconvenience in 1720, by cutting a canal from the lake Ladoga, of about 75 miles in length, 70 feet wide, and ten in depth. Ten years were employed in this work, but it was not finiſhed till the next reign; and now Peterſburg may readily be ſupplied with proviſion. Trade flouriſhes greatly here, becauſe it is the ſeat of government, and becauſe foreigners have the ſame privileges as the natives of the place. All religions are tolerated, and there are packet-boats, by which intelligence is conveyed to different places. The inhabitants alſo carry on a trade with the Chineſe and Perſians. They have woollen and linen manufactures here, paper-mills, powder-mills, places for preparing ſalt-petre, brimſtone, and elaboratories for fire-works. Here are alſo yards for making ropes, cables, and tackling for ſhips, a foundery, where cannon and mortars are caſt; as alſo a printing-houſe. And here it will be proper to mention the new road made between Peterſburg and Moſcow, in a ſtraight line acroſs the foreſts, planted with trees on each ſide, 555 miles in length. It was finiſhed in 1718; and at the end of every five miles are poſts ſet up of eight feet high, which ſerve to direct travellers. This road is divided into 24 poſts, or ſtations, at each of which are at leaſt 20 horſes, kept ready ſaddled and bridled. Some ſtreets of this city are regular and well built; and among the moſt elegant ſtructures may be reckoned the great chancellor's houſe, that of the vice chancellor's, count Gallowin's, and ſome others. They are moſtly brick, plaiſtered over; and though the climate is ſo very cold, yet they have more windows than they generally have in England. An Italian architect, who had been ſettled here many years, contributed not a little to the beauty of the city. The ſummer palace and gardens lie to the E. where there are fine walks, and choice ſtatues. Near it is the theatre, which was erected in the room of the wooden one, burnt down to the ground. The exhibitions

exhibitions are French comedies, and Italian operas; and all foreigners of diſtinction are invited to partake of theſe diverſions, as well as to balls, maſquerades, and concerts, which are frequently given at court. There are 20 Ruſſian churches and four Lutheran, beſides thoſe of the Calviniſts, Dutch, Engliſh, and Roman Catholicks, and the number of inhabitants are now reckoned at 100,000; moſt of whom came to ſettle here from other countries, there being not many original Ruſſians among them. It is 355 miles N. W. of Moſcow, 750 N. E. of Vienna, 575 N. E. of Copenhagen, and 300 N. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 30 24. E. lat. 59 56. N.

PETERSFIELD, a handſome town of Hampſhire, with a market on Saturdays, ſeated on the river Loddon, on the road from London to Portſmouth. It is 18 miles N. E. of Portſmouth, and 53 S. W. of London, and ſends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor and conſtable, and has one church built with ſtone. It contains about 200 houſes, formed into a long paved ſtreet, and the inhabitants amount to about 1000. Lon. 0. 58. W lat. 51. 2. N.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Minden, ſeated on the river Weſer, three miles from Minden, and 37 W. of Hanover. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia. Lon. 9. 6. E. lat. 52. 25. N.

PETERWARADIN, a fortified town of Sclavonia, and one of the ſtrongeſt frontier places the houſe of Auſtria has againſt the Turks, ſeated on the river Danube, between the Save and Drave, 35 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 30. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

PETHERTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Parret, 18 miles S. by W. of Wells, and 133 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 41. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

PETIGLIANO, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the Siennese; ſeated near the confines of the duchy of Caſtro, eight miles W. of Caſtro, and 45 S. E. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 42. 23. N.

PETIGUAVAS, a ſea-port town of America, in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, ſeated on a bay at the W. end of the iſland, and ſubject to France. It is 200 miles E. of Port-Royal in Jamaica, and 200 W. of St. Domingo. Lon. 72. 25. W. lat. 18. 27. N.

PETRIKOW, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 80 miles S. W. of Warſaw. Lon. 19. 46. E. lat. 16. N.

PETRINA, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Croatia, ſeated on the river Petrina, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is 27 miles E. of Carlowſtadt. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 46 0. N.

PETTAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Styria. It is an ancient place, belonging to the biſhop of Saltzburg, and ſeated on the river Drave, 30 miles N. E. of Cilley, and 28 S. of Gratz. Lon. 15. 33. E. lat. 46. 46. N.

PETTIPOLI, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 80. 46. E. lat. 15. 49. N.

PETWORTH, a town in Suſſex, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated near the river Arun; is a ſmall place, but remarkable for a fine ſeat belonging to the duke of Somerſet. It is 12 miles N. E. of Chicheſter, and 49 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 34. W. lat. 50. 58. N.

* PETZORA, a province in the N. part of Muſcovy, lying along the Frozen Ocean. It is full of high mountains and foreſts, and ſo cold that the river does not thaw till May, and begins to freeze again in Auguſt. It is very thin of people, and there is but one town, which is of the ſame name.

* PEYRUSSE, an ancient town of France, in Rouerge, with a caſtle; ſeated on a mountain, the foot of which is waſhed by the river Diege, 10 miles S. E. of Cadenach, and 270 from Paris. Lon. 2. 5 E. lat. 44. 25. N.

* PFAFFENHOFEN, a handſome town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a Benedictine monaſtery at a ſmall diſtance. The French troops met with a repulſe here in 1745, after a long diſpute. It is ſeated on the river Ilm, four miles S. W. of Amberg, and 19 N. W. of Ratiſbon. Lon. 12. 3. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

PFALISBURG, or PHALTSBURG, a ſmall but ſtrong town of France, between Alſace and Lorrain, with the title of a principality, and an ancient caſtle. It is ſeated on a hill, which is a continuation of Mount Voſque, five miles from Saverne, and 25 N. W. of Straſburg. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

* PFIN, a town of Swiſſerland, in Turgaw, and the chief place of a baiſiwick in the dependence of a canton of Zurich. It is ſeated on the river Thour.

PFIRT, or FORETTE, a town of Germany, in Upper Alſace, 10 miles W. of Baſil, and 25 S. of Colmar. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 47. 37. N.

PFORTSHEIM, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the marquiſate of Baden Dourlach, with a handſome caſtle. It is a pretty good town, and ſeated on the river Entz, 15 miles S. E. of Dourlach, and 26 S. E. of Spire. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 48. 57. N.

PFREIMB, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and in Nord-gow, with a handſome caſtle. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Pfreint and Nab, 10 miles N. E. of Amberg, and 32 N. by E. of Ratiſbon. Lon. 12. 21. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

* PFULLENDORF, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, ſeated on the river Andalſpach, 37 miles S. W. of Ulm. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Lon. 9. 27. W. lat. 48. 8. N.

PHAROS, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean Sea, oppoſite to Alexandria, in Egypt, which, with the continent, forms a ſpacious harbour, and has communication by a ſtone-cauſeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceeding high tower built upon it, called the Pharos, whence the iſland took its name. On the top of it were lights for the direction of ſhips. Lon. 31. 11. E. lat. 30. 24. N.

PHARSALUS, was anciently a town of Theſſaly, now Turky in Europe, a little to the S. of Lariſſa, in the plains of which ſome ſuppoſe the deciſive battle was fought between Cæſar and Pompey; but this is not certain.

* PHASIS, or FACHS, a large and famous river of Aſia, which croſſes Mingrelia, and falls into the Black Sea.

PHEASANTS ISLE. See FAISANTS.

PHENICIA, a country of Turky in Europe, extending from Arabia Deſerta to the Mediterranean Sea; bounded on the N. by Proper Syria, and on the S. by Paleſtine. This country is comprehended partly by the beglerbeglic of Tripoly, and partly by that of Damaſcus. The principal towns are Tripoly, Damaſcus, and Balbeck. It is but a ſmall territory, but has been greatly celebrated for being the inventor of letters and navigation, and was the firſt which we have any account of that traded with England for tin. But though it was a ſmall territory, it frequently ſent colonies to different parts of Europe and Africa, where they founded conſiderable towns.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient town of Aſia, in Natolia; ſeated at the foot of the mountain Tmolus, from whence there is a fine view over an extenſive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijar. It contains ſeven or 8000 inhabitants, among whom are about 2000 Chriſtians, who have four churches, and a Greek archbiſhop. It is 40 miles E. S. E. of Smyrna. Lon. 28. 15. E. lat. 38. 28. N.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Pennſylvania, in N. America, and in a county of the ſame name. It is an oblong ſquare, two miles in length, and one in breadth; and the high ſtreet runs from the middle of one front to another. In the centre of the town is a ſquare of ten acres, ſurrounded by the town-houſe and other public buildings. In each quarter is another ſquare of eight acres. The high ſtreet is 100 feet wide, and parallel to it are eight ſtreets, croſſed by 20 more at right angles, all of them being 30 feet wide. It is ſeated between the rivers Delawar and Schuylkill. There is a fine quay next the Delawar, to which ſhips of 4 or 500 tons may come up. There are wet and dry docks for building and repairing ſhips, magazines, warehouſes, and all manner of conveniencies for importing and exporting merchandizes. The houſes are moſt of them built with brick; but there are many more ſtill wanting to complete the plan. The town-houſe was erected in 1732, in which are large rooms for the aſſembly and ſupreme court. The public offices are kept in the wings. The other public buildings are the court-houſe, two Quakers meeting-houſes, two for the Preſbyterians, and one for the Baptiſts. There is alſo a church for the Engliſh ſervice, one for the Dutch Lutherans, one for the Dutch Calviniſts, and one for the Moravians; beſides a maſs-houſe, an academy, a Quakers ſchool-houſe, the city-alms-houſe, the Quakers alms-houſe, the hoſpital, the priſon, and the work houſe. In the year 1749, the dwelling-houſes were carefully computed, and found to be 2076. Lon. 75. 8. W. lat. 39. 57. N.

PHILIPVILLE, a ſmall but handſome and ſtrong town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, ſeated on an eminence, 25 miles S. E. of Mons, and 125 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 24. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

PHILIPPE-ISLE, or PHILIPPE-FORT, is in Dutch Flanders, on the weſtern branch of the river Schelde, oppoſite to Pearl Fort, five miles N. W. of Antwerp, and three N. of Safuvan-Ghent.

PHILIPPI, an ancient town of Macedonia,

nia, ſeated on the confines of Romania, 10 miles from the gulph of Conteſſa, and 67 E. of Salonichi. It was enlarged by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, who gave it his own name. It was near this place, commonly called the plains of Philippi, where Caſſius and Brutus, two of the aſſaſſinators of Cæſar, were defeated by Mark Antony and Auguſtus. It is ſtill in being, and is an archbiſhop's ſee, but greatly decayed, and badly peopled. However, there is an old amphitheatre, and ſeveral other monuments of its ancient grandeur. Lon. 24. 25. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, are iſlands of Aſia, in the E. Indian Sea. They were diſcovered by Magellan in 1519. The air is very hot and moiſt, and the ſoil very fertile in rice, and many other uſeful vegetables and fruits. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. There are a great many wild beaſts and birds, quite unknown in Europe. The inhabitants are not all of one original, and the beſt of the iſlands are ſubject to the Spaniards, particularly Mindanao, Manilla, Leyta, Ibabao, Paraguay, Mindoro, and Sebu, beſides which there are a vaſt number of ſmall iſlands.

* PHILIPPINES, NEW, otherwiſe called Pataos, are iſlands in the E Indian Sea, between the Moluccas, the Old Philippines, and the Marianes. There are about 87 in all, between the equinoctial line and the tropic of Cancer; but they are but little known to the Europeans.

PHILIPPOLI, a conſiderable town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is a pretty large place, and chiefly inhabited by Greeks, tho' they have a Turkiſh ſangiack. It is ſeated on the river Mariza, 82 miles N. W. of Adrianople, and 188 N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 24. 50. E. lat. 42. 15. N.

PHILIPS-NORTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeven miles S. of Bath, and 104 W. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

* PHILIPS, ST. a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in Machoacan, in a country where they breed great numbers of cattle.

* PHILIPSBURG, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine. It is very ſtrong, and looked upon as one of the bulwarks of the empire. It is ſeated in a moraſs, and fortified with ſeven baſtions, and ſeveral advanced works. The town belongs to the biſhop of Spire, but all the works and the fortifications to the empire. It has been ſeveral times taken and retaken, particularly by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed at the ſiege; but it was rendered back the year following, in conſequence of the treaty of Vienna. It is ſeated on the river Rhine, over which there is a bridge, ſeven miles S. of Spire, 22 S. E. of Worms, and 40 N. E. of Straſburg. Lon. 8. 33. E. lat. 49 12. N.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, 20 miles N. E. of Carolſtadt, and 140 N. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 59. 30. N.

PHOIBYS. See FOUIES.

PHRYGIA, a country of Aſia Minor, now Natolia. There were two countries of this name, the Great and the Leſs, the former of which is now called Germiam, and the Leſs Sarciam.

* PIANEZA, a town and caſtle of Italy, in Piedmont, ſeated on the river Dora. It is eight miles from Turin.

PIANOZA, an iſland of Italy, in the Tuſcan Sea, ſix miles S. of that of Elba, belonging to Tuſcany. It is level and low, as the name imports. Lon. 10. 34. E. lat. 42. 46. N.

PIAVA, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which riſes in the mountains of Tirol, and running by Kadora, Belluna, and Feltry, falls into the gulph of Venice by two mouths, a little to the N. of Venice.

* PICARA, a large province of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada; bounded on the E. by the mountains called the Andes.

PICARDY, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Hainault, Artois, and the ſea; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by the Iſle of France; and on the W. by Normandy and the Britiſh Channel. It is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower Picardy, and the principal rivers are the Somme, the Oyſe, the Canche, the Lis, the Scarp, the Deule, and the Aa. The ſoil is very fertile in corn, fruits, and paſtures, but it produces no wine. They have a conſiderable trade in woollen manufactures, and the inhabitants are very induſtrious people, but very obſtinate in their opinions. Amiens is the capital town.

PICICITHONE, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, with a ſtrong caſtle, in which Francis I. king of France, was impriſoned. It was taken by the French in 1733, but they reſtored it back. It is ſeated on the river Serio, 10 miles N. W. of Cremona, and 36 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 10. 4. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

PICKERING, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on a ſmall brook, and is a pretty good town, belonging to the duchy of Lancaſter. It has an old caſtle, in the ruins of which they keep their courts for the hearing of all cauſes under 40 ſhillings, in the diſtrict called the Honour of Pickering, which is alſo called the Liberty of Pickering. It is 26 miles N. E. of York, and 223 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 38. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

* PICKERSGILL HARBOUR, a harbour on the weſtern coaſt of New Zealand. Lon. 166. 23. E. lat. 45. 47. S. See NEW ZEALAND.

* PICO, the largeſt and moſt populous of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands, lying in W. lon. 28. 21. and N. lat. 38. 29. It produces a great deal of wine, and that only. See AZORES.

PICTS WALL, a famous barrier againſt the Picts, of which ſome ſmall remains are yet left. It began at the entrance of Solway frith, in Cumberland, and running by Carliſle, was continued from W. to E. acroſs the N. end of the kingdom, as far as Newcaſtle, and ended at Tinmouth. There are many Roman coins and antiquities found near it, and it has excited the curioſity of ſome good antiquarians to trace its foundation, and to give a particular deſcription of it.

PIED-DE-PORT. See JEAN PIED-DE-PORT.

PIEDMONT, a country of Italy, with the title of a principality; bounded on the N. by Vallois; on the E. by the duchy of Milan and the duchy of Montferrat; on the S. by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa; and on the W. by Dauphiny and Savoy. It comprehends eleven ſmall provinces, Piedmont Proper, the vallies between France and Italy, the valley of Saluza, the county of Nice, the marquiſate of Suſa, the duchy of Aoſt, the Canaveſe, the lordſhip of Verſail, the county of Aſt, and the Langes. It was formerly a part of Lombardy, but now belongs to the king of Sardinia, and lies at the foot of the Alps, which ſeparates France from Italy. It is 175 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It contains many high mountains, among which there are rich and fruitful vallies, as pleaſant and populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are mines of ſeveral kinds, and the foreſts afford a great deal of game. The Piedmonteſe have more ſenſe than the Savoyards, but then they are not ſo ſincere. They are generally ſtrongly attached to the Roman Catholic religion; and carry on ſo great a trade in raw ſilk, that the Engliſh alone have purchaſed to the value of 200,000 pounds in a year. Beſides this, they have corn, rice, wine, fruits, hemp, flax, and cattle. Their ſovereign is the king of Sardinia, who generally reſides at Turin, the capital of this country. The vallies between France and Italy are inhabited by the Vaudeſe, who are Proteſtants. Towards the end of the laſt century, the French king perſuaded the duke of Savoy to drive them out of the country, in conſequence of which 200,000 of them retired to Germany, England, and Holland; and yet they are not all extirpated, though they are obliged to have a Roman Catholic church in every pariſh.

PIENZA, a ſmall populous town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, and in the Sienneſe, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 25 miles S. E. of Sienna, and 56 S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 43. 0. N.

PIERE DE CADORE. See CADORE.

PIERRE LE MOUTIER, a town of France in Orleanois, and in Nivernois. It is ſeated in a bottom ſurrounded with mountains, and near a dirty lake, which renders the air very unwholeſome, 15 miles N. W. of Moulins, and 150 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 13. E. lat. 46. 48. N.

* PIERRE, ST. a ſmall deſert iſland near the coaſt of Newfoundland, ceded to the French by the peace of 1763, for drying and curing their fiſh. Lon. 56. 0. W. lat. 46. 39. N.

* PIERRE, ST. a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Viviers.

* PIERRE, ST. a town of France, in Guienne, and in the dioceſe of Agen.

* PIERRE-FONDAS, a town of France, in the duchy of Vallois, and the chief place of a provoſtſhip, with an old caſtle.

* PIERRE ET ST. PAUL, a river of America, which has its ſource in the mountains of Chiana, and falls into the ſea, near the iſland of Tabaſco.

* PIERRE-SUR-DIVE, ST. a town of France, in Normandy, in the dioceſe of Seeze, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

PIGNEROL, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Peruſa. It was in poſſeſſion of the French, who had fortified it, particularly with a caſtle built upon a rock; but being reſtored to the duke of Savoy by treaty in 1696, the French demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Chiuſon, 15 miles S. W. of Turin, and 75 N. of Nice. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* PIGNEY, a town of France, in Champagne,

pagne, with the title of a duchy, 12 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 25. E. lat. 48. 20. N.

PILAW, or PILLAW, a ſtrong ſea-port town of Poland, in Ducal Pruſſia, ſeated in Samland, upon a point of a peninſula, and has a good harbour. It was taken by the Swedes in 1625, but now belongs to the king of Pruſſia. It is 20 miles W. of Koningſburg. Lon. 20. 20. E. lat. 54. 38. N.

PILSEN, a handſome and ſtrong town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name, on the frontiers of the Upper palatinate of Bavaria. It has often been taken and retaken in the wars of Bohemia, and is ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Miſa and Watto, 47 miles W. by S. of Prague, and 52 E. by S. of Egra. Lon. 13. 55. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

PILSNA, PILSNO, or PILZOW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, and on the confines of Cracovia; ſeated on the river Wilſake, 50 miles E. of Cracow. Lon. 21. 10. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

* PILTEN, a town in the duchy of Courland, and capital of a very fertile territory of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Windaw, between Golding and Fort Windaw. Lon. 22. 10. E. lat. 57. 15. N.

* PINES, ISLE OF, a conſiderable iſland in the South Sea, near New Caledonia. Lon. 167. 43. E. lat. 22. 38. S.

PINNEL, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, at the confluence of the rivers Coha and Pinnel, 25 miles N. of Guarda, and 67 E. by S. of Salamanca. Lon. 6. 40. W. lat. 40. 46. N.

PINNENBURG, a fort and town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, and capital of a county of the ſame name in Stromaria. It is ſeated on the river Owe, 15 miles N. W. of Hamburg. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 53. 46. N. The county is bounded on the N. by Streinberg; on the E. by Segebert and Trittou; on the S. by the river Elbe; and on the W. by the territory of Crempen.

PINOS, an iſland of N. America, on the S. ſide of the iſland of Cuba, from which it is ſeparated by a deep ſtrait. It is 25 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and has excellent paſtures, but is not inhabited. Lon. 82. 33. W. lat. 22. 2. N.

* PINSKO, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, capital of a territory, and ſeated on a river of the ſame name. It was formerly a conſiderable place, but has been almoſt ruined by the Coſſacks. Lon. 26. 20. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

PIOMBINO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, ſeated on a bay of the Tuſcan Sea, 40 miles S. of Leghorn, and 60 S. W. of Florence. Lon. 10. 23. E. lat. 42. 57. N.

* PIOMBINO, the principality of, a ſmall territory of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, lying on the ſea-coaſt. The iſland of Elba depends upon it, and has its own princes, under the protection of the king of the Two Sicilies, who has a right to put a garriſon into the fort.

PIPLEY, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Bengal, ſeated on the banks of a river 15 miles from Balaſore; was formerly a place of trade, and had Engliſh and Dutch factories; but ſince they have been removed to Hugley and Calcutta, it is entirely forſaken by the merchants, and is only inhabited by fiſhermen. Lon. 86. 21. E. lat 21. 20. N.

PIPERNO, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, 10 miles N. of Terracina, and 50 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 36. E. lat. 41. 39. N.

* PIQUE MONTVALLIER, the higheſt mountain of the Pyrennees. It is in the form of a pike, and may be ſeen 50 miles off. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 42. 51. N.

PIQUIGNI. See PEQUIGNEY.

PIRANO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in Iſtria, and in the territory of Venice, ſeated on a peninſula, formed by the bay of Largone, and that of Trieſte, 10 miles S. of Cabo-di-Iſtria. Lon. 14. 1. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

* PIRI, a country of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, ſaid to be very good, and inhabited by a mild, good-natured people.

PIRITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Pomerania, and in the territory of Stetin. The ancient dukes of Pomerania often reſided here. It is ſeated near the lake Maldui, 20 miles S E. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 53. 18. N.

PISA, an ancient, large, handſome, and ſtrong city of Italy in Tuſcany, and capital of the Piſano, with an univerſity, an archbiſhop's ſee, and three forts. The territory lies near the place where the river Arno falls into the ſea, but is very ſmall, and yet enriched with ſeveral fine productions; there is curious marble, good alabaſter, lapis lazuli, vitriol, and

ſalt

ſalt works. The town is ſeated on the river Arno, at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea, in a very fertile plain. That river runs through Piſa, and over it are three bridges, of which that in the middle is conſtructed with marble; on this bridge the inhabitants every year have a mock-fight, like that at Venice. This town is ſo far from having as many inhabitants as it can contain, that graſs grows in the principal ſtreets. The cathedral is a magnificent ſtructure, and on the right ſide of the choir is the leaning tower, ſo much talked of. In the great ſquare, before St. Stephen's church, is a white marble ſtatue, repreſenting duke Coſmo the Great. The Grand Duke's palace, and the magnificent exchange, are worth taking notice of. It is 10 miles N. of Leghorn, 42 W. of Florence, and 10 S. W. of Lucca. Lon. 10. 17. E. lat. 43. 43. N. The territory is about 42 miles in length, and 25 in breadth.

* PISANO, a territory of Italy, in Tuſcany, about 47 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Florentino and the republic of Lucca; on the E. by the Sienneſe; and on the W. by the ſea. It is one of the beſt countries in all Tuſcany.

PISCA, a handſome town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Lima, with a good road for ſhips to ride in. It is ſeated in a country fertile in excellent fruits and good wine, which they ſend to the reſt of the Spaniſh ſettlements. It is about half a mile from the ſea, and 140 S. of Lima. Lon. 76. 15. W. lat. 13. 36. S.

PISCATAWAY, an harbour of N. America, in the province of New Hampſhire, 60 miles N. of Boſton. Lon. 70. 30. W. lat. 43. 25. N.

* PISELLO, the moſt northern cape of Natolia, in Aſia, which advances into the Black Sea, over againſt Crim Tartary.

* PISTOIA, a handſome and conſiderable town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral fine churches and magnificent palaces, and the houſes of private perſons are generally well built, but notwithſtanding this it is almoſt deſerted, in compariſon of what it was formerly; for there are now only 5000 inhabitants; but among theſe are 40 noble families. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, at the foot of the Apennines, and near the river Stella, 20 miles N. W. of Florence, and 30 N. E. of Piſa. Lon. 11. 29. E. lat. 43. 55. N.

* PITAN, a province of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and beyond the river Ganges. It is bounded on the N. by mount Nagracut, on the E. by the kingdoms of Laſſa and Aſem, on the S. by the provinces of Jeſuat and Mevat, and on the W. by Mevat and Varal.

PITHEA, a province of Swediſh Lapland, bounded on the N. by Lapland de Luhlia, on the E. by Bothnia, on the S. by Lapland d'Uhma, and on the W. by Norway. The river Pithea runs acroſs it. There is a town of the ſame name, ſeated on the W. ſide of the gulph of Bothnia, 80 miles S. W. of Tornea. Lon. 22. 40. E. lat. 65. 11. N.

* PITSCHEN, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg. Lon. 18. 22. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

PITTENWEEM, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, ſeated at the entrance of the firth of Forth, 23 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 49. W. lat. 56. 12. N.

* PIZZO, a town of Italy, in the Farther Calabria, ſeated on the gulph of St. Euſemia, four miles from Monte-Leone.

PLACENTIA, a town in Spain in Eſtramadura, with a biſhop's ſee, a title of a duchy, and a good caſtle; ſeated on the river Xera, in a delightful plain, almoſt ſurrounded with mountains. It is 80 miles W. of Toledo, and 80 S. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 59. 55. N.

PLACENTIA, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, and in the valley of Marguina. It ſubmitted to the allies in 1706, but was afterwards reduced by the other party. It is ſeated on the river Deva, 25 miles S. E. of Bilboa, and 42. N. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 2. 40 W. lat. 43. 10. N.

PLACENTIA, a ſea-port town of N. America, in Newfoundland, ſeated on a bay on the S. E. part of the iſland, 40 miles W. of St. John, and 200 E. of Cape Breton. Lon. 53. 43. W. lat. 47. 15. N.

PLACENZA, a populous town of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a citadel; which is a large, handſome, fortified place. The beauty of its churches, houſes, ſquares, ſtreets, and fountains, render it a very pleaſant town. It has a celebrated univerſity, and about 30,000 inhabitants; among whom there are 2000 monks, nuns, and other perſons belonging to the church. The king of Sardinia took poſſeſſion of it in 1744, in conſequence of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743; and there was a battle fought near it in 1746. It is delightfully ſeated, in a well-

cultivated

cultivated country, on the river Po, 32 miles N. W. of Parma, and 83 E. of Turin. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* PLACENZA, the duchy of, was formerly the weſtern part of the duchy of Parma. It is bounded on the E. by the duchy of Parma, on the N. and W. by the duchy of Milan, and on the S. by the territory of Genoa. It is very fertile and populous, and contains mines of iron and ſalt-ſprings, from which they make a very white ſalt. Its principal rivers are the Trebia and the Nura, and the capital town is of the ſame name. It was divided between the queen of Hungary and the king of Sardinia, in purſuance of the treaty of Worms, concluded in 1743.

* PLANAY, or PLANCY, a town of France, in Champagne, in the dioceſe of Troyes, with the title of a marquiſate, and a chapter.

* PLANIEZ, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coaſt of France, and in the road of Marſeilles.

PLANO, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coaſt of Spain, and in the bay of Alicant, which is not above a mile and a half in length.

PLASENDAL, a fortreſs of the Auſtrian Netherlands, three miles S. E. of Oſtend, ſeated on the canal which goes from thence to Bruges.

PLATA, a rich and populous town of S. America, in Peru, and capital of the province of Los Charcas, with an audience, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It has mines of ſilver, which they have left off working, ſince thoſe of Potoſi have been diſcovered. It is ſeated on the river Chimao, 500 miles S. E. of Cuſco. It was built by the Spaniards, and may contain about 800 families. Lon. 63. 40. W. lat. 19. 16. S.

PLATA, a large river of S. America, which has its ſource in the audience of Los Charcas, in Peru, and croſſing Paraguay, falls into the N. Sea. It is exceeding broad, and near its mouth no leſs than 150 miles over. It gives its name to a province in Paraguay, whoſe principal towns are, Santa Fe, Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, and Santa Luſia. There is alſo an iſland of this name in Peru, on the coaſt of the audience of Quito, about five miles in length, and four in breadth, and ſurrounded by high craggy rocks.

PLATÆA was anciently a town of Bœotia, in Greece, ſeated at the foot of Mount Cithæron, to the S. of Thebes, and to the N. of Megara. It was famous for its temple, dedicated to Jupiter, and a victory gained by Pauſanias with a few Greeks over the Perſians, when the general was killed, with the flower of his troops.

* PLAVEN, or PLAWEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, on the confines of the Marche of Brandenburg; ſeated on a ſmall river which falls into the Elbe, near a lake of the ſame name, 17 miles S. of Guſtrow, and 90 N. E. of Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 53. 40. N.

PLAVEN, or PLAWEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Voigtland. It has four great fairs every year; and is ſeated on the river Elſter, 46 miles S. E. of Erfort, and 67 S. E. of Dreſden. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

* PLEIBURG, a town in Germany, in Carinthia, ſeated on the river Feiſtez, upon a hill, at the foot of a high mountain.

PLESCOW, a town of Ruſſia, capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle. It is a large place, and divided into four parts, each of which is ſurrounded with walls. It is ſeated on the river Muldow, where it falls into the lake Pleſcow, 80 miles S. of Narva, and 150 S. by W. of Peterſburg. Lon. 27. 52. E. lat. 57. 58. N.

PLESCOW, a duchy in Ruſſia, between the duchies of Novogorod, Lithuania, Livonia, and Ingria.

PLESSE, a town of Sileſia, on the confines of Poland, with a caſtle, ſeated on the river Viſtula, 36 miles E. of Troppaw. Lon. 18. 36. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

* PLESSIS-LES-TOURS, a royal palace of France, near Tours, built by Lewis XI. where he died in 1483. It is ſeated in a very fine country.

PLIMPTON, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Plime, and had once a caſtle, now in ruins. It ſends two members to parliament, is ſeven miles E. of Plymouth, and 218 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 50. 22. N.

PLOCKSKO, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. The churches are very magnificent, and it is built upon a hill, from whence there is a fine proſpect every way, near the river Viſtula. It is 25 miles S. E. of Uladiſlaw, and 65 W. of Warſaw. Lon. 19. 29. E. lat. 52. 46. N.

* PLOCKSKO, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. by Regal Pruſſia, on the E. by the palatinate of Mazovia, on the

the S. by the Viſtula, and on the W. by the palatinate of Inowladiſlaw. The capital town is of the ſame name.

PLOEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holſtein, capital of a principality of the ſame name, 22 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and 10 S.E. of Kiell. Lon. 10. 30. E. lat. 54. 11. N.

PLUDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, and chief place of a county of the ſame name, ſeated in a pleaſant plain, on the river Ill, 65 miles W. of Inſpruck. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

PLUMBIERS, a town of Lorrain, in Voſge, famous for its baths, and being ſurrounded by mountains. Lon. 6. 37. E. lat. 47. 59. N.

* PLUVIERS, a town of France, in Orleanois, and in Beauce, 20 miles N. of Orleans. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

PLYMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Devonſhire, with two markets, on Mondays and Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the river Plime, and near the Tamer, where they fall into the ſea. It contains two pariſh-churches, and is one of the moſt important places in the kingdom, of great ſtrength, and very well fortified. It is alſo a ſtation for building and laying up men of war belonging to the royal navy, the harbour being capable of containing a vaſt number of ſhips. It is a corporation, and has four charity-ſchools, an hoſpital, and a work-houſe, and ſends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 24 common-councilmen. Beſides the above churches, there is one about half a mile out of the town, and a chapel in the dock-yard. The town conſiſts of about 800 houſes, but indifferently built, with about 600 houſes at the dock, moſt of which are new buildings. It is 43 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 216 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 10. W. lat. 50. 22. N.

PLYMOUTH, a ſea-port town of N. America, in the province of Maſſachuſetts bay, ſeated at the S. end of Plymouth bay, and is the firſt town that was built in New-England. Lon. 70 10. W. lat. 41..58. N.

PO, a large celebrated river of Italy, which has its ſource at mount Viſo in Piedmont, on the confines of Dauphiny. It runs through Piedmont, Montferrat, the Milaneſe, and duchy of Mantua; from thence it runs on the borders of the Parmeſan, and a part of the Modeneſe; and having entered the Ferrareſe, it begins to divide at Ficherolo, and proceeds to diſcharge itſelf into the gulph of Venice by four principal mouths. As it paſſes along it receives ſeveral rivers, and oftentimes overflows its banks, doing a great deal of miſchief; the reaſon of which is, that moſt of thoſe rivers deſcend from the Alps, and are increaſed by the melting of the ſnow.

POCKLINGTON, a town of the E. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on a ſtream which falls into the Derwent, 14 miles S. E. of York, and 196 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the biſhoprick of Bamberg; ſeated among large foreſts, near the ſource of the river Putlach, 18 miles S. of Cullembach, and 30 S. E. of Bamberg. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 49. 54. N

* PODLACHIA, or POLACHIA, a palatinate of Poland, bounded on the N. by Pruſſia and Lithuania, on the E. by Lithuania; on the S. by the palatinate of Lublin; and on the W. by that of Mazovia. It is about 88 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, the principal rivers are, the Bog and the Narew, Bielſko is the capital town.

PODOLIA, a province of Poliſh Ruſſia, bounded on the N. by Volhinia and the Ukraine; on the S. by Moldavia and Pokuſia, and on the W. by Red Ruſſia. The river Neiſter runs along the ſouthern borders, and the Bog croſſes it almoſt entirely from W. to E. It conſiſts of large fields, which would be very fertile if they were well peopled and cultivated; but the many inroads of the Tartars hinder both. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; Kaminieck is the capital of the former, and Bracklaw of the latter.

* POGGIBONZI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, which had a citadel now in ruins. It is famous for its excellent tobacco, and is ſeated near the river Elſa, 16 miles S. of Florence. Lon. 11. 5. E lat. 43. 30. N.

POGGIO, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, near Florence, famous for a handſome palace of the Great Duke. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat. 43. 44. N.

POIRINO, or POVERINO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, 15 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 36. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

POISSY, an ancient town of France, in the iſle of France; ſeated near the edge of the foreſt of St. Germain, 15 miles from Paris. Lon. 2. 12. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

POITIERS,

POITIERS, an ancient, large, and conſiderable town of France, capital of Poitou, with a biſhop's ſee, four abbeys, a mint, and an univerſity famous for law. It contains 22 pariſhes, nine convents for men, and 12 nunneries. There are ſeveral Roman antiquities, and particularly an amphitheatre, but partly demoliſhed, and filled by the houſes. There is alſo a triumphal arch, which ſerves as a gate to the great ſtreet. It is not peopled in proportion to its extent. Near this place, Edward the Black Prince gained a deciſive victory over the French, taking king John and his ſon Philip priſoners, in 1356, whom he afterwards brought over into England. It is ſeated on a hill on the river Clain, 52 miles S. W. of Tours, and 120 N. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 46. 35. N.

POITOU, a province of France, bounded on the N. by Bretagne, Anjou, and part of Touraine; on the E. by Touraine, Berry, and Manche; on the S. by Angoumois, Saintonge, and territory of Aunis; and on the W. by the ſea of Gaſcony. It is divided into the Upper and Lower; and is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It was in poſſeſſion of the kings of England for a conſiderable time, till it was loſt by the unfortunate Henry VI. Poitiers is the capital town.

* POIX, a town of France, in Picardy, in the bailiwick of Amiens, with a priory, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name.

* POKUSIA, a territory of Poland, on the confines of Hungary and Tranſilvania. It is bounded on the N. and E. by Podolia; on the S. by a part of Hungary and Tranſilvania; and on the W. by Red Ruſſia.

POLA, an ancient, ſmall, but ſtrong town of Italy, in the S. part of Iſtria, with a citadel and a biſhop's ſee. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and a triumphal arch, built by the Romans. It is ſeated at the bottom of a deep bay, and has a ſpacious harbour 40 miles S. of Cabo d'Iſtria, and 80 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 9. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

POLACHIA. See PODLACHIA.

* POLANA, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the Val-di-Demona, ſeated near the ſea.

POLAND, a large kingdom of Europe, bounded on the W. by the Baltic Sea, Brandenburg, and Sileſia; on the S. by Hungary, Tranſilvania, and Moldavia; and on the N. and E. by the dominions of Ruſſia. It is divided into three large parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, and the duchy of Lithuania; each of which is again divided into ſeveral palatinates, or provinces. The government of Poland is monarchical and ariſtocratical, and is the only kingdom in Europe which, at preſent, is elective. The king is choſen by a general diet called together by the archbiſhop of Gneſna, who is the chief of the republic during the interregnum. This diet is held in the open field, in a kind of large hall erected for that purpoſe, above a mile from Warſaw. When he is elected he is obliged to take an oath, that he will maintain the privileges of the republic called the Pacta Conventa. After his coronation he may diſpoſe of the vacant benefices, and the offices both civil and military. He has a ſettled revenue of 140,000l. a year, and cannot, by his own authority, raiſe any new taxes or change any law. The ariſtocracy of this republic conſiſts in the ſenate and general diet. The ſenate is compoſed of the biſhops, great officers, palatines and governors of towns, who, with the king, regulate the affairs of the kingdom, and prevent him from doing any thing againſt the liberty of the country. The general diets, which are aſſemblies of all the nobility, ought to be held every two years; but they meet oftener when there is any important affair on the carpet. Before a general diet is held, the king ſends circular letters to the palatines, declaring what the affairs are on which the aſſemblies are to deliberate. Upon this there is a particular diet in every palatinate, wherein nothing can be determined without a general conſent; for if one gentleman oppoſes the opinion of the aſſembly, it is obliged to break up; and that palatinate, from this time, can have no voice in the general diet. There likewiſe they muſt all be unanimous; for one ſenator, or nuncio, can ſtop the proceedings of the whole. The Poles, or Polanders, are large, well made, and robuſt, and the nobility kind to ſtrangers, and generally ſpeak ſeveral languages. The burghers, or citizens, can have no eſtates, but houſes in the towns, and a little land for about three miles round them. The peaſants are poor, miſerable, and clownish, and as they poſſeſs nothing, they contribute nothing to the ſupport of the government. They are ſlaves to the gentlemen, who treat them juſt as they pleaſe. It is not ſaid they have ſo much a year, but that they have ſo many peaſants.

ſents under them. The air is generally cold, and they have but little wood; however, it is ſo fertile in corn in many places, that it ſupplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities. There are extenſive paſtures, and they have a large quantity of leather, furs, hemp, flax, ſalt-petre, honey, and wax. There are ſo many bees, eſpecially in Lithuania, that their common drink is mead or methoglin. They have mines of ſalt, which are of a great depth, out of which they dig rock ſalt. The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, which the king muſt always profeſs; however, there are Lutherans, Calviniſts, and a great many Jews. There are three univerſities, at Cracow, Vilna, and Koningſburg; two archbiſhopricks, and 15 biſhopricks. The principal rivers are the Niepes, the Viſtula, the Bug, the Niemen, the Neiſte, and the Bog. Cracow is the capital town, but Warſaw is the general reſidence of the king.

POLERON, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian Ocean, and one of thoſe which produce nutmegs. The inhabitants were once under the protection of the Engliſh, but they were driven from thence by the Dutch, and the natives were very barbarouſly treated. It is 60 miles S. E. of the iſland of Seram, and 120 S. E. of Amboyna. Lon. 130. 0. E. lat. 4. 20. S.

POLESIA, a name given to the palatinate of Brzeſcia in Lithuania, which is bounded on the N. by the palatinates of Tertzi, Novogrodec, and the territory of Rzeczyca; on the E. by the territory of Rzeczyca; on the S. by the palatinates of Krow, Volhinia, and Behz; and on the W. by thoſe of Lubin and Podlaovia.

POLESINO-DI-ROVIGO, a province of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the N. by the Paduan; and on the S. by the Ferrareſe; on the E. by the Dogado; and on the W. by the Veroneſe. It is about 42 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is very fertile in corn and paſtures. Rovigo is the capital town.

POLICANDRO, a ſmall iſland in the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades; about 20 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are very poor, there being only a few villages, a caſtle, and an harbour; but in general, nothing but barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo, Sikino, Paros, and Antiparos. Lon. 25. 31. E. lat. 36. 32. N.

POLICASTRO, a town in Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It is now almoſt ruined, and ſtands on a gulph of the ſame name, 68 miles S. E. of Salerno, and 68 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 40. E. lat. 40. 25. N.

* POLIGNANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Bari, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a populous place, ſeated on a craggy rock, near the ſea, 18 miles E. of Bari. Lon. 17. 24. E. lat. 41. 25. N.

* POLIGNI, a town of France, in the Franche Compté, and capital of a bailiwick of a dioceſe of Beſanzon; ſeated on a rivulet, 10 miles S. W. of Salins, and 32 S. W. of Beſanzon. Lon. 5. 55. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

POLITO, or POLIZZI, a town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Demona, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 30 miles S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 53. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

* POLINA, an ancient ſmall town of Turky in Europe, in Albania, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee. It was formerly a conſiderable place, but is now almoſt in ruins, and is 12 miles S. of Durazzo. Lon. 19. 20. E. lat. 41. 42. N.

* POLOCKEKI, or POLOCKZO, a palatinate, in the great duchy of Lithuania; bounded on the N. by Muſcovy, on the E. by the palatinate of Witepſk, on the S. by the river Dwina, and on the W. by Livonia. It is a barren country, full of wood, and had formerly its own dukes. The capital town is of the ſame name.

POLOCKZKI, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with two caſtles. It is large and well fortified, and was taken by the Muſcovites in 1563, but the Poles retook it in the ſame year. It is ſeated on the river Dwina, 50 miles S. W. of Witepſk, and 75 E. of Breſlau. Lon. 27. 50. E. lat. 55. 43. N.

* POLTEN, ST. a ſmall town of Germany, in Lower Auſtria, ſeated on the rivulet Draſam, which falls into the Danube near Holmburg, eight miles from Vienna.

* POMEGUE, one of the three iſles of Marſeilles, in France, near the iſland of Iff.

POMERANIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea, on the E. by Pruſſia and Poland, on the S. by the Marche of Brandenburg, and on the W. by the duchy of Mecklenburg; one part belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and the other to the Swedes. It is watered by ſeveral rivers, of which the Oder, the Pene, the Rega, the Perſant, the Wipper, the Stolp, the Lupo, and the Lubo, are the moſt conſiderable. The air is pretty

pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil. It abounds in cattle and corn, of which a great deal is transported into foreign countries. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours, particularly Stetin and Stralsund, about 250 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. It has suffered greatly in the late war, otherwise it might have been much richer than it is. They have a custom here of eating all their flesh after it is dried in the smoke. It is divided into the Hither and Farther Pomerania, and the river Pene divides the territories of the kings of Sweden and Prussia in this duchy.

* POMERELIA, a district of Poland, bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea; on the E. by Prussia; on the S. by Poland, and on the W. by Further Pomerania. Dantzick is the capital town.

* POMPSANIA, a county of Ducal Prussia, which extends from E. to W. from the river Passig, as far as the Vistula, between Regal Prussia, which bounds it on the W. and N. and partly on the E. It is a pretty large country, and full of lakes and morasses.

PONENTOLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, subject to the king of Sardinia; seated on the S. side of the river Po, 33 miles E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 45. 2. N.

PONDICHERRY, a large town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel. It is in a low situation, and the ships anchor about a mile and a half from it; nor can the boats or canoes come nearer it than a musket-shot, on account of the breakers, so that the blacks come in flat-bottomed boats to carry the men and merchandizes to the fleet. The fort was 200 paces from the sea, and very irregular; built with bricks, and covered with fine plaister, resembling white marble. The huts of the blacks lie here and there, and the walls are of bamboos mixed with the branches of trees. The French are greatly addicted to women, from whom they catch diseases that render them pale, weak, and meagre, with a trembling thro'. However, several of the French are married to a sort of Portuguese women, who are of a mixed breed, being a kind of Mulattoes. The country about it is barren, insomuch frequently most of their provisions are brought from other places. Their trade consists of cotton-cloth, silks, pepper, salt-petre, and other particulars that are brought from Bengal. With regard to the religion of the natives, the most numerous are the Gentoos, but there are Mahometans or Moors, who have a great many ridiculous opinions. The Gentoos are of different sects, and that of the Brahmins are proud. The custom of women burning themselves with the bodies of their dead husbands was very common, but of late much discountenanced. The slaves or servants are very numerous, and their chief food is rice. This place was taken, and the fortifications demolished by colonel Coote; but restored to the French by the peace of 1763. It is 60 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 79. 58. E. lat. 11. 42. N.

* PONDICO, an island of the Archipelago, lying on the gulph of Zitun, near the coast of Negropont. It is small and uninhabited, as well as two others that lie near it.

PONFERRADA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, seated on the river Sil, on the confines of Galicia, 40 miles S. W. of Leon. Lon. 6. 6. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

* PONS, a town of France, in Saintonge, very famous in the time of the Huguenots. It is seated on a hill, near the river Seugne, 10 miles from Saintes. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 45. 36. N.

PONS-DE-TOMIERS, ST. a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, with a bishop's see; seated on a gulf surrounded with mountains, wherein are fine marble quarries, 24 miles N. W. of Narbonne. Lon. 2. 47. E. lat. 43. 29. N.

PONTABELLA. See PONTEVA.

PONT-A-MOUSSON, a pretty, handsome, and considerable town of France, in Lorrain, with the title of a marquisate, and an university. There are several religious houses, and the Premonstratenses have a magnificent church here. It is seated on the river Mutelle, which divides it into two parts, two miles N. W. of Nancy, and 12 S. of Metz. Lon. 6. 16. E. lat. 48. 43. N.

* PONT-ARLIER, a town of France, in the Franche Comte, seated on the river Doux, near Mount Jura. It is a commodious passage to go into Switzerland, and is defended by a strong castle. Lon. 6. 26. E. lat. 46. 55. N.

PONT-AUDEMER, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the diocese of Lisieux. It is surrounded with walls, and is seated on the river Rille, 13 miles E. of Honfleur, and 45 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 8. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

PONT-DE-CE, a town of France, in Anjou, ſeated on the river Loire, over which it is one of the principal paſſages. It is three miles from Angiers, and 178 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 47. 25. N.

PONT-DE-L'ARCHE, a town of France, in Upper Normandy, in the diocele of Evreux, with a good caſtle; ſeated on the river Seine, over which there is a very handſome bridge, five miles N. of Louviers, and 62 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 43. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

PONT-DE-VAUX, a town of France, in Breſſe, ſeated on the river Reſſauze, eight miles from Macon, and 15 from Bourg. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

* PONT-DE-VESLE, a town of France, in Breſſe, ſeated on the river Veſle, 12 miles from Bourg. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 46. 16. N.

* PONT-DU-CHASSEL, a town of France, in Auvergne, ſeated on the river Allier, in the election of Clermont. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 45. 28. N.

* PONT-DU-GARD, a bridge of France, in Lower Languedoc, built over the river Gardon, which ſerved for an aqueduct. It is a very remarkable, and moſt magnificent work of the ancient Romans, conſiſting of three bridges, one above another, the uppermoſt of which was the aqueduct, to convey water to the city of Nimes, which is eight miles to the ſouth. They all together are 198 feet high, and the uppermoſt 580 feet long. They are conſtructed between two rocks. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

PONTA-DE-LIMA, a handſome town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a handſome palace. It is ſeated on the river Lima, over which there is a magnificent bridge, 12 miles N. W. of Braga, and 190 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 44. W. lat. 41. 52. N.

PONTEBA, or PONTAFELLA, a town of Italy, in Carinthia, ſeated on the river Fella, which ſeparates the county that belongs to the republic of Venice from that of the houſe of Auſtria. It has a bridge which leads to the beſt paſſage over the Alps. It is 20 miles N. W. of Friuli. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 46. 32. N.

PONTEFRACT, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is very populous, ſeated at a ſmall diſtance from the river Aire, and is a corporation, with handſome buildings, and ſends two members to parliament. It had a very handſome caſtle, which was demoliſhed in the civil wars. It is 12 miles S. W. of York, and 175 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 53. 40. N.

PONTE-STURA, a ſmall town of Italy, in Montferrat, ſeated on the confluence of the rivers Stura and Po, three miles S. W. of Caſal, and 16 S. W. of Vercell. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

* PONTE-VEDRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Gallicia, ſeated almoſt at the mouth of the river Lerin: famous for its fiſhery of ſardins, which makes its principal riches. Lon. 8. 27. W. lat. 42. 50. N.

* PONT-GIBAUT, a town of France, in Auvergne, and election of Clermont. Near this place is the village of Rore, with a ſilver-mine, and a vinous fountain of mineral water. It is 10 miles W. N. W. of Clermont. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

* PONTHIEU, a county of France, in Picardy, which extends from the river Somme to that of Canche. It is very fertile in corn and fruits.

* PONTIGNY, a town of France, in Champagne, on the confines of Burgundy, ſeated on the river Serain, remarkable for its famous abbey. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 48. 1. N.

* PONT-L'EVEQUE, a town of France in Normandy, ſeated on the river Touque, eight miles from Honfleur, and 10 from Lifieux. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 49. 17. N.

PONTO DE SOL, a conſiderable town in the iſland of Madera. See MADERA.

PONTOISE, a town of France, in the Vexin; ſeated on an eminence, on the rivers Oiſe and Vione. There is a bridge over the former, from whence it takes its name. It is 44 miles S. E. of Rouen, and 17 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 11. E. lat. 49. 2. N.

PONT-ORSON, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, ſeated on the river Couſnon, on the confines of Bretagne, 188 miles from Paris, and 80 E. of St. Malo. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 48. 30. N.

PONT-REMOLI, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, on the confines of the Terra di Genoa, and republic of Genoa, with a ſtrong caſtle. It was formerly ſold it to the duke of Tuſcany, in 1650. It is ſeated at the foot of the Apennine mountains, 40 miles E. of Genoa, and 66 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 44. 25. N.

PONT-ST-ESPRIT, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocele of Uſez, ſeated on the river Rhone, over which is one of the fineſt bridges in France. It is 840 yards in length, and conſiſts of 26 arches, each of which is pointed with an ogre-

ture, to facilitate the paſſage of the water where the river is high. The town is large, but the ſtreets are narrow, and ill-built. However, it contains ſeveral churches and convents. It is 17 miles S. of Viviers, and 55 N. E. of Montpelier. Lon. 4. 46. E. lat. 44. 13. N.

* PONT ST. MAXENCE, a town of the Iſle of France, ſeated on the river Oiſe, five miles from Senlis. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

* PONT-SUR-SEINE, a town of France, in Champagne, with a handſome caſtle; ſeated on the river Seine, 17 miles from Troyes, and 55 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* PONT-SUR-YONNE, a town of France, in the dioceſe of Sens, ſeated on the river Yonne, eight miles N. W. of Sens. Lon. 3. 14. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

PONTUS, the ancient name of a country in Aſia Minor, near the Euxine Sea, one of whoſe kings was Mithridates, who was conquered by Pompey.

PONTYPOOL, a town of Monmouthſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated between two hills, and is but a ſmall place, but has many iron-mills, and a great manufacture of japanned mugs, and the like. It is 15 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 146 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. lat. 51. 44. N.

PONZA, or PONTIA, a ſmall iſland of the Tuſcan ſea, well known to be the place to which many illuſtrious Romans were formerly baniſhed. It is on the coaſt of the Higher Principato, and near Caſtel-Amardella Brucca. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

* POOL, in Montgomeryſhire. See WELCH-POOL.

POOL, a ſea-port town of Dorſetſhire, with two markets, on Monday, and Thurſday. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by the ſea, except on the N. where there is an entrance through a gate. It was formerly nothing but a place where a few fiſhermen lived, but in the reign of Henry VI. it was greatly enlarged, and the inhabitants had the privilege to wall it round; it was alſo made a county of itſelf, and ſent two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, a ſenior bailiff, four other bailiffs, and an indeterminate number of burgeſſes. The town conſiſts of a church and about 600 houſes, with broad paved ſtreets, and has a manufactory of lace. It is 98 miles S. S. W. of Winchester, and 120 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 50. 42. N.

POPAHANNA, a town of N. America, in Terra Firma, where there is a convent and chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, to whoſe image the Spaniards in thoſe parts go in pilgrimage, eſpecially thoſe who have been at ſea. It is ſeated on a high mountain, 300 miles E. of Carthagena. Lon. 74. 32. W. lat. 10. 25. N.

POPAYAN, a province of S. America, in the kingdom of New Granada, between the audience of Panama, that of Quito, and the S. Sea; 400 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. A chain of barren mountains runs through the country from N. to S. and near the ſea the ſoil is ſo ſoaked with almoſt continual rains, that few care to reſide there, except for the ſake of the gold that is met with in great plenty in the ſands of the rivulets. This bewitching metal brings many in ſearch of it, though it is a great doubt whether they ever return back alive or not. For this reaſon the ſavage Americans are ſtill maſters of a great part of it, and continually annoy the Spaniards.

POPAYAN, the capital town of a province of that name, in S. America, with a biſhop's ſee, a Spaniſh governor, and where the courts of juſtice are held. The inhabitants are almoſt all Creoles. It is 400 miles N. E. of Quito. Lon. 75. 33. W. lat. 2. 35. N.

POPE, the territories of the, in Italy. It is commonly called the territory of the Church, and depends upon the holy ſee, the pope being lord both in ſpirituals and temporals. It is about 400 miles in length, on the coaſt of the Adriatic Sea, from the Kingdom of Naples to the territory of Venice. It is more narrow from N. to S. being not above 80 miles in breadth from the gulph of Venice to the Tuſcan Sea. The ſubjects of the pope have the ſame manners, good or bad, as the reſt of the Italians; but, as the pope ſtiles himſelf the vicar of Chriſt, one would imagine his ſubjects ſhould be the happieſt people in the world; however, the caſe is directly contrary; for the government is ſo abſolute, and ſo ſevere, that after they have paid all their taxes, they have hardly ſufficient eſtate to live upon. Moſt travellers have taken notice of the great poverty of the pope's ſubjects, which ſufficiently bears witneſs of a tyranny they are under. The pope engroſſes all the corn in the country, buying only half the value of it; but when it is ſold to the poor people, an extravagant price is always required. Even the bakers are obliged to buy their corn out of the pope's magazines, and have leſs meaſure than what is uſually bought in. The pope's

territories are divided into 12 provinces, which are separated by the Apennine mountains, some being to the E. and some to the W. of them; their names are as follow: the Campagna-di-Roma, the Provincio del Patrimonio, the duchy of Castro, the province of Orvieto, the Perugino, the duchy of Spoleto, the province of Sabina, the marche of Ancona, the duchy of Urbino, Romagna or Romandiola, the Bolognese, and the Ferrarese. The pope is a sovereign prince, but not content with that, pretends to be the vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth. His ministers of state in church affairs are 70 cardinals, being the number of the 70 disciples of our Saviour. These cardinals elect the pope, which election is determined by the plurality of voices; but then he that is chosen must have two thirds of the votes, for fear of a schism. The Christian princes should give no directions to the Cardinals in this case, and yet the crowned heads pretend to have an exclusive voice; that is to say, the cardinals ought not to elect one whom they declare against. Formerly, when the pope died, the cardinals were liable to be salaried to follow the views of particular persons, which caused the election to be put off for a long time; but they have now remedied that inconvenience, and have built a palace for that purpose, called the Conclave. Therefore, as soon as the pope is dead, the Cardinals are obliged to repair thither immediately, and so continue shut up till they have chosen another. The election of the new pope is immediately followed by his coronation; and this ceremony is performed in the Lateran-church, where they put a triple crown on his head. Formerly every cardinal had some hopes of being pope, but, for above 200 years past, the Italian cardinals have been only in possession of this high dignity. Though the pope may give a cardinal's hat to whom he pleases, yet he is often obliged to pay some regard to the recommendation of crowned heads. The provinces which depend on the holy See are governed by legates, like unto the 12 above-mentioned; there is one at Avignon in France, and another at Benevento in the kingdom of Naples. There are few countries where the Pope has not an ballador, who are called nuncios: there is generally one at Vienna, Paris, Lisbon, Madrid, Warsaw, Switzerland, Venice, Brussels, and Cologne; and their nuncios are cardinals. They have the title of Legates a Latere. The title given to the pope is His Holiness, and the cardinals have that of Eminence. The datarie's office is the chancellory of the pope, and the decrees issued from thence are called apostolic briefs. All the ecclesiastics, and all the religious orders who profess the Roman catholic religion, are under the pope; and every one of these orders has its general at Rome, by whom the pope is acquainted with every thing that passes in the world. As there is scarce a religious house that has not a greater revenue than they spend, and as they are all desirous of supporting the pope's authority, we may readily judge that he never wants money. It has been computed, that the common revenue which the pope receives amount to above twenty millions sterling. However, it is difficult to know what he receives besides this, from the benefices which he confers, the dignities to which he nominates, the first fruits, the dispensations, the indulgencies, the beatifications, and many other things of the kind. There was a time when his holiness had an army of 20,000 men on foot; and there is little doubt to be made, that in case of necessity he could raise three times as many. He also fits out, from time to time, a few gallies against the Turks. However, at present, his forces are far from being formidable, either by sea or land. About 600 years ago the pope could raise as many of 100,000 men, under pretence of a war in the Holy Land; but in this enlightened age, he would find few willing to engage in such an expedition. The pope has a particular governor of Rome, which is one of the highest and most gainful offices in his dominions. The Roman-catholic religion is the only one allowed throughout the pope's dominions, and yet there are about 10,000 Jews settled at Rome, who are obliged to go every Sunday to hear a sermon on the controverted points; but it does not appear that they make any converts. The inquisition at Rome is called the Holy Office, and it is more mild than in other countries. Among the different congregations composed of cardinals, one of the principal is that of the propaganda Fide, which has been established to bring about the conversion of pagans and heretics. It has a printing-house belonging to it, where books are printed in all languages; and it has also a school where missionaries are brought up, and sent into all parts of the world. The pope's guards consist of Swiss, who are well paid and clothed. The soldiers who guard the gates, though they are natives of other countries, and the chief officers

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The pope's relations are called his nephews, and the cuſtom of enriching them is called Nepotiſm.

POPERINGHAM, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, which is quite open, and is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, ſix miles W. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 38. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

POPO, a territory of Africa, on the Slave coaſt of Guinea. It is called a kingdom, but the inhabitants have ſcarce any houſes to dwell in, beſides the king's village, which is ſituated on the mouth of a river. They are ſo much addicted to their neighbours wives, that they cannot allow the moſt beautiful to paſs unobſerved, if they did not get proſelytes from other places. Their chief trade is in ſlaves.

PORCA, or PORCAT, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and on the coaſt of Malabar. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are idolaters, though the Jeſuits have made ſome converts. It belongs to the Dutch, and is 140 miles S. of Calicut. Lon. 74. 35. E. lat. 8. 11. N.

PORCO, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcas, ſeated a little to the W. of the mines of Potoſi. Lon. 64. 50. W. lat. 19. 40. S.

PORENTRU, a town of Switzerland, in Ellſgaw, and capital of the territory of the biſhop of Baſle, with a good caſtle, where he reſides. It has nothing worth taking notice of, except the cathedral and the caſtle. The biſhop is a prince of the empire. It is ſeated on the river Halle, near mount Jura, 22 miles S. of Baſle. Lon. 7. 2. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

PORLOCK, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and on Briſtol channel, where it has a good harbour or bay ſo called. It is 14 miles N. by W. of Dulverton, and 167 W. of London. Lon. 3. 32. W. lat. 51. 14. N.

PORTALEGRE, a handſome and ſtrong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated at the foot of a very high mountain, in a pleaſant country, 30 miles N. W. of Elvas, and 90 N. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 7. 31. W. lat. 39. 6. N.

* PORTALEGRE-PRUNE, ſo called by the French, is a country on the coaſt of Africa, to the N. of the iſland of Madagaſcar. It is a rich country, and fertile in rice and paſtures. It is inhabited only by the negroes, who are an induſtrious good hearted people, but very ſuperſtitious. There are no towns, but ſeveral villages, and they have ſome cuſtoms which ſeem to incline to Judaiſm.

PORT-DESIRE, a harbour in S. America, where ſhips ſometimes touch in their paſſage to the S. Sea. It is 100 miles N. E. of Port S. Julian. Lon. 65. 40. W. lat. 47. 50. S.

* PORT-DU-PRINCE, a town of N. America, on the northern coaſt of the iſle of Cuba, with a good harbour; ſeated in a large meadow, where the Spaniards feed a great number of cattle. Lon. 78. 45. W. lat. 24. 39. N.

* PORTICI, a palace of the king of Naples, four miles from that capital. It has a charming ſituation on the ſea-ſide, near mount Veſuvius. It is enriched with a vaſt number of fine ſtatues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum, which is not far from thence, and was ſwallowed up by an earthquake, which attended an eruption of mount Veſuvius, in the reign of the emperor Titus.

PORTLAND, a peninſula in Dorſetſhire, of great ſtrength both by nature and art, being ſurrounded with inacceſſible rocks, except at the landing place, where there is a ſtrong caſtle, called Portland Caſtle, built by king Henry VIII. There is but one church in the iſland, and that ſtands ſo near the ſea, that it is often in danger from it. But this peninſula is chiefly noted for the ſtone which is got here, and great employed in London for building the fineſt ſtructures, and particularly St. Paul's church was built therewith. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 50. 30. N.

PORT-L'ORIENT. See ORIENT.

PORT-LOUIS, a ſtrong town of France, in Bretagne, in the dioceſe of Vannes, with a citadel and a good harbour. It was fortified by Lewis XIII. from whom it had its name, and is a ſtation for part of the royal navy, and the E. India company's ſhips belonging to France. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Blavet, 27 miles W. of Vannes. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 47. 40. N.

PORT-LOUIS, a French fortreſs of America, on the S. W. coaſt of Hiſpaniola, which was taken and demoliſhed by admiral Knowles in 1747, but has ſince been rebuilt.

* PORT-MAHON. See MAHON, and MINORCA.

PORTO, a rich, handſome, and conſiderable town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Douro-e-Minho, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a place of great importance, and by nature almoſt impregnable. It is noted for its linen ſcarfs, and there is a large

quantity exported from hence into England; whence all red wines that come from Spain or Portugal are called Port-wines. It is ſeated on the declivity of a mountain, near the river Douro, which forms an excellent harbour. It is 30 miles S. of Bragne, and 147 N. of Lisbon. Lon. 8 21. W. lat. 41. 10. N.

PORTO-BELLO, a ſea-port town of N. America, on the northern coaſt of the iſthmus of Panama, and to the N. of Terra Firma, with a very large, ſecure, and commodious harbour. It is a very unhealthy place, and is inhabited chiefly by Mulattoes. This was taken by Admiral Vernon in 1742, who abandoned it again, after he had demoliſhed the fortifications. At the time of the great fair it is crowded with rich merchants, who pay exceeding dear for their lodgings. It is 70 miles N. of Panama, and 300 W. of Carthagena. Lon. 79 45. W. lat. 9. 33. N.

PORTO-CAVALLO, a ſea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and on the Caracco's coaſt. Here the Engliſh met with a repulſe when they attacked it by ſea and land in 1743, and loſt a great many men. Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 10. 20. N.

PORTO FARINO, a ſea-port town of Africa, in Tunis; ſeated to the W. of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 miles N. of Tunis; ſubject to the dey of that place. Lon. 10. 16. E. lat. 37. 12. N.

PORTO FARRAIO, a handſome town of Italy, in the Iſle of Elba, with a good citadel. It is very ſtrong, and ſeated on a long high, ſteep point of land, to the W. of the bay of the ſame name, which has two forts. It belongs to the great duke of Tuſcany, who always keeps a good garriſon there. It is 40 miles N. W. of Orbitello. Lon. 10. 25. E. lat. 42. 38. N.

PORTO-GALLETO, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the bay of Biſcay, ſeated on a ſmall river near the ſea, 8 miles N. of Bilboa. Lon. 3. 11. W. lat. 43. 22. N.

* PORTO-GRUARO, a town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and in Friuli, ſeated on the river Lemo, 15 miles W. of Monfort, and about three from the ruins of Concordia, with a biſhop's ſee.

PORTO-HERCOLE. See HERCOLE.

* PORTO-LEPRONE, a ſmall but very ſtrong town of Italy, under the iſle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fort on a rock, which commands it. The king of Naples has a title to it, but the duke of Tuſcany poſſeſſes it, though the prince of Piombino claims it. It is ſeated on the E. coaſt of the iſland, 10 miles W. of Piombino. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 42. 52. N.

* PORTO-PEDRO, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the Mediterranean Sea, and in the iſland of Majorca. Lon. 2. 41. E. lat. 39. 37. N.

PORTO-RICCA. See JUAN-DE-PUERTO-RICCO.

PORTO-SANTO, an iſland of the Atlantic Ocean, on the coaſt of Africa, and the leaſt of thoſe called the Madeiras. It is about 15 miles in circumference, and produces but little corn; however, there are oxen and wild hogs, and a vaſt number of rabbits. There are trees, which produce the gum or roſin called dragon's blood; and there is likewiſe a little honey and wax, which are extremely good. It has no harbour, but good mooring in the road. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is 300 miles S. W. of the coaſt of Africa. Lon. 16. 20. W. lat. 32. 58. North.

* PORTO-SEGURO, a government of S. America, on the eaſtern coaſt of Braſil; bounded on the N. by the government of Rio-dos-Illios, on the E. by the N. Sea, on the S. by the government of Spiritu-Santo, and on the W. by the Tupicks. It is a very fertile country, and the capital town is of the ſame name. It is built on the top of a rock, at the mouth of a river, on the coaſt of the N. Sea, and is inhabited by Portugueſe. Lon. 38. 50. W. lat. 17. 0. S.

PORTO-VECCHIO, a ſea-port town of the iſland of Corſica, in the Mediterranean Sea; ſeated on a bay on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland, and is 12 miles from Bonifacio, and 40 N. of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 41. 42. N.

PORTO-VENERIO, a town of Italy, on the coaſt of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulph of Spetia; ſeated on the ſide of a hill, at the top of which there is a fort. It has a good harbour, and is 45 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 38. E. lat. 44. 1. N.

PORT-ROYAL, a ſea-port town of America, in the iſland of Jamaica. It was once one of the fineſt ſea-port towns in America, abounding in riches and trade; but in 1692 it was deſtroyed by an earthquake, and on the 7th of June 1722 by an conflagration of the ſea, and in 1744 it ſuffered greatly by a hurricane. It is now but a ſmall place, and yet it conſiſts of [illegible]

ployed about men of war. It is built on a ſmall neck of land which jets out ſeveral miles into the ſea, and is guarded by a very ſtrong fort, which has a line of near 100 pieces of cannon, and a garriſon of ſoldiers. The harbour is one of the beſt in the world, and 1000 ſhips may ride therein, ſecure from every wind that can blow. It is 6 miles E. of Spaniſh-town, and as much by water S. E. of Kingſton. Lon. 76. 40. W. lat. 18. 0. N.

PORT-ROYAL, an iſland in N. America, on the coaſt of S. Carolina, which, with the neighbouring continent, forms one of the moſt commodious harbours in thoſe parts. It is 15 miles in length, and the town on the N. ſhore is called Beaufort. It is about 100 miles S. W. of Charles-Town. Lon. 80. 10. W. lat. 31. 40. N.

PORT-ROYAL, in Nova-Scotia. See ANNAPOLIS.

PORT-SANDWICH, a harbour in the iſland of Mallicolo, in the S. Sea. See MALLICOLO.

PORT ST. MARY'S, a ſea-port town of Spain in the kingdom of Andaluſia. The Engliſh made a deſcent here in 1702, with a deſign to beſiege Cadiz, but they were obliged to reimbark their troops without doing any thing to the purpoſe. It is 10 miles N. E. of Cadiz. Lon. 6. 0. W. lat. 36. 37. N.

PORTSMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Hampſhire, with two markets, on Thurſdays and Saturdays. It is one of the moſt ſecure and capacious harbours in England, being defended by a numerous artillery, both on the ſea and land-ſide, and has very good fortifications. A great part of the royal navy is built here; and here are ſome of the fineſt docks, yards, and magazines of naval ſtores, in Europe. It is ſituated in the iſle of Portſea, and ſurrounded by the ſea, except on the N. ſide, where there is a river which runs from one arm of it to the other. It is much reſorted to on account of the royal navy, whoſe uſual rendezvous is at Spithead, which is oppoſite to Portſmouth. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and burgeſſes, and ſends two members to parliament. It has one church, and two chapels, and in the garriſon, and one in the common, for the uſe of the ſoldiers and others, beſides ſeveral meeting-houſes of the diſſenters. The houſes are pretty regular, and about [illegible] ſtories high. It is 72 miles S. W. of London, and 18 W. of Chichester. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 50. 48. N.

PORTUGAL, the moſt weſtern country of Europe, about 310 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. and S. by the Ocean, and on the E. and N. by Spain. Though Spain and Portugal are in the ſame climate, yet the air of the latter is much more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the ſea. Corn is not very plentiful in this country, becauſe the inhabitants are not much addicted to huſbandry; for this reaſon they import Indian corn from Africa, which is made uſe of by the peaſants inſtead of wheat. There are a great number of barren mountains, and yet they have plenty of olives, vineyards, oranges, and lemons, as alſo nuts, almonds, figs, and raiſins. They have ſome horned cattle, whoſe fleſh is generally lean and dry. They alſo make a great deal of ſalt with the ſea-water, eſpecially in the bay of St. Ubes, from whence a great deal is exported. Their foreign trade conſiſts either of the exportation of the produce of their own country, or in the merchandize which they receive from their plantations and ſettlements in various parts of the world, ſuch as ſugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, Brazil and other woods for dying, many drugs of different ſorts, and excellent in their kinds. Beſides theſe, they have gold, ſilver, diamonds, and other precious ſtones from America, which bring them in immenſe riches. The horſes of Portugal were formerly in great eſteem, but now they are ſo fond of mules, that if they were to raiſe an army, they would want horſes. Towards the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which they formerly got gold and ſilver, and the river Tagus, or Tajo, was noted for its golden ſands; but now the Portugueſe do not think them worth minding. There are alſo mines of iron, tin, lead, quarries of marble, and ſome precious ſtones. The principal rivers are, the Tagus, the Duero or Douro, the Guadiana, the Minho, and the Mondi or Mondego. Portugal is divided into ſix provinces, namely, two in the middle called Eſtremadura and Beira, two on the N. which are Entre-Minho-e-Douro and Traſos Montes, alſo two on the S. called Alentejo and Algarve. The principal buſineſs of the Portugueſe is trade; and the merchants have all the virtues and all the vices common to people of that profeſſion. Learning is upon the decline, and the academies and [illegible]

schools are gone to decay. The military art is almoſt forgotten, they having enjoyed ſo long a peace. The Portugueſe women are fruitful enough, and if they had not ſent ſo many colonies abroad, this country would be full of people. The ladies are addicted to gallantry, for which reaſon the men are jealous of their wives, and allow them but very little liberty. The government is monarchical, and here is a great deal of difference between the ſovereignty of the king of Portugal and that of the king of Spain; for the authority of the pope here is very great. Beſides this, the king is always obliged to live in good underſtanding with the ſtates of the kingdom, which are, the clergy, nobility, and what is called the third ſtate. Likewiſe the authority of the king is bounded by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, for he cannot raiſe any more taxes than were ſettled in 1674, nor can he appoint a ſucceſſor when there is any failure in the royal line. One would think the Portugueſe ſhould abound in gold, ſilver, and jewels, but they are naturally indolent, and ſo fond of luxury in every ſenſe, that they ſpend all their wealth in the purchaſe of foreign merchandizes. No other religion is allowed here but the Roman catholic, and they have three archbiſhops, and ten biſhops, beſides a patriarch. They have three ſevere inquiſitions, and yet there are a great number of concealed Jews, and even among the grandees of the court. The authority of the pope is ſo great, that the king cannot confer any benefice without his conſent. Beſides theſe, there are three orders of eccleſiaſtical knights, who enjoy great revenues, and who would be very formidable, if the king was not grand-maſter. In 1580 there was a failure in the royal line, and then Philip II. king of Spain got poſſeſſion of the throne; but in 1640 there was a great revolution, and the duke of Braganza claimed the crown, whoſe deſcendants have enjoyed it ever ſince. Liſbon is the capital.

POSEGA, a very ſtrong and conſiderable town of Hungary in Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It was taken from the Turks by the Imperialiſts in 1687. The county is encloſed between the rivers Save and Drave, having the county of Cleſſe on the W. and Walpo on the E. The town is ſeated in a fertile country on the river Orſova, 50 miles N. E. of Jaicza, and 130 W. by N. of Belgrade. Lon. 18. 50. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

POSNANIA, or POSEN, a handſome and conſiderable town of Great Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a good caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is magnificent, and it is a trading place, ſeated in a pleaſant plain, ſurrounded with agreeable hills. It ſtands on the river Warta, 62 miles W. of Gneſna, and 120 W. of Warſaw. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by Pomerania; on the E. by Pomeralia, and the palatinate of Caliſh; on the S. by the ſame palatinate and Silcſia; and on the W. by Silcſia and the Marche of Brandenburg.

POTSDAM, or POTSDAM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a palace belonging to the K. of Pruſſia. It is ſeated in an iſland 10 miles in circumference, which is formed by the rivers Spree and Havel. The palace is very curious, and finely built upon a delightful ſpot. 12 miles W. of Berlin. Lon. 13 40. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

POTENZA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1694. It is ſeated near the ſource of the river Baſiento, 12 miles S. W. of Cirenza, and eight S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14 30. E. lat. 40. 42. North.

POTOSI, a very rich, populous, and conſiderable town of South America, in Peru, and in the province of Los Charcas. There is the beſt ſilver mine in all America, in a mountain in form of a ſugar-loaf. Silver is as common in this place as iron is in Europe; however, it is almoſt exhauſted; at leaſt they get but little from it, in compariſon of what they did formerly; and the mountain itſelf is ſaid to be little better than a ſhell. The country about this place is ſo naked and barren, that they are obliged to get their proviſions from the neighbouring provinces. Some that have been there lately affirm, that it ſtill brings in a great revenue to Spain. It is ſeated at the bottom of the mountain of Potoſi, 300 miles S. E. of Arica. Lon. 65. 25. W. lat. 19. 30. S.

POTTON, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated in a lonely, ſtarvelly, and barren ſoil, amidſt watered with a ſmall brook, 12 miles E. of Bedford, and 48 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 18. W. lat. 52. 12. North.

POULTON, a town of Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays, ſeated on the river Wyre, near the Iriſh ſea, and the mouth of

18 miles S. W. of Lancaster, and 231 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 6. W. Lat. 53. 56. N.

PRAYAPEE, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam, 200 miles N. of Siam. Lon. 100. 40. E. lat. 18. 38. N.

* POURZAIX, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, and on the frontiers of Bourbonnois, seated on the river Sioule, 18 miles W. by S. of Clermont, and 190 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 46. 21. N.

PRARA, a town of Asia, in the East-Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam. 100 miles N. of Siam. Lon. 101. 10. E. lat. 15. 40. N.

PRAGELAS, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, seven miles W. of Turin, subject to the king of Sardinia. The French writers say it is in Upper Dauphiny, and in the Briançonois, and that it was ceded to the king of Sardinia by the treaty of Utrecht. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

PRAGUE, a handsome, large, famous town, or city in Germany, and capital of the kingdom of Bohemia. It comprehends 3 towns, namely, the Old, the New, and the Little Town, and is about 15 miles in circumference. It is built upon 7 mountains, from the top of which there is a very fine prospect, and contains a great number of houses and inhabitants, insomuch that it can send 50,000 men into the field, without meddling with artificers, of whom give any great lots of them. There are above 370 churches, and as many palaces. The river Moldaw, or Muldaw, runs thro' the town, and separates the Old from the New. There is a handsome bridge over it, built with free stone, and supported with 18 arches. It is 1770 feet in length, and 45 in breadth, having a strong tower at each end, and 5 statues on each side. The Old Town is seated near the Muldaw, and is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. There are two large structures, one of which is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided. The finest ornament of this part is the university, frequented by a great number of students. The Jesuits have a magnificent college here; and it is here the Jews reside, where they have nine synagogues, and consisted of 90,000 persons, till they disobliged the king of Prussia, who drove them all from it. The New Town surrounds the Old, and contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets. In the church of St. Peter and Paul, there is a large column, broken in three pieces, which they pretend the devil brought from St. Mary's at Rome. The Little Town was built on the spot where there was a forest, and there is a poplar tree yet standing, which they affirm has grown there about 1000 years. The principal buildings are the Royal Castle, the Radshin, and the Straw-house; in the first, the elector of Bavaria received the homage of the inhabitants as king of Bohemia, in 1741. It contains a hall, 100 paces long, and 40 broad, without any pillar to support the roof. The palace called Radshin, is the place where the prince Drahomire was swallowed up alive in 921. In the Straw-house they shew the place where the Swedes entered the city in 1648. It contains 52 palaces of the nobility, but many of them have suffered in the late war. Prague was taken by storm in November, 1741, for the elector of Bavaria, then emperor; but marshal Belleisle was obliged to leave it in December 1742. In 1744 the city was bombarded and taken by the king of Prussia, and he made the garrison of 16,000 men prisoners of war; but he was obliged to abandon it the same year. It was besieged again by the king of Prussia in 1757, but to no purpose. It is 75 miles S. E. of Dresden, 158 S. E. of Berlin, and 235 N. E. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 50. 5. N.

* PRANDNITZ, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, on the frontiers of Silesia, famous for a battle gained here by the king of Prussia on December 30, 1746.

* PRATO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, and in Florentino, seated on the river Bisentino, 10 miles E. of Pistoia, and 18 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 19. 54. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

PRATOLINO, a palace of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, a little to the north of Florence. It was a country seat of the great duke's, and is very richly furnished. The gardens are extremely fine and pleasant, and the grottos very well contrived, as well as the water-works. Most travellers are of opinion, that it is one of the most delightful places in Italy, especially in the summer-time. Lon. 11. 6. E. lat. 43. 49. N.

PRATS-DE-MOLO, a small strong town of France, in Roussillon, seated on the river Tec, in the middle of mountains, with a very strong castle. This town is built in the form of an amphitheatre, and is 20 miles S. E. of Mont-Louis. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

* PRAYA, a town of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd islands, seated on the

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southern coast, upon an eminence. It has a small bay before it, where ships, going to the southward, frequently anchor to procure water which is drawn out of a well, about a quarter of a mile S. W. of the fort. Lon. 23. 25. W. lat. 14. 54. N.

PRECOP, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Little Tartary, seated on the entrance of an isthmus which joins Little Tartary to Crim Tartary. It is now greatly decayed, having been plundered twice by the Russians in their late wars with the Turks. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 46. 40. North.

* PRECOPIA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Servia, seated on the river Morave, 20 miles W. of Nissa, and 45 S. E. of Jagodna. Lon. 22. 5. E. lat. 43. 31. N.

* PREMERY, a town of France, in Nivernois, in the election of Nevers, with a chapter and chatellany.

PREMESLAW, a large populous town of Red Russia, in Poland, with a strong castle, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sana, 27 miles W. of Lemburg, and 110 S. E. of Cracow. Lon. 21. 0. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

PREMONTRE, an abbey of France, in Picardy, in the wood of Voy, and territory of Coucy, the chief of the order of that name.

* PRENSLOW, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the marquisate of Brandenburg. It is the capital of the Ukraine Marche, and is seated on the lake Ucker, near the river of the same name, 50 miles N. of Berny.

PRESBURG, the capital of Hungary, with a strong castle seated on a hill, where the crown of that kingdom is kept. The archbishop of Strigonia resides here, and has very handsome gardens belonging to his palace. Here the Jesuits have part of a church, and a fine apothecary's shop full of rarities; but the houses are very mean. The Lutherans have also a church here. It is seated on the Danube, in a fine plain, abounding in wine and cattle, 35 miles E. of Vienna, and 80 S. E. of Znaim. Lon. 17. 11. E. lat. 48. 14. N.

PRESCOT, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is a small place, but the market is pretty good for corn, cattle, and provisions. It is eight miles E. of Liverpool, and 195 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 51. W. lat. 53. 26. N.

PRESENZANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro. It appears to be an ancient town, as the ancient Roman road to Capua has the name of Costa Rotraria. It is 28 miles N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 41. 22. N.

PRESIDII, a small territory of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Siennese. The proper name of it is Lo Stato Degli Presidii; and includes six fortresses, seated on the coast of Florence, and which the kings of Spain reserved for themselves when they ceded Sienna to the grand duke. The fortresses were designed to facilitate the communication between the Milanese and the king of Naples. The emperor was possessed of four, and the Spaniards of the other two; but in the war of 1734, the Spaniards got possession of them all; and in 1735 they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies by treaty. The names are Orbitello, Telamone, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, Monte Philippo, and Portelongone.

PRESOVIA, a town of Little Poland, seated on the river Vistula, 20 miles E. of Craco. Lon. 20. 16. E. lat. 50. 10. North.

PRESTEIGN, a town of Radnorshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated in a rich and pleasant valley, and is a large, handsome, well-built town, with paved regular streets; and here the assizes are held, and the county gaol is kept. The market is remarkable for barley, of which they make a great deal of malt; and it has several convenient inns. It is 30 miles W. N. W. of Worcester, and 149 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 52. 18. N.

PRESTON, a town in Lancashire, with three markets, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It is seated on the north side of the river Ribble, over which there is a handsome stone bridge. It has a large market-place, and the streets are open, large, and well paved. Here is a court of chancery held, and the other offices of justice for the county palatine of Lancaster. It has several alms-houses, is a corporation, and sends two members to parliament. The markets on Wednesdays and Fridays are for provisions, and that on Saturdays for corn, cattle, linen-cloth, and other commodities. It is 21 miles S. of Lancaster, and 214 N. N. W. of London. It is noted for the defeat of the rebels here by the king's forces in 1715, when they were all made prisoners, and brought up to London. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 53. 46. N.

PRESTON-PANS, a town [illegible] Scotland.

by the rebels, on Sept. 21, 1745. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 45. 58. N.

* Preston-Long, a village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, three miles S. E. of Settle.

Preveza, an ancient sea port town of Albania, seated on the gulph of Larta, with a bishop's see. It stands on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the emperor Augustus, to preserve the memory of his victory over Mark Antony. It belongs to the Venetians, and was taken by them in 1684. It is seated on a mountain, 70 miles N. W. of Lepanto, and 105 W. by S. of Larissa. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 39. 14. N.

* Prouilly, a town of France, in Touraine, and in the election of Loches, with the title of a barony, and a Benedictine abbey. It is seated on the river Indre, and near it there are mines of iron.

Privaan, a small port town of Asia, in the island of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. Lon. 98. 0. E. lat. 1. 0. S.

* Privas, St. a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of St Etienne, with the title of a barony.

Prince George and Prince Charles, two counties of N. America, in Virginia, lying to the N. of James river.

Princess Anne, a county of N. America, in Virginia, lying to the S. of James river.

Prince's Island, a small island on the W. coast of Africa, 150 miles S. W. of Loango. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 1. 49. North.

* Prince William's Sound, situated on the north west coast of America, and so named by Capt. Cook in 1778. The men, women, and children of this Sound are all clothed in the same manner. Their ordinary dress is a sort of close frock, or rather robe, which sometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ancles. These frocks are composed of the skins of various animals, and are commonly worn with the hairy side outwards. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and sometimes of a bluish or leaden hue; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or tatow the chin with black, that appears to a point in each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two sorts; the one large and open, the other small and covered. The former consists of slender pieces of wood, and the outside is composed of the skins of seals or other sea animals, stretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fishing, are the same as those used by the Greenlanders and Esquimaux. Many of their spears are headed with iron and their arrows are generally pointed with bone. The food they were seen to eat was the flesh of some animal, either broiled or boiled, and dried fish. Some of the former that was purchased had the appearance of bear's flesh. They also eat a larger sort of sea root, either baked or broiled in some other method. Their drink, in all probability, is water; for, in their canoes, they brought snow in wooden vessels, which they swallowed by mouthfuls. Our knowledge of the animals of this part of the American continent, is entirely derived from the skins that were brought by the natives for sale. These were principally of bears, common and pine martin, sea-otters, seals, racoons, small ermines, foxes, and the whitish cat or lynx. The birds found here were the halcyon, or great king fisher, which had fine bright colours; the white-headed eagle, and the humming-bird. The fish that were principally brought to market for sale, were torsk and halibut. The rocks were almost destitute of shell-fish; and the only other animal of this tribe that was observed, was a reddish crab, covered with very large spines. Few vegetables of any kind were observed; and the trees that chiefly grew about this Sound, were the Canadian spruce pine, some of which were of a considerable size. Lon. 214. 21. E. lat. 59. 33. N.

Principato, the name of a province of Italy in the kingdom of Naples, which is divided into two parts, called by the Italians the Principato Ulra, and the Principato Citra, that is, the Hither and Further Principato. The Hither Principato is bounded on the N. by the Further Principato, and part of the Terra-di-Lavora; on the W. and S. by the Tuscan Sea; and on the E. by the Basilicata. It is about 62 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and the soil fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and they have a great deal of silk, besides several mineral springs. The capital town is Salerno. The Further Principato is bounded on the N. by the county of Molise, and the Terra-di-Lavora; on the W. by the Tuscan Sea; on the S. by the Hither Principato; and on the E. by the Capitanata. It is about 37 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The Apennine mountains produce the air cold, and the soil is very fertile, rather in corn or wine, than pro-

dance chesnuts, and pastures in great plenty. Benevento is the capital town.

* PRISRENA, a town of Turkey in Europe, and in Romania, near the confines of Servia, with a bishop's see and a magnificent church. It is seated on the river Drino, 72 miles N of Albanopoli, and 153 N of Larissa. Lon. 21. 3 E. lat. 42. 0 N.

PRISTINA, a large town of Turkey in Europe, and in Servia. It was pillaged by the Imperialists in 1689, and is seated on the river Rutis, 78 miles N W of Nissa, and 150 S E of Belgrade. Lon. 22. 5 E. lat. 42. 43 N.

* PRIVAS, a town of France in Vivarais, near the pass of Auvergne, and near the junction of three small rivers. Lon. 4. 41 E. lat. 44. 42 N.

PROCIDA, an island of Italy, in the gulph of Naples, near the coast of Baia. It is about 9 miles in circumference, and is very fertile and populous. The capital town, which is of the same name, is a small handsome place, pretty well fortified, and built on a high craggy rock, by the sea side. Lon. 14. 0 E. lat. 40. 42 N.

PROM, a town of Asia in the Farther Indies, and in the kingdom of Ava, seated on the river Menan, 200 miles N W of Pegu. Lon. 95. 0 E. lat. 19. 0 N.

PROMONTORIO. See MADAMORA.

PROVENCE, a province in the S part of France, bounded on the N by Dauphiny and on the S by the Mediterranean Sea, on the W by the river Rhone, which separates it from Languedoc, and on the E by the Alps, and the river Var, which separates it from the dominions of the duke of Savoy. It is 138 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. The air is very different, for near the Alps and Dauphiny it is cold, and the farther it is from the mountains the more temperate. In that which is called Upper Provence, the soil produces corn and pasturage, but in Lower Provence are vineyards only. However produces oil, figs, almonds, lemons and pomegranates along the sea coast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron-trees in the open fields, many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. It has no large rivers except the Durance, and Aix is the capital town. They trade to Italy with cloth, druggets, serges, honey, prunes, figs, salted eels, capons, olives, anchovies, and oils; as also in cotton manufactures of Marseilles, linen, and woollen stockings, which bring great sums of money. To Spain they send linen of all kinds, broadcloth and other silks, hats, combs, hardware, cambles, woollen stuffs, and many other commodities. They have also a very great trade with Turky, whither they carry their own manufactures, as well as those of other countries.

PROVIDENCE, a plantation, which, with Rhode Island, constitutes one of the thirteen United States of N America. It is inhabited chiefly by quakers, with some few of the church of England, and though small, is in a flourishing condition. Lon. 72. 21. W. lat. 41. 50. North.

PROVIDENCE, an island in the American ocean, and one of the least of the Bahamas, but the best of those that are planted and fortified by the English. It has but one town, which is a fortification for strangers, lies on the N side of the gulph of Florida, 200 miles E of the continent of that name. Lon. 77. 1 W. lat. 24. 30 N.

PROVIDENCE, a small island in the Atlantic ocean, with the English Buccaneers formerly settled, and defended against the Spaniards by the castle of St. Edward's Bridge. Lon. 80. 44 W. lat. 13. 0 N. It lies about 150 miles E. of Nicaragua and the Mosquito country.

PROVINS, a town of France, in Brie Champenoise, situated on the river Morin, 21 Paris leagues S E of Meaux, and 36 S E of Paris. Lon. 3. 20 E. lat. 48. 31 N.

PRUCK, a town of Germany in Austria and on the confines of Hungary, seated on the river Leytha, 20 miles S W of Presburg, 18 miles E of Vienna. Lon. 16. 58 E. lat. 48. 0 N.

PRUCK, a town of Germany in Stiria, seated on the river Muer, 60 miles S W of Vienna. Lon. 15. 25. E. lat. 47. 24 N.

PRUSA. See BURSA.

PRUSSIA, a large country of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic Sea, on the E by Lithuania and Samogitia, on the S by Poland, and on the W by Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Cassubia; about 200 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, where it is narrowest. It is a very fertile country, and produces a great deal of flax, hemp, and corn. There are a great number of domestic animals, besides game, which is very common; and the sea, rivers, and lakes, supply them with great plenty of fish; besides the common game, there are elks, wild-cats, and

ari, in the Forelh. Thefe laft are of a monſtrous ſize, and have ſome reſemblance to beeves. Their hides are extremely thick and ſtrong, and they ſell them to foreigners at a great price. One of the moſt remarkable productions of this country is yellow amber, which is got along the ſea-coaſt, particularly in the circle of Samland. There are alſo mountains of white ſand, covered with oaks and pines; and there they find a vaſt quantity of amber, which being expoſed to the air, turns to yellow amber; but the greateſt part proceeds from the ſea; and when the wind begins to blow, the peaſants run to the ſea-ſide, and fiſh for amber with great iron rakes, of which the whiteſt is in the higheſt eſteem. There are two large lakes, beſides the rivers Viſtula and Pregel. The inhabitants are of a good conſtitution, laborious, robuſt, and good ſoldiers. There are a great number of mechanics, but the principal buſineſs of the inhabitants is huſbandry, and feeding of cattle. Pruſſia is divided into two parts, Ducal Pruſſia, otherwiſe called Poliſh Pruſſia, and Regal Pruſſia, or rather the kingdom of Pruſſia, becauſe it was made an hereditary kingdom by the emperor in 1706. Poliſh Pruſſia comprehends the palatinate of Pomerania; of which Dantzick is the capital; the palatinate of Culm, of which Thorn is the principal town; the palatinate of Marienburg, whoſe principal town is of the ſame name; and the territory of Wermland, whoſe principal place is Brauniburg. Regal Pruſſia is divided into three great circles, and each of theſe circles contains three ſmall provinces. The circles are thoſe of Samland, Nantangen, and Rockerland, which ſee. The inhabitants are generally Proteſtants, after the confeſſion of Auguſburg, though there are a great number of the Reformed, and Roman Catholicks, who live in harmony with each other. There are two orders of knighthood; the firſt of which is the Black Eagle, inſtituted by Frederick I. in 1701, the day before his coronation. The chain of this order is compoſed of cyphers of the king's name mixed with eagles. The mark of the order is a ſtar with 8 points, enamelled with azure; and in the middle are the letters F. R. on the four corners of the ſtar are four ſpread eagles. The cypher is encompaſſed with a ſtrap of the order of Orange. Beſides the Knights have an embroidered ſtar on their cloaths, in the middle of which is a black eagle, holding in its claws the ſame. The number of knights is not to exceed 30. The other order is that of Merit, founded by his late Majeſty in 1740. The mark is a golden croſs with 8 points, enamelled with azure; and on the uppermoſt point is the letter F. crowned; on the three lowermoſt points the word, FOR MERIT: on the four other points, which form a St. Andrew's croſs, are ſo many ſpread eagles in gold. This ſtar is fixed to a black ribband which they put about their necks, and it hangs down their breaſts.

PRUTH, a river which riſes in Red Ruſſia, and in the mountain of Crapoch, croſſes part of the palatinate of Lemburg, afterwards runs through all Moldavia, and falls into the Danube, a little below Axiopoli.

PRZEMYSLA. See PRZEMYSLAW.

PTOLEMAIS, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in Phœnicia, now called Acre; ſeated on the coaſt of the Levant, on the Mediterranean Sea, 20 miles S. of Tyre. Lon. 35. 0. E. lat. 32. 40. N.

PUEBLA, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſeated near the river Guadiana, 15 miles W. of Meridad. Lon. 6. 23. W. lat. 38. 40. N.

PUEBLA-NUOVA, a ſea-port town of America, in Mexico, and in the province of Veragua, ſeated on a bay of the S. Sea, 200 miles W. of Panama. Lon. 83. 28. W. lat. 8. 48. N.

PUENTA-DEL-REYNA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, ſeated on the river Agia, 10 miles S. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 39. W. lat. 42. 41. N.

* PUENTE-DE-ARCHOBISPO, a town of Spain, in Eſtramadura, which belongs to the archbiſhop of Toledo, and is ſeated on the river Tajo, over which there is a handſome bridge, 42 miles S. W. of Toledo. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 39. 38. N.

PUIGCERDA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Catalonia, and capital of the county of Cerdagne. It is ſeated on the river Gueyra, on the confines of Rouſſillon, 20 miles above Gironi, and 70 N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 50. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

* PULAO is an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian Sea, lying on the W. of the Philippines. It is very fertile, and ſubject to its own king, who is tributary to that of Borneo. Lon. 120. 12. E. lat. 6. 20. N.

* PULO-CAS ſees, an iſland of Aſia, in the Indian Ocean, and on the coaſt of Cochin-China. Lon. 109. 25. E. lat. 12. 20. N.

* PULO-CONDOR, the name of a

ral islands of Asia, in the E Indian Sea, the principal of which is the only one inhabited It is about 13 miles in length, and nine in breadth, but in some places not above a mile over The soil of these islands is blackish, and pretty deep, but the hills are somewhat stony The trees are not very thick, but big, tall, and fit for any use The principal fruits are mangoes, a sort of grapes and bastard nutmegs The animals are hogs, lizards, and guanoes, and there are birds of various kinds, not known in other parts The inhabitants are small of stature, of a dusk complexion, with small black eyes, thin lips, white teeth, little mouths, and black, strait hair Their chief employment is to get tar out of very big trees that grow here They are very free of their women, and will bring them on board the ships where they are by the sailors while they stay They are idolaters, but of what kind is not known, however, they have images of elephants in their temples, as well as Java Lon 112 E lat 8 30 N

* PULO-DONDRE, a small island of Asia, in the E Indian Sea, near the continent of Malacca, which belongs to the Dutch, and where they have a fort

* PULO LINGO, an island of Asia, in the E Indian sea on the eastern coast of the peninsula of Malacca It is pretty large, covered with trees, and the water very scarce It often troubled it for taking in wood, water, and other refreshments, and there are great plenty of green turtle Lon 104 50. E lat 2 9. N.

* PULO-WAY, an island of Asia, in the E Indian Sea, near that of Sumatra. It is the largest of all those that form the entrance of the channel of Achem, and peopled by men banished from Achem Lon 96 19 E lat 5 58. N

* PULTAUSK, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Mazovia, seated on the river Narew, 40 miles N E of Warsaw Lon 21 37 E lat 52 30. N.

PULTOWAY, or PULTAVA, a fortified town of Poland, in the Ukraine, famous for a battle fought between the Czar Peter the Great, and Charles XII. king of Sweden, wherein the latter was defeated, himself wounded, and obliged to fly into Turky, 8000 men left dead on the field of battle, and the remaining 16,000 obliged to surrender at discretion This happened on June 8, 1709. Pultoway is fortified with a citadel, and surrounded by a morass. But after the said battle it was entirely pillaged by the Russians, who found a large treasure, left by Mazeppa, general of the Cossacks, who had retired there for refuge. It is 320 miles S W of Belgorod. Lon. 34. 23 E. lat. 49 26 N

PUNA, an island in the S Sea, about 35 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It lies at the entrance of the bay of Guiaquil, 225 miles N, of Paita Lon 81. 6. W. lat. 3. 17 S.

* PUNTA-DEL GADA, the capital town of the island of St Michael, one of the Azores, with a strong castle, and a harbour

PUNCKLAND, a small part of Dorsetshire In it are several towns, the principal of which is Corfe-Castle, already taken notice of in its proper place

PURYSBURG, a town of Georgia, in N America, built and peopled by a colony of Swiss, and named after the chief of the three Cantons Is seated on the river Savannah, and is 40 miles N. W of the town of Savannah Lon 80 40 W lat 32 22 N.

* PUY-CERDA, a strong and considerable town of Spain in Catalonia, and capital of Cerdagne, seated between the rivers Carol and Segre, in a pleasant plain, at the foot of the mountains, 18 miles W. of Perpignan, and 97 N W of Barcelona. Lon 1 50. E. lat 42. 36. N. See PUICERDA

* PUY-DE-ANJOU, a town of France, in Anjou, on the confines of Poitou, 10 miles S W. of Saumur, and 160 S. W. of Paris Lon 0 13. W lat 47 6. N.

PUY LAURENS, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in Lauragais, with the title of a duchy, and had a Protestant academy before the revocation of the edict of Nantes It eight miles S. W of Castres, and 23 E of Toulouse. Lon 1 57 E. lat 43 35 N

* PUY-EVEQUE, a small town of France, in Quercy, and in the election of Cahors Lon 1. 09 E lat 44 30. N.

* PWLLHELY, a town of Carnarvonshire, in N Wales It is seated on the sea-shore, in the S part of the county, six miles E. of Newin, between two rivers; is a pretty large town, and has a good market on Wednesdays, for corn and provisions. It is 244 miles N. W of London. Lon 4. 15. W. lat 52. 52 N.

PYRAMIDS of EGYPT, structures formerly reputed one of the Seven Wonders of the World. They are built upon a rock, at the foot of the high mountains which accompany the Nile in its course, and separate Egypt from Lybia. Various have been the conjectures how and when they were built, but no two authors agree exactly about them;

them; however this is certain, that they are extremely ancient, and that there is no account in any author of credit, when or for what reason they were founded: most imagine they were deligned for tombs, though there is no entrance into two of them. There are many of these edifices at a greater distance in the desert, of which very little notice is taken by travellers. The principal pyramids are E. S. E. of Gize, a village feated on the western shore of the Nile. There are four of them that deserve the attention of the curious; for though there are seven or eight others in the neighbourhood, they are nothing in comparison of the former; the two largest pyramids are 500 feet in perpendicular height. The plain they stand on is a continual rock, almost covered with a moving sand, in which are great numbers of shells and petrified oysters; a thing the more surprising, as the Nile never rises high enough to overflow this plain; nor are there any shellfish in that river. The most northern of these great pyramids is the only one that is open, and those who enter it, and clamber up to a sort of room, find a tomb, or sarcophagus, which shews by its dimensions, that men were of the same size then as now. The external part is chiefly built of great square stones, of an equal size, but have all the figure of a *prism*, that they may adhere to each other the closer; for they have neither lime, nor cramps of any metal. This pyramid is three hours journey from Old Cairo, and the entrance into it is on the N. side. The opening leads successively to five different passages, which, though running upwards, downwards, and horizontally, tend all towards the S. and terminate in two chambers, the one underneath, and the other in the centre of the pyramid. In the upper chamber is the sarcophagus just mentioned; it is of granite, and if you strike upon it with a key, it sounds like a bell. The ascents to the top of the pyramid on the outside are by steps, which are the height of each stone, the lowermost of which is four feet high, and three broad, but they were not originally designed for this purpose. The base at the N. side of it is 693 feet, and as the pyramid is exactly square, the other sides must be of the same length. If we imagine four equilateral triangles, mutually inclining till they all meet in a point at the top, we shall then have a true notion of the dimension and figure of this pyramid; the perimeter of each triangle comprehending 2079 feet, and the perimeter of the base 2772 feet. Whence the whole area of the five contains 480,049 square feet, or 11 English acres of ground, and somewhat more. However, the top does not end in a point, but in a little flat, or square, where some imagine the Egyptian priests made their astronomical observations; but this is denied by others.

PYRENEAN-MOUNTAINS, or PYRENEES, are the mountains which divide France from Spain, and are the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They reach from the Mediterranean Sea, as far as the ocean, and are about 210 miles in length. They have different names, according to the different places wherein they stand. Some think they are as high as the Alps; but the passages over them are not so difficult, whatever some travellers may think who have not crossed the former.

PYRMONT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, on the confines of the duchy of Brunswick. Here is a castle kept by a governor under the counts of Waldeck, and a little distance from it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe. They are often frequented by persons of the highest rank; and even the king of Prussia has been here to drink the waters. The Protestants of this place have the free exercise of their religion. It is 40 miles S. W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

PYRNA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony. It is a pretty good place, and has a castle upon a mountain called Sonnenstein, which has been sometimes made use of as a prison of state. Near it is a very fine quarry of stone, which is transported to different places by means of the river Elbe, on which it is seated, 10 miles S. E. of Dresden. Lon. 13. 56. E. lat. 51. 6.

* PYSICK, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the river Astoway, near the Muldaw. It was taken by the Imperialists in 1619, and is 50 miles S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

Q.

QUADIN, a town in Upper Egypt, seated on the western banks of the Nile, between Effoey and Dander. It is remarkable for a great number of valuable and ancient monuments.

QUAKENBRUCK, or QUAKENBRUG, a town of Germany, in the bishopric of Osnaburg, seated on the river Hase, 12 miles N. E. of Osnaburg. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

QUALA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Dahomy, seated on the river Formosa, 30 miles N. of Ardra. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 7. 30. N.

QUALBOURN, a town of Wiltshire, seated on a small river, 6 miles S. W. of Devizes, and 87 W. by S. of London.

West India, and the introduction of Ostrich [illegible] It is joined on the west by [illegible] West Carolina, and on the West Bremen [illegible] of New

Over [illegible] several [illegible] hundred [illegible] Queen, and by [illegible] and Orange, on the South [illegible] and Iroquois, and on the West by [illegible] It produces [illegible] grain, but [illegible] stored by several [illegible] Dutch and other parts of Europe, and will harvest, but the north parts full [illegible] cedar trees [illegible] trunks [illegible] all sorts, and fleets [illegible] old mast [illegible] joined They [illegible] encumbrance, [illegible] which path they make [illegible], and other [illegible] little insects which [illegible] towns Among other animal there are porcupines and rhinoceros. The capital town is Quebec

QUEBEC, [illegible] or Charlesland [illegible] Lower E by King's, a Hollow, on the S by the Ocean, and on the W by Lorraine This province is diversified by valleys and mountains, and yields two crops of corn a year It abounds in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, iron, quicksilver, sugar, brass, iron, steel, salt petre, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood, besides fruits of all sorts, proper to the climate. They have lemons of the size of a man's head, and another fruit which grows out at the trunk of the tree, which is round as very [illegible] and contains a great number of kernels full of a sweet yellow pulp They have [illegible] of [illegible] number of [illegible], whose eggs the [illegible] covers, and a remarkable tree, whose wood [illegible] which is hard and heavy, and hence called iron wood The mountains are covered with a sort of [illegible] which creep along the ground, and are so tough that they make bellows, buckles, nails, and [illegible] [illegible] houses [illegible] known.

QUEBEC, a town of Newfoundland, with a harbour, near the Lake Valladolid, [illegible] of Canada. It is [illegible] two hundred [illegible] leagues to the [illegible] of Canada [illegible]

QUEDLINBURG, a handsome and large town of Anhalt, and capital of Canonship. The principal [illegible] is a square of an irregular figure, with well-built houses on each side, at the back of which is a wall, on the east is bounded by a small church, and on the right are two rows of houses, parallel to each other. There are [illegible] between the church and [illegible] tower, as also another long row on the side of the bay. This may be looked upon as a kind of suburb, and between [illegible] the great street is a very steep ascent which they have made steps for the passengers to go up This may be called the Upper town, wherein is the bishop's palace, and between two large squares is a fort where the governor lodges The Recoll [illegible] have handsome houses over against it, and on the right is the cathedral church; over against which is the Jesuits college, and between which and the [illegible] houses, [illegible] the fort inn two streets, but one crossed by a third, not between these is a church and a convent In the second square are two descents to the river of St Charles The Hotel Dieu is the main way, and from thence are [illegible] houses, which reach to the house of the intendant On the other side of the Jesuits college, over the church lands, is a private street which [illegible] Almost all the houses are built of stone, and there are about 700 inhabitants, the fort is a handsome building, but not quite finished Quebec is not regularly fortified, but cannot easily be taken, for the harbour is flanked with two batteries, which at high tides are almost level with the water A little above one of the batteries is a demy-bastion, partly taken out of the rock, and above it, on the side of the gallery of the fort, is a battery of 25 pieces of cannon. Still above this is a counterscarp called the retired, and the way from one fortification to another difficult to pass To the north of the harbour, on the side of mount [illegible], there are large butter [illegible], and some mines, but deserted, [illegible] for [illegible] other [illegible], more [illegible] described. In 1711 the English fitted out a fleet, with a design to conquer Canada, which failed on account of the [illegible] of the admiral, who out of [illegible] to the river [illegible] lost [illegible] eight [illegible] and [illegible] men by shipwreck. In 1759 a fleet and army under the command of General Wolfe, [illegible] the [illegible] of Quebec, after [illegible] the fortifications [illegible] known [illegible] Admiral Saunders [illegible] and a squadron of [illegible] men of war [illegible] endeavours [illegible] victorious [illegible] reduce [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a man [illegible] navy [illegible] as [illegible] on this occasion, not excepting the sailors belonging to the transport ships. After this valuable acquisition, all Canada came under the jurisdiction of the crown

of Great Britain; and was given up by the French by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 69. 48. W. lat. 46. 55. N.

QUEDA, a kingdom of Aſia, in the peninſula beyond the Ganges, and near the ſtrait of Malacca. The king is tributary to Siam. The principal town is of the ſame name, and ſaid to contain about 8000 inhabitants; and is ſubject to the Dutch. It has a harbour, and is 300 miles N. of Malacca. Lon. 100. 5. E. lat. 7. 5. N.

QUEDLINGBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and on the confines of the duchy of Brunſwick; with a famous abbey, whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the empire, and who ſends deputies to the diets. Her contingent is one horſeman, and ten footmen; the inhabitants of the town live by brewing, huſbandry, and feeding of cattle. It is 10 miles S. E. of Halberſtadt, and 32 W. of Bernberg. Lon. 11. 34. E. lat. 52. 1. N.

QUEENBOROUGH, a town of Kent, in the iſle of Sheppy, whoſe markets are on Mondays and Thurſdays. It is an ancient place, ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, and four jurats. It has one ſmall church built with ſtone and bricks, and about 100 low brick houſes; few being above two ſtories high. It conſiſts of one wide ſtreet paved, and about 350 inhabitants. It has a town-hall, and had once a ſtrong caſtle, the remains of which are ſtill to be ſeen Here is no manufactory, for the chief employment of the inhabitants is oyſter-dredging, oyſters being here in great plenty, and of a fine flavour. It is 15 miles N. W. of Canterbury, and 45 E. of London. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 51. 26. N.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, a Sound at the Northern extremity of the Southern iſland of New Zealand, near Cook's Strait, lying in 41. 6. of S. lat. and 174. 19 of E. lon. The climate here is much more mild than at Duſky Bay; and though there is not ſuch plenty of wild fowl and fiſh, that defect is amply compenſated by a greater variety and abundance of excellent vegetables. Moſt of the hills about the Sound conſiſt of an argillaceous ſtone of a greeniſh grey, or blueiſh or yelloviſh brown colour. A green talkous or nephritic, which the jewellers call jadde, is likewiſe very common, together with horn-ſtone, ſhingle, ſeveral ſorts of flinty ſtones and pebbles, ſome kinds of baſaltes, ſtrata of a compact mica or glimmer, with particles of quartz. Hence Mr. Forſter thinks there is great reaſon to ſuppoſe that this part of New Zealand contains iron ore, and perhaps ſeveral other metallic bodies. The country here is not ſo ſteep as at Duſky Bay, and the hills near the ſea-ſide are in general of an inferior height, but covered with foreſts equally intricate and impenetrable as thoſe of Duſky Bay. Capt. Cook ſowed here the ſeeds of many vegetables that have uſeful and nutritive roots. He ſowed alſo corn of ſeveral ſorts, beans, kidney-beans, and peaſe. The dogs here are of the long-haired ſort, with pricked ears, and much reſemble the common ſhepherd's cur, but they are very ſtupid animals. They are fed with fiſh, and even dogs fleſh, and perhaps human fleſh, which the natives alſo eat. Captains Cook and Furneaux left on theſe iſlands a boar and two ſows, with a pair of goats male and female, with ſome geeſe, with a view to benefit the natives, and future generations of navigators. They left likewiſe among the natives, a number of braſs medals gilt, on one ſide of which was the head of his preſent Majeſty, with the inſcription, George III. King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. On the reverſe, a repreſentation of two men of war, with the names Reſolution and Adventure over them; and the exergue, ſailed from England March MDCCLXXII.

QUEEN'S-COUNTY, a ſhire in Ireland, 30 miles in length, and 29 in breadth; bounded on the N. by King's County; on the E. by Kildare; on the S. by Kilkenny; and on the W. by the province of Munſter. It is full of woods and bogs, and the capital place is Maryborough. It contains 10,418 houſes, 39 pariſhes, eight baronies, three boroughs, and ſends eight members to parliament.

QUEEN'S-FERRY, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Weſt Lothian, ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Forth, eight miles W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 56. 0. N.

QUERCH, a river of France, in Alſace, that runs through Landau, and falls into the Rhine near Germerſheim.

QUENTIN, ST. an ancient, famous, and ſtrong town of France, in Picardy, and capital of Vermandois. The church is thought to be one of the fineſt in France. A famous battle was fought here in 1557, between the French and Spaniſh. It is ſeated on an eminence by the river Somme, 21 miles S. of Cambray, and 89 N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 29. E. lat. 49. 50. N.

QUERCI, a province of France, in Guienne, bounded on the N. by [illegible] on the E. by Rouergue, and [illegible]

on the S. by Upper Languedoc; and on the W. by Agenois, and Perigord. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. Cahors is the capital town.

QUEENFURT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the ſame name, ſubject to the prince of Saxe-Weiſſenfels. It is ſeated on the confines of Thuringia, 12 miles S. E. of Manſfelt, and 15 N. of Naumberg. Lon. 12. 20. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

* QUERGUENECY, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, on the coaſt of Tripoly. It has a fort, and ſeveral villages of the Berberines.

QUESNOY, a ſmall town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, and in the territories of the Valenciennes, with an old caſtle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and re-taken by the French in 1713. It is ſeated in a large plain, nine miles S. E. of Valenciennes, and 15 N. E. of Cambray. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

QUIBO, an iſland of the South-Sea, and in North-America, lying upon the coaſt of the province of Veragua, in New Spain, where there are a great number of monkies and fallow deer.

* QUIBRON, or QUIBERON, a ſmall peninſula of France, in Bretagne, in the biſhopricks of Vannes, and to the N. of Belleiſle; as alſo a ſmall iſland called the Point of Quibron, ſeparated from the peninſula by a channel, and the ſea next it is called the Bay of Quibron.

QUILLEBEUF, a ſmall town of France, in Upper Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Rouen; ſeated on the river Seine, 8 miles S. W. of Caudebec, and 22 W. of Rouen. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 49. 27. N.

* QUILMANCI, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar, and in the kingdom of Melinda, lying at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, and belonging to the Portugueſe. Lon. 39. 40. E. lat. 3. 30. S.

QUILOA, a ſea-port town of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar, with a ſmall citadel; ſeated in a fertile country, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life, and was diſcovered by the Portugueſe, to whom it is now tributary. It is 300 miles N. of Moſambique. Lon. 39. 9. E. lat. 9. 30. S.

* QUIMBAIA, a province of S. America, in Popayan, 37 miles in length, and 35 in breadth, extending from the river Cauca, to the mountains called the Andes.

QUIMPER. See KIMPER.

QUIMPERLAY, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, and in the dioceſe of Kimper, with a Benedictine abbey. It is five miles from the ſea, and eight N. W. of Port Lewis. Lon. 3. 33. E. lat. 47. 52. N.

QUINCEY, a town of France, in the Franche Compté, and in the diſtrict of Dole; ſeated on the river Louve, near a remarkable grotto, 42 miles E. of Dijon. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

* QUINTIN, a town of France, in Bretagne, with the title of a duchy, and a handſome caſtle. It is ſeated in a valley near the river Goy, and near a large foreſt of the ſame name, 8 miles S. of St. Brieux, and 200 W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 48. 26. N.

QUIRIEU, a town of France, in Lower Dauphiny, and in the Viennois, ſeated on an eminence, near the river Rhone, 12 miles from Lyons. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

QUIRIMBA, the name of ſeveral iſlands of Africa, on the coaſt of Zanguebar. They are all fertile in fruits and paſtures.

* QUISAMA, a maritime province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying along the river Coanza. It is a mountainous country, and very little cultivated; but the Portugueſe get abundance of ſalt there.

* QUITEOA, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and province of Draſs, with a caſtle. It is inhabited by Berberines. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 28. 6. N.

* QUISTELLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſeated on the river Secchi, three miles from the place where it falls into the Po. It is famous for an action between the French and Imperialiſts in 1734, when marſhal Broglio was ſurpriſed in his bed. It is 15 miles S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 11. 1. E. lat. 45. 0. North.

QUITO, a town of S. America, in Peru, ſeated in a pleaſant valley, between two chains of high mountains called Cordillera-de-los-Andes, on much higher ground than the reſt of Peru that is habitable, being above 300 yards higher than the level of the ſea, according to very exact obſervations. It is 1600 yards in length, and 1200 in breadth, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral religious communities, and two colleges, which are a ſort of univerſities, under the direction of the Jeſuits and Dominicans. It contains about 35,000 inhabitants, of which one third are original Spaniards.

All

All ſorts of merchandizes and commodities are exceedingly dear, partly on account of the difficulty of bringing them hither. It is the ſeat of the treaſurer of the kingdom as well as of the other officers. Lon. 77. 50. W. lat. 0. 13. S.

QUITO, a province of Peru, in S. America, lying between two chains of the high mountains called Cordilleta-de-los-Andes. The lands are generally well cultivated, and there are a great number of towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans. Every village is adorned with a large ſquare, and the church ſtands on one ſide of it. The ſtreets are generally ſtraight, and reſpect the four quarters of the world; and indeed, all the roads are laid out in a line, croſſing each other, inſomuch that the aſpect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. It might be imagined this is a very hot country, but it lies ſo high, and ſo near the mountains covered with ſnow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals, for the tigers and ſerpents are below in the foreſts. They might have plenty of wine here, if Lima had not an excluſive privilege of making it themſelves. They have no vicunas or guanacoes here, but they have an animal of the ſame kind, called by the natives lamas, which is like a ſmall camel, and can carry 50 pounds weight. They have all ſorts of materials proper for dyeing, and ſeveral ſorts of fruits and plants which have been brought from Spain, beſides thoſe that naturally grow here. They have alſo imported beeves and ſheep. In the N. parts they get a great deal of gold. It is commonly reckoned 400 miles in length, and 200 in breadth, but this account is not very exact.

QUIXOS, a province of S. America, in Peru, which makes part of the audience of Quito.

* QUIZIRA, a chain of mountains of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Gaiet. It is above 100 miles in length, and reaches from the deſert of Gaiet to the river Nocor; the inhabitants are ſaid to be rich and warlike.

* QUOJA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Guinea, which reaches from Sierra Leone to the Grain Coaſt, and contains, beſides Proper Quoja, the kingdoms of Bolm, Gilo, Quilliga, and Carredabu; but all theſe countries are very little known.

R.

RAAB, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, with a caſtle and a biſhop's ſee. It is a ſtrong frontier bulwark againſt the Turks, and has two bridges, one over a double ditch, and another that leads towards Alba Regalis. All the country round is plain, and there is nothing that ſeems to command it but a ſmall hill at ſome diſtance, which is undermined and may be blown up. It was taken by Amurath III. with the loſs of 20,000 men; but was ſurpriſed ſoon after by count Palfi, who killed all the Turks that were found therein. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Rab and Rabnitz, not far from the Danube, 32 miles W. of Gran, and 55 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 25. E. lat. 47. 48. N.

* RABASTENS, an ancient town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Alby, with an old caſtle, almoſt gone to ruin. It is ſeated on the river Tarn, 18 miles from Alby. Lon. 1. 52. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

RABAT, a large and handſome ſea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Tremeſen, with a good caſtle and an harbour. It has fine moſques and handſome palaces, and is ſeated at the mouth of the river Burrigrig, almoſt in the mid-way between Fez and Tangier. Lon. 5. 28. W. lat. 34. 40. N.

RACKERSBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Styria. It is a ſtrong, ancient place, and near it is a caſtle ſeated on a mountain. The Turks were beaten here in 1418. It is ſeated on an iſland formed by the river Muer, 22 miles S. E. of Gratz, and 100 S. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 58. E. lat. 46. 54. N.

RACLIA, a ſmall uninhabited iſland of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

* RACONI, a populous town of Italy, in Piedmont; ſeated in a pleaſant plain, on the road from Savillan to Turin, on the rivers Grana and Macra. It belongs to the prince of Carignan, who has a handſome caſtle here. It is ſix miles from Sevillan, and ſix from Carignan. Lon. 7. 46. E. lat. 44. 39. N.

RADICOFANI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, near the frontiers of the Sienneſe: ſeated on a mountain, and defended by a good citadel on an adjacent hill, 56 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

* RADMANSDORF, a town of Germany, in Upper Carniola, near the river Save.

RADNOR, a town of S. Wales, and capital of Radnorſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated near the ſpring-head of the river Somergil, in a pleaſant valley, at the foot of a hill, where a caſtle formerly ſtood. It is a corporation, has large privileges, and ſends one member to parliament. It is 24 miles N. W. of Hereford, and 156 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 45. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

* RADNORSHIRE, a county of South Wales, 30 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Herefordſhire; on the W. by Cardiganſhire; on the S. by Brecknockſhire, and on the N. by Montgomeryſhire. It contains 3160 houſes, 18,960 inhabitants, 42 pariſhes, 4 market-towns, and ſends two members to parliament. It is not a very fruitful country, being full of mountains, which renders the air very cold. It has ſeveral rivers, of which the Wye, the Teme, the Lug, and the Arrow, are the chief.

RADOM, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomer, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on a brook that falls into the Viſtula, 30 miles N. of Sandomer, and 50 S. of Warſaw. Lon. 21. 1. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

* RADSTAT, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg, ſeated on the river Ens.

* RAGIVOLO, a town of Italy, in Lombardy, and in the duchy of Mantua, ſeated between the cities of Mantua and Reggio, 42 miles from each.

RAGUSA, an ancient town of Sicily, in the Val-di-Noto, near the river Manlo, 12 miles N. of Modica. Lon. 14. 59. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

RAGUSA, a city of Dalmatia, and capital of Raguſen. It is about two miles in circumference, is pretty well built, and ſtrong by ſituation, having an inacceſſible mountain on the land-ſide, and on the ſide of the ſea a ſtrong fort. It has an archbiſhop's ſee and a republic, and has a doge like that of Venice, but he continues a month only in his offices. It carries on a conſiderable trade with the Turks, and is 60 miles N. W. of Scutari, and 110 N. of Brindiſi. Lon. 18. 10. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

* RAGUSEN, a territory of Europe, in Dalmatia, lying along the coaſt of the Gulph of Venice, about 55 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a republic under the protection of the Turks and Venetians. Raguſa is the capital town.

RAJAHMAL, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal. It was formerly a place of great trade, carried on by the river Ganges, but it is now removed from thence. It is 100 miles N. of Hugely. Lon. 88. 20. E. lat. 23. 40. N.

RAJAPORE, a town of Aſia, in the East Indies, and in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, on the coaſt of Malabar, and ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 50 miles N. of Goa. Lon. 73. 50. E. lat. 17. 20. N.

RAIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, ſeated on the river Acha, near the Lech, five miles E. of Donawert, and eight W. of Lubing. Lon. 11. 12. E. lat. 48. 50. N. There is another town of the ſame name in Lower Stiria, ſeated on the river Save, with a handſome caſtle, on the confines of Carniola. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 46. 12. N.

RAKKA, a town of Aſia, and in the dominions of the Grand Seignor, ſeated on the river Euphrates, in the ancient Meſopotamia, and is the reſidence of a begler-beg; but the caſtle is going to decay. This is but an indifferent place, though lately built; but old Rakka, whoſe ruins appear near it, was very magnificent. This latter place is 100 miles S. W. of Diarbeck. Lon. 38. 55. E. lat. 36. 1. N.

RAKONICK, a town of Germany, and capital of a circle of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Bohemia: ſeated on a river which falls into the Mitza, 30 miles W. of Prague, and 65 N. E. of Egra. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* RAMA, an ancient town of Aſia, in Paleſtine, now called Ramula by the Moors. It is ſeated in a plain on a riſing ground; the ſtreets are narrow and the houſes contemptible, tho' built of free ſtone. However, there are many fine ruins of Chriſtian churches and other buildings which ſhew what it has been formerly. It is eight miles from Jaffa, and 20 from Jeruſalem. Lon. 34. 55. E. lat. 32. 0. N.

RAMADA, a ſea-port town of S. America, in the new kingdom of Granada, and in the government of St. Martha, near which is a rich copper-mine. It is ſeated at the foot of the ſnowy mountains, 100 miles E. of St. Martha. Lon. 72. 20. W. lat. 11. 10. N.

* RAMANANCOR, an iſland of Aſia, in the East Indies, and towards the S.

end

end of the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges. It lies near the country of Maravas, and is about 23 miles in circumference; is very ſandy, and has only a few villages in it, and a temple. Lon. 79. 45. E. lat. 9. 25. N.

* RAMBERT-LE-JOUGH, a town of France, in Burgundy, with a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated near a branch of Mount Jura. Lon. 5. 30. E. lat. 45. 53. N.

RAMBERVILLIERS, a town of Lorrain, and capital of Chatellany, ſeated on the river Agne, 30 miles S. E. of Nanci, and 22 S. of Marſal. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

* RAMBOUILLET, a town of France, in the Iſle of France, and n. Hurepoix, 25 miles from Paris, with a ſuperb caſtle, and the title of a duchy.

REMKINS, a fortreſs of the United Provinces, in Zealand, which was one of thoſe put into the hands of the Engliſh by the Dutch, as a ſecurity for their fidelity, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is ſeated on the S. coaſt of the Iſle of Walcheren, about four miles S. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 51. 29 N

* RAMERA, a town of Lower Champagne, in France, ſeated on the river Aube, 18 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

RAMILLIES, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, remarkable for a famous battle fought here in 1706, when the duke of Marlborough beat the French, took moſt of their artillery, baggage, and colours, with 6000 priſoners, not to mention thoſe that were ſlain It is 10 miles N. of Namur, and 24 S. E of Bruſſels. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

RAMMELBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony. There is a mountain of the ſame name, in which there is a rich mine, between Brunſwick, Goſlar, and Thuringia.

* RAMPANO, a town of Turky in Europe, and in the Morea. Lon. 20. 17. E. lat. 36. 54. N.

* RAMSBURY, a town in Wiltſhire, on the road to Bath, and well known in London for its fine beer. It is a ſmall place, and has no market. It is 46 miles E. of Briſtol, and 69 W. of London.

RAMSEY, a town of Huntingdonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated in the fens, among rich ground, proper for tillage and paſtures, and near the meers of Ramſey and Whitleſey, which afford excellent fiſh. It was formerly famous for an abbey, which brought ſuch great riches to the inhabitants, that it was called Ramſey the Rich. It is 18 miles N. E. of Huntingdon, and 69 N. of London. Lon 0 19 W. lat. 52. 26. N.

RAMSEY, an iſland of S. Wales, on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire, about two miles in length, and a mile and a half broad. Near it are ſeveral ſmall ones, known by the name of the Biſhop and his Clerks. It is four miles W. of St. David's, and 17 N. W. of Milford haven. Lon. 5. 20. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

RAMSGATE, a ſea port town of Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet, where a very fine pier has been lately built, for the ſecurity of ſhips that come into the harbour, being ſeated near the Downs, between the N. and S. Foreland, 10 miles N. E. of Canterbury. Lon. 1. 30. E lat. 51. 22. N.

* RANAI, one of the Sandwich Iſlands, diſcovered by Capt. Cook, lies ſouth-weſt of the paſſage between Mowee and Moroton, about three leagues diſtance from each. The country to the ſouth is high and craggy; but the other parts have a better aſpect, and are well inhabited. It produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, ſweet potatoes and taro. Its number of inhabitants are 90,000, as nearly as could be aſcertained.

RANCHIERA, a ſea-port town of S. America, in Terra-Firma, and in the province of New Granada. There was formerly a pearl-fiſhery here, and the Spaniards deſtroyed a great number of the natives, by forcing them to dive for the pearls beyond their ſtrength. It is ſeated on a coaſt of the N. Sea. Lon. 72. 0. E. lat. 11 34. N.

RANDANS, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, near the rivers Allier, between Maringues and Vechy. It had formerly the title of a duchy. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 45. 55. N.

RANDERSON, or RANDERS, an ancient town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, ſeated near the mouth of the river Gude, on the Baltic Sea. Near it is a plentiful ſalmon fiſhery. Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

* RANGAMATI, a town of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, ſeated on the confines of the Great Mogul's dominions. In the road from Daca to Rangamita is a river full of crocodiles, over which the paſſage is very dangerous. Lat. 27. 0. N.

* RANGNITZ, a town of Ducal Pruſſia, on the confines of Samogitia, ſeated

on the river Neimen, 55 miles E. of Koningſburg. Lon. 22. 40. E. lat. 55. 6. N.

RANTZOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holſtein. It is eight miles N. of Eutin, and 24 N. of Lubeck, ſubject to Denmark. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 54. 16. N.

RAOLCONDA, a town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and in the kingdom of Golconda. There is a rich diamond-mine near this place, which is 270 miles W. of Maſulapatan, and 120 S. W. of Golconda. Lon. 76. 40. E. lat. 14. 30. N

* RAON l'ETAPE, a town of Lorrain, in the county of Salm, ſeated at the foot of Mount Voſgue, at the confluence of the rivers Etape and Marte, about 30 miles above Nanci. Lon. 6. 47. E. lat. 48. 26. N.

RAPALLO, a maritime town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, ſeated on the gulph of the ſame name, 20 miles E of Genoa. Lon. 9. 11. E. lat. 44. 26. N.

RAPERSWIL, a town of Switzerland, on the confines of the canton of Zurich, and of the territory of Gaſter, with an old caſtle. It is ſtrong by ſituation, being ſeated on a neck of land, which advances into the lake of Zurich, and over which there is a bridge 850 paces long. It is ſubject to the cantons of Bern and Zurich, and is 12 miles S. E. of Zurich, and 62 N. E. of Bern. Lon. 8. 42. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* RAPOLTSTEIN, a town of France, in Upper Alſace, with the title of a barony. All the muſicians of Alſace depend upon this baron, and are obliged to pay him a certain tribute, without which they cannot play upon their inſtruments. It is called in French Ribau Pierre, and is eight miles N. of Colmar. Lon. 7. 28. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

RAPOLLO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee. It is 56 miles W. of Barri, and 70 E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 51. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

RAPPAHANOCK, a river of N. America, which riſing in mountains W. of Virginia, and running E. S. E. falls into Cheſapeak-bay.

* RASCARANSCHI, a cape on the S. coaſt of Val-di-Noto, in Sicily, ſurrounded with ſmall iſlands, and lies five miles E. of Camarana.

RASCIA, a territory of Turky in Europe, which is the N. part of Servia. It takes its name from the river Raſca, which falls into the Moraw. The principal town is Belgrade.

RASEBORG, a town of Sweden, capital of a canton in Finland, and in the territory of Neyland, ſeated on the gulph of Finland, where there is a good harbour, 37 miles S. E. of Abo. Lon. 23. 18. E. lat. 60. 16. N.

RASEN, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is commonly called Market Raſen, and is ſeated on a branch of the river Ankone, 14 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 150 N. of London. Lon. 0 10 W. lat. 53. 23. N.

* RASIAPHA, an ancient town of Aſia, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Euphrates, on the confines of Arabia Deſerta.

* RASOCAIMO, a cape of the Val-di-Demona, in Sicily, lying on the N. coaſt, near a town of the ſame name, to the W. of Cape Faro, and to the N. of the city of Meſſina.

* RASTAT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia and marquiſate of Baden, with a handſome caſtle. It is remarkable for a treaty concluded here between the French and Imperialiſts in 1713, and is ſeated on the river Merg, near the Rhine, four miles N. of Baden, and 24 S. W. of Philipſburg. Lon 8. 14. E. lat. 48 54. N.

* RATENAU, a town of Germany, in the Middle Marche of Brandenburg, on the confines of the duchy of Magdeburg, ſeated on the river Havel, 15 miles N. W. of Brandenburg. Lon. 13. 49. E. lat 52. 46 N.

RATENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, ſeated on the river Inn, with a caſtle. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

RATHMINES, a remarkable place in Ireland, about a mile and a half from Dublin, where the duke of Ormond was defeated by the parliament's forces in 1649, when there were 4000 killed, and 3000 taken priſoners.

RATISBON, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It has been twice taken by the Swedes, and is ſeated on the river Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruits, 15 miles N. E. of Troppaw, and 142 E. of Prague. Lon. 17. 44. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

RATI-

RATIPORE, a town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and capital of the province of Malva, 100 miles S. E. of Agra. Lon. 77. 40. E. lat 25 30. N.

RATISBON, an ancient, large, rich, handſome, and ſtrong city of Germany, in Bavaria, free and imperial, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop is a prince of the empire. It is full of gentry, and there are very handſome ſtructures, particularly three monaſteries, and three abbeys. The town-houſe is very magnificent, and in its hall, the general diets of the empire meet, only in 1742, there being a war in Germany, the meeting of the diet was tranſferred to Francfort on the Main, till after the death of the emperor Charles VII. It is ſeated on the Danube, and is pretty well fortified, over which river there is a ſtone bridge of 15 arches, ſo that in time of war it is a paſſage of very great conſequence. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and all the magiſtrates muſt be of that perſuaſion, however, the Roman Catholics have the liberty of having maſs there once a week. The abbot, and the two abbeſſes, have the rank of prelates of the empire. Proviſions are very plentiful here, and they have a good trade in time of peace, the river on which it ſtands being navigable, and by which it communicates with a great part of Germany. It is 55 miles S. E. of Nuremberg, 62 N. of Munich, and 195 W. of Vienna. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 48 56. N.

RATOLZELI, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Suabia, near the W. end of the lake Conſtance. It is ſeated on that part of it called Bodenſee, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, who took it from the duke of Wirtemberg, after the battle of Nordlingen. It is 12 miles W. of the city of Conſtance.

RATZEBURG, or RATZEMBURG, an ancient town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Lawenburg, with a biſhop's ſee, and a caſtle. The town depends on the duchy of Lawenburg, and the cathedral church on that of Ratzburg. It is ſeated on an eminence, and almoſt ſurrounded with a lake 25 miles in length, and three in breadth. This place is noted for its excellent beer, and is 12 miles S. E. of Lubeck, and 12 N. of Lawenberg. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 53. 43. N.

RATZIA, the eaſtern diviſion of Sclavonia, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, whoſe inhabitants are called Raſcians.

RAVA, a town of Great Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a fortified caſtle, where they keep ſtate priſoners. The houſes are built of wood, and there is a Jeſuit's college. It is ſeated in a moraſs covered with water, which proceeds from the river Rava, with which it is ſurrounded. It is 45 miles S. of Bloſko, and 57 S. W. of Warſaw. Long. 19. 55 E. lat. 51. 51. N. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by that of Bloſko; on the E. by that of Mazovia; on the S. by that of Sandomer; and on the W. by that of Lencieza.

RAUCOUX, a village of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Liege, where a battle was fought by the French and Germans in 1746. It is three miles N. of Liege, and 11 S. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 50. 40. N.

* RAUDEN, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and in the principality of Lignitz, ſeated on a ſmall river.

RAVELLO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principata. There are magnificent palaces, and fine houſes, and it has a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the ſea, 10 miles W. of Salerno, and 25 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 41. E. lat. 40. 36. N.

RAVENGLASS, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated between the rivers Irt and Eſk, which, with the ſea, encompaſs three parts of it; and it has a good road for ſhipping, which brings it a little trade, being a well-built place. It is 24 miles S. of Cockermouth, and 284 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 54. 20 N.

RAVENNA, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, capital of Romagna, with an archbiſhop's ſee, two academies, ſeveral colleges, four abbeys, and a great number of religious houſes. They had a very flouriſhing trade, but it has greatly ſuffered ſince the ſea has withdrawn two miles from it. The fortifications are of little importance, and the citadel is gone to ruin. It is moſt remarkable now for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric king of the Goths reſided here, and afterwards the exarchs of the Greek emperors. In the ſixth century, when there were three popes at the ſame time, one lived at Ravenna. The mauſoleum of Theodoric is ſtill to be ſeen, remarkable for being covered by a ſingle ſtone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. This place is now continually going to decay. It is ſeated near the river Mantone, 37 miles S. E. of Ferrara, and 162 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 5. E. lat. 44. 35. N.

* RAVENSBERG, a county of Germany, in Weſtphalia, bounded on the N. by the biſhopricks of Minden and Oſnaburg; on the E. by Lemgow, on the S. by the biſhoprick of Paderborn; and on the W by that of Munſter. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and has its name from the caſtle of Ravenſburg. Hervorden is the capital town.

RAVENSBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Algow It is well built, and the public ſtructures are handſome. The inhabitants are partly Proteſtants, and partly Papiſts; and without the walls is a houſe belonging to the caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Cheuſs, 10 miles N. of Buckhorn, and 15 N. W. of Lindaw. Lon. 9. 40 E. lat 47. 59. N.

RAVENSTEIN, a town of the Netherlands in Dutch Brabant, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with an ancient and ſtrong caſtle. It belongs to the elector Palatine, but the Dutch have a right to put a garriſon therein. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, on the confines of Gueldерland, 10 miles S. W. of Nimeguen, and 15 N. E of Bois le Duc. Lon. 5. 35. E. lat. 51. 46. N.

* * RAVIERES, a town of France, in Champagne, in the dioceſe of Langres, ſeated partly on the ſide of a hill, and partly at the foot, on the river Armanzon, five miles from Ancy le Franc, and 105 from Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E lat. 47. 41 N.

RAULEIGH, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays. It is an ancient place, but not large, and the market is very ſmall. It is 13 miles S E. of Chelmsford, and 34 E. of London. Lon. 0. 40. E. lat. 51. 37. N.

* RAUMO, a town of Sweden, in N. Finland, ſeated on the gulph of Bothnia, at the mouth of a ſmall river.

* RAUSCHENBERG, an ancient town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel, and in the county of Zigenheim, and near it there is a handſome caſtle

RE, an iſland of France, on its weſtern coaſt, and in the territory of Aunis, eight miles from Rochelle. It is about 10 miles in length, and five in breadth. It is very fertile, and produces wine and ſalt It lies well for trade, and is very populous, and defended by four forts. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 46. 15. N.

READING, a town in Berkſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Kennet, near the confluence with the river Thames, and is the largeſt and beſt town in the county, with three pariſh churches, and large handſome ſtreets. It had once a fine rich monaſtery, of which there are large ruins remaining. It alſo had a caſtle, built by king Henry I. but it was afterwards levelled with the ground. It is a corporation, enjoys ſeveral privileges, and ſends two members to parliament. The two navigable rivers render it a fit place of trade. It is 75 miles E. of Briſtol, and 39 W. of London. Lon 0. 52 W. lat. 51. 28. N.

REAL. See CHIAPA.

REALAIO. See RIALEXA.

REALMONT, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Aiby, 32 miles N. E. of Toulouſe. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

REBEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, ſeated on the lake Muritz, 10 miles S of Warren, and 30 S. E of Guſtrow. Lon. 12 36 E. lat. 53 32. N.

REBNICK, a populous town of Turky in Europe, and in Walachia, ſeated on the river Aluta, with a biſhop's ſee; 45 miles S. W. of Targowiſk.

RECKANATI, a town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a trading place, and has a great fair every year in September, which continues 15 days. The tomb of pope Gregory VII. is in the cathedral church ſeated on a mountain, from which there is a very fine proſpect, near the river Muniſone, 14 miles S. of Ancona, and 110 N. E of Rome. Lon 13. 34. E. lat. 43. 24. N.

RECHLINGHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhoprick of Cologne, capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſtrong citadel, and a chapter of noble women. It is ſeated on the river Lippe, 20 miles from Ham, and 26 from Rhynberg. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

RED RUSSIA, or LITTLE RUSSIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the W. by Upper Poland; on the N. by Lithuania; on the E. by the country of the Little Tartars; and on the S. by Moldavia, Tranſilvania, and a part of Hungary. It comprehends Ruſſia, properly ſo called, Volhinia, and Podolia. It is about 650 miles in length, and from 150 to 250 in breadth. It conſiſts chiefly of large fields, but little cultivated on account of the frequent inroads of the Tartars, and becauſe there is no water carriage. It had the name of Red Ruſſia, from the colour of the hair of its inhabitants. Ruſſia, properly ſo called, comprehends the three palatinates of Lemburg, Belſko, and Chelm, which ſee.

* REDBURN, a thoroughfare town on the road from London to Dunſtable, in Hertfordſhire. It is ſix miles N. W. of St. Albau's.

* REDON, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, in the diocele of Vannes, with a Benedictine abbey; ſeated on the Villaine, 20 miles E. of Vannes, and 225 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10. W. lat. 47. 38. N.

* REDONDA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with a good caſtle, and a manufactory of cloth; ſeated at the mouth of the river Mondego, 17 miles S. W. of Coimbra. Lon. 8. 34. W. lat. 40 4. N.

* REDONDELLA, a ſmall, but rich town of Spain, in the kingdom of Gallicia, with a good caſtle. It was pillaged by the Engliſh in 1702; and there is a fiſhery for anchovies on the coaſt. It is ſeated at the bottom of a bay, eight miles S. of Pontevedra. Lon. 8. 15. W. lat. 42 15. N

REDRUTH, a town of Cornwall, whoſe market is crowded. It is 19 miles N. N. E. of Helſtone, and 262 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5 13. W. lat 50. 13. N

RED SEA, a name given to the Arabic, gulph, through a miſtake; for that which was anciently and moſt properly called the Red Sea, lies to the S. of Arabia and Perſia. It is now called by the Arabians the Sea of Sulph.

* REES, a conſiderable and ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 10 miles S. E. of Cleves, and 10 N. W of Weſel. Lon. 6. 4 E. lat 51. 40. N.

* REETH, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, near Bernard caſtle.

REGEN, a river of Germany, which has its ſource in Bohemia, runs acroſs part of the circle of Bavaria, paſſing by Champ, and falls into the Danube over-againſt Ratiſbon.

REGENSBERG, a handſome though ſmall town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle; ſeated on a hill which is part of Mount Jura. There is a well ſunk through a rock, 36 fathoms deep. It is 10 miles N. W. of Zurich.

REGGIO, an ancient and conſiderable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a woollen manufactory. It is ſeated in a country which produces plenty of dates, on the ſtrait or pharos of Meſſina, and is a large populous place, 12 miles S. E. of Meſſina, and 190 S. by E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 38. 4. N.

REGGIO, an ancient, handſome, and ſtrong town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, with a ſtrong citadel, and a biſhop's ſee. It has been ruined ſeveral times by the Goths, and other nations. In the cathedral are paintings by the greateſt maſters; and in the ſquare is the ſtatue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The inhabitants are about 22,000, who carry on a great trade in ſilk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. It is ſeated in a fertile country to the S. of the Apennines, and to the N. of a ſpacious plain, 15 miles N. W. of Modena, and 80 S. E. of Milan. Lon. 11. 5. E. lat 44. 43. N. The duchy of this name is bounded on the W. by that of Modena, and produces a great deal of ſilk, and belongs to the duke of Modena, except the marquiſate of St. Martin, which belongs to a prince of that name.

REGINA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, 14 miles N. of Coſenza. Lon. 16. 21. E lat. 39. 34. N.

* REGNANO, a town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and patrimony of St. Peter. It is but thinly inhabited, and is ſeated near the river Tiber, 17 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 36. E. lat. 42. 11. N.

REICHENAU, an iſland of Germany, in Suabia, and in the lake of Zell. It is extremely beautiful, and in it is a famous Benedictine abbey, with a library, in which there are curious manuſcripts. It is three miles W of the city of Conſtance, and belongs to the biſhop of that place. It alſo has the title of a barony.

* REICHENBACH, a town of Germany, in Voigtland, which belongs to the elector of Saxony, and is a place of great trade. There is another town of the ſame name in Sileſia, in the palatinate of Schweidnitz, ſeated on a river of the ſame name. It was taken by the Auſtrians in 1533, who put all the inhabitants to the ſword.

* REICHENBERG, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the county of Catzenelenbogen. It is ſeated on a mountain near the Rhine, and belongs to the prince of Heſſe-Rinfels. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 50. 4. N.

* REICHENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, five miles from Glatz, famous

famous for the mines in its neighbourhood. Lon. 16. 55 E lat. 50. 25. N.

* REICHENSWEIR, a town of France, in Alſace, below Keyſerburg.

* REICHERSBERG, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, ſeated on the river Inn.

* REICHSHOFEN, a town of France, in Lower Alſace, with a caſtle in the neighbourhood of Haguenaw. It was taken by the count Palatine in 1633.

* REIFERCHEID, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the territory of Eiffel, with a caſtle.

* REIFFENBERG, a town of Germany, in the landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel, with a caſtle, ſeated on a mountain.

* REILLANE, a town of France, in Provence, and in the viguerie of Aix, with the title of a viſcounty

* REINE, St. a town of France, in Burgundy, and the bailiwick of Semur-en-Auxois, ſeated on a mountain, and frequented by pilgrims.

* REITZBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and the chief place of a county of the ſame name, which is 15 miles long, and five broad. It lies near Paderborn, and belongs to the king of Pruſſia.

REMIREMONT, a town of Lorrain, in the dioceſe of Toule, and in the Voſgue, with an illuſtrious chapter of canoneſſes, who are obliged to prove their nobility, and whoſe abbeſs is a princeſs of the empire. All the ladies may marry except the abbeſs. It is ſeated on the river Moſelle, at the foot of Mount Voſgue, 42 miles S. by E. of Nanci, and 55 N. E. of Besanzon. Lon. 6 47. E. lat. 48. 3. N.

* REMY, a town of France, in Provence, and in the dioceſe of Avignon, 10 miles from Arles.

* RENDSBURG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, on the confines of the duchy of Sleſwick, with a caſtle. It is not large, but ſtrong by ſituation, ſtanding in an iſland formed by the river Eyder. It belongs to the king of Denmark, and is 12 miles S. E. of Sleſwick. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

RENFREW, a town of Scotland, and capital of a ſhire of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Clyde, 45 miles W. of Edinburgh. The ſhire of Renfrew ſends one member to parliament. Lon. 4. 26. W. lat. 55. 51. N.

RENNES, a town of France, in Bretagne, and capital of that province, with a biſhop's ſee, two abbeys, a parliament, and a mint. It is very populous, the houſes are ſix and ſeven ſtories high, and the ſuburbs of larger extent than the town itſelf. The cathedral church is large, and the parliament-houſe a handſome ſtructure. The great ſquare belonging to it is ſurrounded with handſome houſes. There is a tower, formerly a pagan temple, which now contains the town-clock. It ſuffered greatly by fire in 1720, and is ſeated on the river Villaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 miles N. of Nantes, and 42 S. E. of St. Maloes. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 48. 7. N.

RENTI, a town of the French Netherlands in Artois, with the title of a marquiſate. It is ſeated on the river Aa, 12 miles S. W. of Are, and 50 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 20. E lat. 50. 36. N.

RIOLE, a town of France, in the province of Guienne, and in Bazadois, with a benedictine abbey, ſeated on the river Garonne, 20 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lon 0. 4. W. lat. 44. 30. N

* RIPAILLE, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, ſeated on a river which falls into the lake of Geneva, and famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, where he went to enjoy the pleaſures of a country life. There is a Carthuſian monaſtery here, remarkable for its extenſive proſpects. It is three miles from Thonon, and 20 N. E. of Geneva. Lon. 6. 21 E. lat. 46. 26 N.

RIPHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays It is ſeated in a valley, and has two handſome churches ſtanding in one church yard, ſaid to be built by two ſiſters It is 15 miles N W. of Norwich, and 109 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 7. E. lat. 52 50. N.

REQUENA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the confines of the kingdom of Valencia, with a caſtle. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1706, and retaken by the French next year. It is ſeated on the river Ohana, 40 miles W. of Valencia, and 130 E. by S. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 39. 24. N.

RESCHT, a large town of Aſia in Perſia, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, and of all Ghilan; ſeated in a fertile plain, ſurrounded with mountains. No province in Perſia produces ſuch plenty of rice and ſilk, but the land being low, and often under water, it ſwarms with frogs, gnats, and ſpiders. It is ſeated on the S. W. coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, 110 miles N. of Caſbin. Lon. 52. 16. E. lat 37. 18. N.

* RESOLUTION ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the South Sea, in the lat. 17. 24. S. and lon. from Greenwich W. 141. 45.

ſo called from the ſhip Reſolution, in which Capt. Cook made his ſecond voyage to the South Sea.

* RESOVIA, or REZOW, a town of Little Poland, in the Palatinate of Ruſſia, with a caſtle; a great fair is held here every year. It is ſeated on the river Wiſoch. Lon. 23. 0. E. lat. 40. 43. N.

* RESSEL, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Warmia, near the lake of Zain. A body of Tartars were defeated here in 1120.

RETFORD, a town of Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is 30 miles N. of Nottingham, and 144 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 48. W. lat. 53. 22. N.

RETHEL, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, and capital of the Rethelois, with the title of a duchy. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Aiſne, 20 miles N. E. of Rheims, and 108 N. E. of Paris Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 49. 30. N. Rethelois is bounded on the N. by the Netherlands, on the E. by Argonne and Clementois, on the S. by Rhemois, and on the W. by Laonois. It contains a great deal of timber, ſeveral forges, and good paſtures.

RETNIGEN, an imperial city of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, ſeated on the river Echetz, near the Necker, 20 miles S. of Stutgard. Lon. 9 10. E. lat. 48. 30. N.

* RETIMO, a town of the iſland of Candia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a harbour defended by a citadel, where a baſhaw reſides. It was taken by the Turks in 1647, who have kept it ever ſince. All along the ſhore there is nothing to be ſeen but gardens, whoſe fruits are well taſted. The ſilk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is ſeated on the N. coaſt of the iſland, in a pleaſant country, 45 miles from Candia. Lon. 24. 45. E. lat. 35. 22. N.

REVEL, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Lavaur, near the Black Mountain. The fortifications are now demoliſhed. It is five miles N. of St. Papoul. Lon. 2. 10. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

REVEL, a large, rich, and ſtrong town of the Ruſſian empire, in Upper Livonia, and capital of Eſthonia, with a good harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſurrounded with high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a caſtle and good baſtions. The houſes are well-built, and have very fine gardens. There is a college with four profeſſors, and in 1739 two churches were allowed to the Proteſtants. It is become a place of great trade, ſince the Ruſſians had it in poſſeſſion, and there are two great fairs every year, in May and Sept. frequented by Engliſh and Dutch merchants. The Ruſſians beſieged this important place in 1711, without the loſs of a man, becauſe moſt of the inhabitants were dead of the plague. It is ſeated on the coaſt of the gulph of Finland, partly in a pleaſant plain, and partly on a mountain, 85 miles S. E. of Abo, and 133 W. by S. of Peterſburg. Lon. 23. 57. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

REVERO, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, ſeated on the river Po, over-againſt Oſtigha, 10 miles N. E. of Mirandola, and 20 S. E. of Mantua. Lon. 1. 9. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

* REUTLINGEN, a handſome, free, and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and duchy of Wirtemberg; ſeated in a plain, on the river Eſchez, near the Neckar, and adorned with handſome public buildings, and has a well frequented college. It is 10 miles E. of Tubingen, and 37 S. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 48. 31. N.

REUX, a fortified town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainault, with the title of a county; eight miles N. E. of Mons.

* REYNA, an ancient town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on a plain, with a caſtle built upon an eminence, three miles from Leina, and in a territory abounding in wine and cattle. It was taken from the Moors in 1185, by Alphonſo IX.

* REZ, a town of Germany, in Auſtria, on the frontiers of Moravia, ſeated in a country fertile in good wine. It was taken and ravaged by the Bohemians in 1424.

REZAN, or KYZANSKOI, an ancient town of Ruſſia, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It was formerly conſiderable for its extent and riches, but it was almoſt ruined by the Tartars in 1568. The country is populous and fertile in corn, and had formerly its own princes. It is ſeated on the river Occa, 100 miles S. E. of Moſcow. Lon. 40. 37. E. lat. 54. 55. N.

RHAIODERGWY, a town of Radnorſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the river Wye, in the hilly part of the county, and is but a ſmall place. It is 18 miles W. of

W. of Radnor, and 177 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 52. 12. N.

RHEIMS, a city of France, in Champagne, and capital of Rhemois. It is one of the moſt ancient, celebrated, and largeſt places in the kingdom, with an archbiſhop's ſee, whoſe archbiſhop is duke and peer of France. It is about four miles in circumference, and contains ſeveral fine ſquares, large ſtreets, well-built houſes, and magnificent churches. The metropolitan church is conſiderable for its largeneſs, fine architecture, and the beauty of its front, being full of figures in relievo. It has a mint, an univerſity, and five abbeys, the moſt famous of which is that of St. Remy. There are alſo ſeveral triumphal arches, and other monuments of the Romans. It is ſeated in a plain, ſurrounded with hills which produce excellent wine, on the river Veile, 62 miles N. of Troyes, and 75 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 8. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

RHINE, a great river of Europe, which has it ſource in Mount Gothard, in the country of the Griſons, and in the Upper League. After it has croſſed part of Germany and the Netherlands, it divides into two branches, one of which preſerves the name of the Rhine, and loſes itſelf in the ſands below Leyden. The other takes the name of the Lech, and falls into the Merwe, five miles N. W. of Dordrecht. It paſſes by a great number of towns and places in its very long courſe, all which will be taken notice of, as being ſeated on the Rhine, when there is an account given of them in their proper places.

RHINE, the Lower Circle of, is one of the nine provinces which now compoſe the empire of Germany. It extends from the circle of Suabia, which bounds it on the S. to that of Weſtphalia, which lies to the N. To the E. is the lower part of the circle of the Upper Rhine and that of Franconia, and to the W. the upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine, Lorrain, and Luxemburg. It contains the electorates of Mentz, Treves, or Triers, and Cologne. The elector of Mentz is the director.

RHINE, the circle of the Upper Rhine, is one of the nine provinces of the empire of Germany, and is divided into two parts, the Upper and Lower. The lower part comprehends the territories of the landgraves of Heſſe-Caſſel, Darmſtadt, and Rhinfeld, the counties of Naſſau, Solms, Hanaw, Iſenburg, Seine, Wied, Wigenſtein, Aatzfeld, and Waldeck, together with the abbeys of Fuld and Hirſchfeld, and the imperial towns of Francfort, Fridburg, and Wetzlaw. The upper part of the circle of the Upper Rhine lies to the W. of that river, and comprehends the biſhopricks of Baſle, Straſburg, Spire, and Worms, with the duchy of Deux-ponts; the counties of Spanheim, Sarbruck, Falkenſtein, and Limpurg, and the imperial towns of Worms and Spire. Alſace, Lorrain, and Savoy, were formerly in the circle, but do not now belong to Germany. The directors are the biſhop of Worms and the count of Sparheim.

RHINFELDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and dioceſe of Cologne. It was in poſſeſſion of the French, but reſtored to the archbiſhop of Cologne by the treaty of Utrecht. It is ſeated on the Rhine, 40 miles N. W. of Cologne, and 40 S. E. of Guelderland: Lon. 6. 39. E. lat. 51. 29. N.

* RHINECK, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhopric of Cologne, ſeated on the Rhine. Lon. 7. 33. E. lat. 50. 27. N. There is another town of the ſame name in Switzerland, capital of Rhinthal, ſeated on the Rhine, near the lake of Conſtance, with a good caſtle. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 47. 41. N.

RHINFELD, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the beſt of the four foreſt-towns, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. It has been often taken and retaken in the German wars, and is ſeated on the Rhine, over which there is a handſome bridge, eight miles E. of Baſle, and 20 S. W. of Fribach. Lon. 7. 46. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

RHINFELS, a caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in a county of the ſame name. It is looked upon as one of the moſt important places ſeated on the Rhine, as well in regard to its ſtrength as ſituation. It is near St. Goar, and built on a craggy rock. This fortreſs commands the whole breadth of the Rhine, and thoſe who paſs are always obliged to pay a conſiderable toll. In the time of war it is of great importance to be maſters of this place. It is 15 miles S. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 38. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* RHINLAND, a name given to a part of S. Holland, which lies on both ſides the Rhine, and of which Leyden is the capital town.

RHIN-SAEEEN, or SAVERNE, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine,

Rhine, and biſhoptick of Spire, with a caſtle. Over-againſt it, on the other ſide of the Rhine, is the town called Scheck, near which prince Charles of Lorrain paſſed that river with the Auſtrian army in 1744. It is 15 miles S. of Spire. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

* RHINTHAL, a valley of Swiſſerland, lying along the Rhine, one end of which reaches to the lake of Conſtance. It is a fertile country, eſpecially in wine, and belongs to the nine cantons, namely, to the eight ancient ones, and to that of Appenzell.

* RHINWALD, a large valley in the country of the Griſons, and in the Upper League, where the Rhine has its ſource.

RHODE ISLAND. See PROVIDENCE PLANTATION.

RHODES, an iſland of Aſia, on the S. ſide of Natolia, and in the Mediterranean Sea, being about 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. The air is good, and the ſoil pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. It is famous for having been the reſidence of the knights of Jeruſalem till the year 1523, when the Turks got poſſeſſion of it. The principal town is of the ſame name, is an archbiſhop's ſee, and has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two rocks, on which are two towers built to defend the paſſage. Here in all probability ſtood the famous Coloſſus, a ſtatue of bronze, 70 cubits high. It was reckoned one of the ſeven wonders of the world, for a ſhip with all its ſails might paſs between the legs. It was thrown down by an earthquake; and when the Saracens became maſters of this iſland in 665 they knocked it in pieces, with which they loaded 900 camels. The knights of Jeruſalem took it from the Saracens in 1309, and kept it till it was taken from them by the Turks as above. It is the only town in the iſland, and is looked upon as an impregnable fortreſs, being ſurrounded with triple walls and double ditches. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews, for the Chriſtians are obliged to live in the ſuburbs, they not being ſuffered to be within the walls in the night time. Lon 28. 25. E. lat. 36. 24. N.

RHONE, a large river of France, which has its ſource in Mount Fourche, on the confines of the bailiwick of Swiſſerland, and runs acroſs the Valais, the lake, and the city of Geneva: After which it ſeparates Breſſe from Savoy, and from Dauphiny as far as Lyons, where turning directly S. it enters Lyonnois and Languedoc, which are to the W. and Dauphiny with Provence which lie to the E. and then proceeds to diſcharge itſelf into the Mediterranean Sea, by ſeveral mouths. It receives many rivers in its paſſage, and waſhes ſeveral towns, namely, Sion, Geneva, and Seyſill, where it begins to be navigable for boats; from thence it paſſes to Bely, Lyons, Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viers, Pont St. Eſprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Taraſcon, and Arles.

* RIALEXA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Nicaragua; ſeated on a plain, on a ſmall river, five miles from the S Sea, where there is a good harbour. The air is very unwholeſome, on account of the moraſſes. It is 60 miles W. of Leon, and the lake Nicaragua. Lon. 89. 10. W. lat. 12. 25. North.

* RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with a fine ſafe harbour. It is near the mouth of the river Ribadeo, 25 miles from Lucaro, and ſtands upon a rock. Lon. 6 47. W. lat. 43 30. N.

* RIBADAVIA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Minho and Avia, in a territory that produces the beſt wine in Spain. It is 15 miles S. W of Orenſe. Lon. 7. 45. W lat. 42. 13. N.

* RIBAS, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with the title of a marquiſate; it is ſeated on the river Xarama, eight miles from Madrid.

RIBBLE, a river which riſes in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, runs acroſs Lancaſhire, and falls into the Iriſh channel below Preſton.

* RIBEMONT, a town of France, in Picardy, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated near the river Oiſe, upon an eminence, 10 miles from St. Quentin. Lon. 3. 21. E. lat. 49. 48. N.

* RIBEIRA GRANDE, a town of Africa, in St. Jago, the principal of the Cape de Verd iſlands, with a good harbour and a biſhop's ſee. The general of theſe iſlands reſides here. It is ſeated between two high mountains. Lon. 23. 24. W. lat. 15. 0. N.

* RIBIERA BRABA, a pretty large town in the iſland of Madura. See MADURA.

RIBNITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg. There is a nunnery for noble women, and it is ſeated on a bay of the Baltick Sea, 12 miles from Roſtock, and 40 E. of Wiſmar. Lon. 12. 55. E. lat. 54. 10. N.

RICHLIEU, a handſome town of France, in Lower Poitou, and dioceſe of Poitiers,

Poitiers, with the title of a duchy, and a handſome caſtle. It was built by cardinal Richlieu in 1637; the ſtreets are as ſtraight as a line, and it contains a handſome ſquare. It is ſeated on the rivers Amable and Vide, 27 miles N. of Poitiers, and 152 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

RICHMOND, a village in the county of Surry, with a royal palace, where the kings of England formerly reſided. It has a very fine park, with delightful gardens, and is viſited by a great number out of curioſity. It is 12 miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 14. W lat. 51. 28. N.

RICHMOND, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Swale, over which there is a ſtone bridge; and is a corporation, containing two churches, and handſome houſes, many of which are of free-ſtone. The ſtreets are handſome, the market-place large, and it ſends two members to parliament. It is well inhabited, and has, or had, a manufacture for ſtockings and caps. It is 40 miles N. W. of York, and 200 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 35. W. lat. 54. 28. N.

* RICKMANSWORTH, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Colne, eight miles S. W. of St. Alban's, and 18 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 16. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

RIETI, an ancient and rich town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and duchy of Spoleto, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Velino, near the lake Rieti, 97 miles S. by E. of Spoleto, and 37 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 42. 23. N.

RIEUX, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the River Riſe, 25 miles S. W. of Toulouſe, and 83 W. of Narbonne. Lon. 1. 17. E. lat. 43. 16. N.

RIEZ, a town of France, in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a pleaſant, populous place, though ſmall, but was formerly much larger than it is at preſent. It is ſeated on the river Auveſtre, in a plain abounding with good wine, and excellent fruits, 35 miles N. E. of Aix, and 50 N. E. of Toulon. Lon. 6. 22. E. lat. 43. 51. N.

RIGA, a large, ſtrong, populous, and rich town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of Livonia. It is a large trading place, and has a very conſiderable fortreſs; the trade is chiefly in corn, ſkins, leather, and naval ſtores. It was taken by the Ruſſians in 1710, after they had blocked it up a long while, during which the inhabitants were afflicted with the plague. The caſtle is ſquare, and defended by four towers and ſix baſtions; beſides which it has a fine arſenal. The Proteſtants have ſtill a handſome college here. It is ſeated in a large plain, on the river Dwina, five miles from its mouth, and 250 S. E by E. of Stockholm. Lon. 24. 25. E. lat. 56. 53. N.

RIMINI, an ancient, populous, and handſome town of Italy, in Romagna, which is part of the territory of the Church, with a biſhop's ſee, an old caſtle, and a ſtrong tower; as alſo many remains of antiquity, and very fine buildings. It is famous for a council in 359, conſiſting of 400 biſhops, who were all Arians except 20. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the river Marecchia, on the gulph of Venice, 20 miles S. E. of Ravenna, and 145 N. by E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 39. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

* RIMMEGEN, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, ſeated on the river Rhine. It is remarkable for ſeveral Roman antiquities, and it was taken and burnt by the Swedes in 1683.

* RINGAUD, a territory of Germany in Mentz, which lies almoſt 20 miles along the Rhine. It is very populous, and is full of gardens and vineyards.

RINCOPING, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, in the dioceſe of Ripen, ſeated on the weſtern coaſt of that province.

* RINGSTED, a town of Denmark, in the Iſle of Zealand, and capital of a bailwick of the ſame name. It is a very ancient place, the kings of Denmark formerly reſided, and were buried here. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 58. 28 N.

RINGWOOD, a town of Hampſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on a river near the ſea, and is a large town, with a plentiful market. It is governed by a conſtable, and has one church, with about 400 houſes, the town chiefly conſiſts of one ſtreet, which is pretty broad, but not paved, and about a mile long. Here is a conſiderable manufactory of worſted knit hoſe. It is 30 miles S. W. of Wincheſter, and 91 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 41. W. lat. 50. 49. N.

RINTIEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the county of Schawenburg, with an univerſity; ſeated on the river Weſer, 15 miles from Minden, and 35 S. W. of Hanover. It is ſubject to the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 52. 13. N.

RIO-DE-LA-HACHA. See HACHA.

RIO-DE-LA-PLATA. See PLATA.

RIO-

* RIO-DE-VOLTA, a very rapid river of Africa, in Guinea, on the Gold Coaſt, which falls into the ſea, 25 miles from Ackraw.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of S. America, in Terra Firma, which riſes almoſt under the equator, and running N. thro' Terra-Firma, falls into the N. Sea, between Carthagena and St. Martha.

RIO-GRANDE, a river of Africa, which runs from E. to W. through Negroland, and falls into the Atlantic ocean, in 11 degrees of latitude.

* RIO-GRANDE, a river of S. America, in Braſil, which has its ſource in an unknown country; it croſſes the captainſhip of Rio-Grande, and falls into the ſea at Natal los Reyes.

RIO-JANEIRO, a river of S. America, which riſes in the mountains W. of Braſil, and running E. through that country, falls into the Atlantic ocean, in lon. 42. 38. W. lat. 22. 54. S. The province of Janeiro is one of the richeſt in Braſil, and produces gold, ſilver, diamonds, and other precious ſtones.

RIOM, a town of France, in Auvergne; ſeated on a hill, in ſo agreeable a country, that it is called the garden of Auvergne. It is eight miles N. E. of Clermont, and 115 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 13. E lat. 45. 54. N.

* RIONS, a town of France, in Guienne, and in Bourdelois, eight miles from Bourdeaux.

* RIOXA, a ſmall province of Spain, in Old Caſtile, abounding in corn, wine, and honey. The river called Rio Oxa runs through it, from whence it has its name.

* RIPA TRANSONE, a ſmall, handſome, populous, and ſtrong town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marche of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee; five miles from the gulph of Venice, and eight from Fermo. Lon. 13. 50. E. lat. 42. 59. N.

RIPEN, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, and capital of a dioceſe of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, a good harbour, a caſtle, two colleges, and a public library The tombs of ſeveral of the kings of Denmark are in the cathedral church, which is a very handſome ſtructure. The harbour, which has contributed greatly to the proſperity of this place, is at a ſmall diſtance, being ſeated at the mouth of the river Nipſaa, in a country which ſupplies the beſt beeves in Denmark. It is 55 miles N. W. of Sleſwick, and 60 S. by W. of Wiburg. Lon 9. 0. E. lat. 55. 25. N. The dioceſe is bounded on the N. by thoſe of Wiburg and Arhuys, on the S. by the duchy of Sleſwick, and on the E. and W. by the ſea.

RIPHÆAN MOUNTAINS, are a chain of high mountains in Ruſſia, to the N. E. of the river Oby, where there are ſaid to be the fineſt ſables of the whole empire.

RIPLEY, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on the river Nyd, 23 miles W. N. W. of York, and 211 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 54. 4. N.

RIPPON, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the river Yore, over which there are two bridges, and is an ancient place, famous for its religious houſes. It is at preſent a large well built corporation, ſends two members to parliament, and has a church as magnificent as a cathedral, adorned with three lofty ſpires. It is 26 miles N. W. of York, 218 N. N. W. of of London, and is noted for its manufactures of hardware, particularly ſpurs. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 54 11. N.

* RIQUIER, an ancient town of France, in Picardy, and in the county of Ponthieu, with a celebrated abbey, ſeated on the river Cardon, five miles N. E of Abbeville, and 95 N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 59. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

* RIS, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and in the election of Gannat. It is ſeated on a hill, half a mile from the river Allier.

RISBOROUGH, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the hills 20 miles S. of Aylesbury, and 37 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 42. W lat. 51. 40. N.

RISENBERG, the higheſt mountain in Sileſia, wherein are mines of tin, copper, iron, and vitriol, as alſo, ſome gold and ſilver, and ſeveral ſorts of precious ſtones; many rivers have their ſources here, and it is ſeated between the countries Jawa and Bohemia.

RITBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, about 15 miles in length, and five in breadth. It has a caſtle, and is ſeated on the river Embs, 12 miles N. W. of Paderborn, and 30 S. E. of Munſter. Lon 8. 42. E. lat. 51. 52. N.

RIVA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the biſhoprick of Trent. It was taken by the French in 1703, who ſoon abandoned it. It is ſeated at the mouth of a ſmall river on the Lake Garda, 17 miles S W. of Trent. Lon 11. 7. W. lat. 46. 4. N.

RIVADEA. See BISADEO.

RIVADEO, a ſea-port town of Spain, in Galicia, 30 miles N. W. of Oviedo. Lon. 6. 34. W. lat. 43. 38. N.

* RIVALLO, a handſome town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, ſeated on a mountain 20 miles from Naples.

* RIVESALTES, a town of France, in Rouſſillon, and in the dioceſe of Perpignan, ſeated on the river Egly. It is famous for fine wine.

* RIVIERE, a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of St. Etienne.

RIVIERE VERDUN, a territory of France, which makes part of Armagnac, near the county of Comminges. It lies along the river Garonne, and forms an election.

* RIVOLI, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, with a magnificent caſtle, nine miles W. of Turin. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

RIVOLO, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, ſeated on the E. ſide of the lake Garda, 20 miles N. W. of Verona, and ſubject to Venice. Lon. 11. 1. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

* ROA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a citadel and a handſome caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Douero, in a country fertile in corn and wine, ten miles S. W. of Aranda, and 70 N. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 22. W. lat. 41. 35. N.

ROAN. See ROUEN.

ROANOAK, an iſland of N. America, near the coaſt of N. Carolina, in Albemarle-county. Lon. 76. 0. W. lat. 35. 50. N.

ROANOAK, a river of N. America, which riſes in Virginia, runs through Carolina, and at length falls into the ſea, where it forms a long narrow bay, called Albemarle's Sound.

* ROBBEN ISLAND, called ſometimes in Engliſh charts, Penguin Iſland, a barren ſandy iſland, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 22. E. lat. 33. 50. S.

* ROBIL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, ſeated on the river Muretz.

ROBIN-HOOD'S-BAY, on the coaſt of the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, to the S. E. of Whitby. It is about one mile broad, where is a village of fiſhermen, who ſupply the city of York, and all the adjacent country, with herrings, and all ſorts of fiſh in their ſeaſon, and have well-boats, wherein are kept large quantities of crabs and lobſters.

* ROCCA-D'ANFO, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Breſſano, ſeated on the Lake Idro, 25 miles S. E. of Trent. Lon. 10. 40. E. lat. 45. 50. N.

* ROCCA-D'ANNONE, and ROCCA-D'ARAZZE, are two forts of Italy, in Monferrat, each of which are ſeated on a mountain, in the road from Aſti to Alexandria.

* ROCHE-BERNARD, a town of France, in Brittany, and in the dioceſe of Nantes, ſeated on the river Villaine, 10 miles from its mouth, with the title of a barony.

ROCHDALE, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays and Saturdays. It is ſeated in a vale on the river Roch, and is but a ſmall place, though the market is very conſiderable. It is 55 miles W. S. W. of York, and 195 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 53. 38 N.

ROCHE, an ancient town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemberg, and in the foreſt of Ardenne, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 miles S. of Liege, and 32 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 15. N.

ROCHE, a ſtrait to the E of America, 360 miles E. of that of Le Maire, in lat. 55. 0. S. It was paſſed through in 1765, by a captain of the ſame name, in his return from the S. Sea to Europe.

* ROCHE CHOUART, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy, and a caſtle on the top of a mountain, on the declivity of which the town is ſeated, on a ſmall river that falls into the Vienne. It is 60 miles S. by E. of Poitiers, and 180 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 53. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

* ROCHE-DIRIEN, a town of France, in Brittany, five miles from Friguere, famous for the ſieges it has ſuſtained, and for the battle fought here in 1347

ROCHEFORD, a town of Eſſex, in a hundred of that name, which has a market on Thurſdays. It is 10 miles S. of Malden. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

ROCHEFORT, a handſome and conſiderable ſea-port town of France, in the territory of Aunis, with a very commodious harbour, and one of the moſt famous in the kingdom. It is a department of the marine, and has large magazines of naval ſtores. There is alſo one of the fineſt halls of arms in the kingdom, and a great many workmen employed in making them; there are alſo forges for anchors, work-houſes for ſhip-carpenters, who are employed in every thing that relates to the fitting out of ſhips, that comes within the compaſs of their province. They likewiſe caſt great guns here; and have artiſts, whoſe employment is ſculpture and painting. There are

alſo

alls, locks for building men of war, rope-walks, magazines of provisions and powder, a warehouse of sail-cloth, an hospital for sailors, and proper places to clean the ships. Adjoining the house of the intendant is the house of the Capuchins, and the superb structure, which contains lodgings for the marine guards, where they are taught the business and exercise belonging to seamen and officers, who go on board the men of war. It is seated on the river Charente, four miles from its mouth; and the entrance of the river is defended by several forts. It is five miles S. E. of Rochelle, and 95 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 54. W. lat. 46. 3. N.

ROCHEFORT, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Condroz, with a handsome castle. It is seated among the rocks, on the confines of the bishoprick of Liege, 15 miles S. E. of Dinant, and 50 N. W. of Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

ROCHE-FOUCAUD, a town of France, in Angoumois, with a castle, and the title of a duchy; seated on the river Tardouere, 12 miles N. E. of Angoulesme, and 208 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 29. E. lat. 45. 46. N.

ROCHELLE, a handsome, large, strong, rich, and celebrated city of France, capital of the territory of Aunis, with a very commodious and safe harbour, a bishop's see, a college for humanities, an academy, a school for medicine, anatomy, and botany, and a mint. The houses are fine, and supported with piazzas, under which persons may walk in all weathers; and the streets in general as straight as a line; there are several handsome churches, and other structures, besides a remarkable pump in the square of Dauphin, which throws out the water through several pipes. There are no remains of the old fortification, except on the side of the harbour, where there are bulwarks and strong towers, to defend the entrance. The new fortifications are in the manner of Vauban. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade, especially in wines, brandy, salt, paper, linen-cloth, and serges. Lewis XIII took this place from the Huguenots in 1628, after 14 months siege. It is seated on the ocean, 67 miles N. by E. of Nantes, and 220 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 46. 9. N.

* ROCHE-MACHERAN, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, with a very strong castle, 15 miles N. E. of Luxemburg. Lon. 6. 20. E. lat. 49. 48. N.

* ROCHE-POZAY, a town of France, in Touraine, seated on the river Creuse, and is remarkable for its mineral waters. Lon. 1. 1. E. lat. 46. 48. N.

* ROCHE-SUR-YON, a town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a principality; seated near the river Yon, 20 miles N. W. of Luson, and 200 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 46. 42. N.

ROCHESTER, a city of Kent, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Fridays. It is seated on the river Medway, over which there is a very handsome stone bridge, with strong iron work on the copings. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 18 common-councilmen, and sends two members to parliament. It is an ancient place, and was formerly much larger than at present. Its castle rendered it of great importance; but it is now in ruins; and there are here also some remains of a priory. It is a bishop's see, and has a handsome cathedral, with three parish churches, built with stone and flints. It contains about 700 houses, and about 2000 inhabitants. It consists of only one principal street, which is wide, and paved with flints. The houses are generally well built with brick, and inhabited by tradesmen and inn-keepers; it has also four narrow streets, but no sort of manufactory is carried on here. It has two free schools, the one called the King's, and the other the City School. There is here also an alms-house for six poor travellers, who are supplied with a supper, a bed, and breakfast, with sixpence to carry them forward on their journey; but they are to stay no longer than one night. Strood is at the W. end of this place, and Chatham at the E. It is 27 miles N. W. by W. of Canterbury, and 30 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 36. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

ROCHESTER, a village in Northumberland, on the Watling-street-road, N. W. of Otterburn, and near the source of the river Read. It has some Roman altars, inscriptions, and other antiquities.

* ROCHLITZ, an ancient town of Germany, in Saxony, and in the circle of Leipsick, with a castle, copper-mines, and an handsome bridge over the river Mulda.

* ROCHON, a large river of Asia, in China, which rises in the province of Yunnan, whence it runs S. through the kingdom of Tonquin, and falls into the bay of Cochin-China.

ROCKINGHAM, a town of Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on the river Welland, which falls into the river Nen, and was formerly of

note for its caſtle, long ſince demoliſhed. It is 16 miles S. of Oakham, and 84 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 52. 38. N.

* Rockenhausen, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, near Falkenſtein.

* Rokitzan, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen. It was taken and burnt in the year 1421, but it has ſince been rebuilt.

* Rocoux, a village of the Netherlands, near Liege, remarkable for a battle fought here on October 11, 1746, when the French gained the victory.

* Rocroi, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the Ardois; ſeated in a plain, ſurrounded by foreſts, on the confines of Hainault, ſeven miles from the river Maeſe, and 25 N. of Rethel. Lon. 4. 42. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

* Rodas, a town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Mogul, and kingdom of Bengal. It is a very ſtrong place, and ſeated on a mountain, 340 miles S. E. of Patna. Lon. 70. 33. E. lat. 25. 12. N.

* Rodosto, or Rodosto, or Rusizto, a town of Turky in Europe, in Romania, with a harbour, and a Greek biſhop's ſee. It is a populous, trading place, ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the coaſt of the ſea of Marmora, 18 miles S. W. of Heraclea, and 60 S. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 27. 37. E. lat. 41. 1. N.

Doez, an ancient and handſome town of France, capital of Rouergue, with a biſhop's ſee. The ſteeple of the cathedral is remarkable for its height, and is thought to be the beſt built in France. It is ſeated on the river Ayguo, 92 miles W. by S. of Mende, and 150 E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 2. 39. E. lat. 44. 21. N.

Roer, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs acroſs the duchy of Weſtphalia, and by Brunſburg, and then paſſing into the county of Mark, it proceeds to diſcharge itſelf into the Rhine below Duiſburg.

Roer, or Ruer, a river of the circle of Weſtphalia, which riſes in the duchy of Juliers, paſſes by the town of that name, to alſo Ruremond in Gueldreland, and a little after falls into the Meuſe.

Roesbrod, ſee Rusbrod.

Roesse, a handſome town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, with the title of a county, eight miles N. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 50. 31. N.

Rogaroon, the Rogaroon.

* Rogasno, a town of Poland, in the province of Poſnania, and in the duchy of Gneſna, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Nieper and Obrawa, 37 miles S. W. of Gneſna, and 138 N. of Kroſt, or Krow. Lon. 30. 30. E. lat. 52. 2. N.

Rogna, a town of France, in Bretagne, and in the dioceſe of Van, with the title of a duchy; ſeated on the river Aoult, 20 miles N. of Vannes. Lon. 2. 42. W. lat. 48. 0. N.

Rogno, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a caſtle; 18 miles E. of Valkenburg, and ſeven N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 6. 8. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

Rollrich Stones, in Oxfordſhire, N. of Stanton-Harcourt, near Long Compton. It is an ancient monument in the parish of Chipping-Norton, and is a circle of ſtones ſtanding upright, which the vulgar have a notion were men petrified. Mr. Toland poſitively aſſerts them to be the remains of a Britiſh temple; but Mr. Camden and Dr. Plot are of different opinions. In ſhort, the learned antiquarians are not agreed, what was the particular deſignation of this monument.

* Rom, or Rome, an iſland of Denmark, on the eaſtern coaſt of S. Jutland, between thoſe of Manoe and Sylt. It is five miles in length, and half as much in breadth, and contains a few villages.

Romagna, a province of Italy, in the Pope's territories, bounded on the N. by the Ferrarese, on the S. by Tuſcany and the duchy of Urbino; on the E. by the gulph of Venice; and on the W. by the Bolognese and a part of Tuſcany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, fruits, and paſtures. It has alſo mines, mineral waters, and ſalt works, which make its principal revenue. Ravenna is the capital town.

* Romain-le-puy, St. a town of France, in Forez, and in the election of Mount-Brison.

* Romainmotier, a ſmall handſome town of Switzerland, in the territory of Vaudois, and ſeated at a ſmall diſtance from the lake of Neufchatel. It has a caſtle, with a college, at the foot of a high mountain.

* Romanie, the ſeat of the counts of Switzerland, bounded on the E. by Fribourg and Savoy; on the W. by the territory of Geex; and on the S. by the Pays de Vaud. It extends to the confines of Berne and Fribourg, and is of a triangular figure, 20 miles in length, and divided into 19 parishes.

Romania, a province of Turky in Europe, bounded on the N. by Bulgaria; on the E. by the Black Sea; on the S. by the Archipelago, and the ſea of Marmora; and

and on the W. by Macedonia and Bulgaria; being 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the principal and largest of all the provinces the Turks possess in Europe. It is a fruitful country in corn and pasture, and there are mines of silver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three great governments or languages; namely, Servia, of which Philipoli is the capital; Gallipoli, whose capital is of the same name; and Byzantium, or Byzia, or Visa, of which Constantinople is the capital. The Turks bestow the name of Romelia on all the territories they possess in Europe.

* ROMANO, a strong and populous town of Italy, in Bergamasco, and which carries on a great trade in corn. It is seated on a river that runs between the Oglio and the Serio.

ROMANS, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in Viennois. It is an ancient place, moderately large and populous, and has some trade. There is a handsome wooden bridge, which joins the town to the suburbs, over the river Isere, on which it is seated. It is 22 miles S. W. of Grenoble, and 30 S. of Vienne. Lon. 5. 12. E. Lat. 45. 2. N.

ROME, a famous city of Europe, founded 750 years before the birth of Christ. It was formerly three times as large as it is at present, and is now one of the largest and handsomest cities of Europe. It has 28 gates, 300 towers, as many churches, six bridges over the Tiber, and about 150,000 inhabitants. There are a great many monuments of the ancients; such as baths, obelisks, amphitheatres, cirques, columns, mausoleums, aqueducts, fountains, catacombs, pagan temples, and triumphal arches; besides a prodigious number of fine statues. The pope has three superb palaces, namely, that of the Vatican, which stands by St. Peter's church, where he resides in winter. They reckon 560 apartments in it, and three gallyries, one above another. The garden has delightful walks, groves of orange trees, warren-works, and many other fine ornaments. His summer-house is built on Mount Cavallo; and the third is the palace of the Lateran, near the church of St. John, where they crown the pope's. St. Peter's church is the largest in all Christendom; and is incrusted within and without with marble. It is 840 feet in length, 636 in breadth, 400 in height, and 2360 in circumference; 28 popes have died since its foundation; and it has cost twenty-three millions of crowns. In the great square before this church is an obelisk of granite, 80 feet in height without the pedestal, which is 16 feet high. The church of St. John Lateran is the cathedral of the bishop of Rome, and adjoining to it is the Scala Santa, which has 28 steps of white marble, on which every one must ascend on their knees, because they pretend it is the same Christ went up in the palace of the high priest Caiaphas. The Rotunda is very remarkable for having no pillar; and was a temple of the ancient Romans, called the Pantheon. It is now dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and All Saints; but a few years ago the roof unhappily fell in, to the great damage of the ancient structure. The library of the Vatican is the largest and most complete in the world, especially since that of Heidelburg was carried to Rome, above 100 years ago. There is a vast number of manuscripts in all languages, and of all ages, besides excellent pictures by the best masters. Rome is divided into 14 wards, called Rione; and the castle of St. Angelo is sufficient to keep the whole city in awe. It is built near the river Tiber, is flanked with five bastions, and defended by a great number of cannon. In the middle is a large tower, called the Mausoleum of Adrian, and was built by him for a sepulchre. Here they keep the archives and treasure of the church; and there is a subterranean passage to it from the Vatican. There are a great number of magnificent palaces; the most remarkable of which are those of Farnese and Borghese. But what is as remarkable as any thing at Rome, are the hospitals where they take care of the poor, the sick, and the unfortunate; here are not only hospitals for each particular nation, but there are houses of charity for widows, old maids, women that have had husbands, and repenting prostitutes. The university called the Sapienza, is not much frequented; but the Jesuits, called the Roman College, has a pretty large number of students. Rome is said to take up as much ground as Paris within the walls; but then it is not all inhabited, for there are many gardens and vineyards. The inhabitants are said to be very polite, and far from bigotry, though the contrary might be expected. Rome is very well supplied with water by their magnificent aqueducts and fountains; and there is plenty of all sorts of provisions, with a great variety of wines; but a price is set upon every thing by the magistrates. Rome has been several times taken, pillaged and burnt, by the Goths, Vandals, and other nations, and last of all by the con-

gerat Charles V. which is the reason it has lost so much of its ancient splendor. It is seated on the river Trent, which runs through a part of it, and it is 600 miles S. E. of Paris, 410 S. W. of Vienna, 780 S. E. of London, 700 S. S. E. of Amsterdam, 580 S. W. by S. of Cracow, 930 E. by N. of Madrid, and 760 W. of Constantinople. Lon. 12. 35 E. lat. 41. 54. N.

* ROMHILDEN, a town of Germany in Lower Saxony, with a castle. It belongs to the duke of Saxe Altenburg.

ROMNEY, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursdays. It is one of the cinque port towns, and is seated in a marsh of the same name, famous for feeding cattle, but the air is unhealthy. It was once a very large place, containing five churches, a priory, and an hospital, but since the sea has retired, it is reduced to a small place. It is 72 miles S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 5. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

* ROMONT, or RODMONT, an ill-built but tolerable strong town of Swisserland in the canton of Friburg, seated on a mountain, 4 miles from Friburg, and 12 from Berne. Lon. 7. 2. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

* POMORANTIN, a town of France in Blois, and in Solonge, with a castle, 45 miles S. of Tours, and 105 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

RONCESVALLES, a town of Navarre, and capital of a small district of the same name, in the Pyrenees mountains. It is famous for a battle fought here between the Christians and Saracens, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 400,000 men. It is 12 miles S. of Vienbo, and 24 N. of Rosne. Lon. 12. 32. E. lat. 42. 18. N.

RONDA, a handsome and strong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Andalusia, on the frontiers of Andalusia with Granada. It was taken from the Moors in 1485, and is reckoned one of the strongest places in Spain. It is 20 miles N. W. of Gibraltar, and 62 S. E. of Seville. Lon. 5. 12. W. lat. 36. 40. N.

* RONEBY, a populous town of Sweden in Blekingen, surrounded with rocks, and almost inaccessible.

RONNE. See ROUANE.

* RONNEBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhen, near the river Hesse, with a castle.

* ROQUE, a town of Upper Languedoc, and the district Rouergue. It is heavily situated in a place subject to floods.

ROQUEBRUNE, a town of Italy, in the municipality of Monaco, with a castle, near the sea. It is three miles from Monaco.

* ROQUEFORT, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the election of Millaud.

* ROQUE DE MARSAN, a town of France in Gascony, in the diocese of Aire, seated on the river Doule, 10 miles from Mont-de-Marsan.

* ROQUELAURE, a town of France, in Armagnac, with the title of a duchy.

* ROQUEMADOUR, a town of France, in Quercy, and in the diocese of Cahors.

* ROQUEMAURE, a town of France, in Low Languedoc, seated on a craggy rock near the Rhone, six miles N. W. of Avignon. Lon. 4. 48. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

* ROSANA, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Novogrodec, full of very handsome buildings, and seated near the river Niesa, 20 miles S. W. of Nieva, oder. Lon. 23. 45. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

* ROSAS, a town of France, in Roussillon, with a magnificent castle near it. It is 18 miles from Mesa, and 30 from Perpignan. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

ROSBACH, a town of Germany, in Saxony, famous for a victory obtained here by the king of Prussia over the French on November 5, 1757, in which 10,000 of the French were killed and taken prisoners, with the loss of no more than 170 Germans.

ROSCHILD, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, with a bishop's see, and a small university. It is famous for a treaty concluded here in 1658, and for the great church there, the burial-place of the kings of Denmark. It is seated at the bottom of a small bay, 15 miles W. of Copenhagen, and 95 S. E. of Arhuys. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 55. 40. N.

ROSCOMMON, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 miles in length, and 28 in breadth, bounded on the E. by Longford and East-Meath, on the N. by Sligo and Merrion, on the S. by Galway, and on the W. by another part of Galway and Mayo. It is a level, fruitful country, and by the help of good husbandry yields excellent corn. It contains 8,780 houses, 39 parishes, six baronies, three boroughs, and sends eight members to parliament. The principal town is Athlone.

ROSE CASTLE, in Cumberland, situated on the river Caude, near the ancient Englewood forest, a beautiful seat of the bishop of Carlisle. It was burnt down in the civil wars, but has since, by several of its bishops, been restored, though perhaps not so that magnificence which it

a hall when Edward I. lodged here, in his expedition to Scotland, and dated his writs for ſummoning a parliament, anno 1296.

Rosendaal, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 12 miles N. W. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 37. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

Rosenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, ſeated on the river Tryth, 12 miles S. W. of Sulz. Lon. 8. 49. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

Rosas, a town of Spain, in Catalonia and Emporda, with a harbour, defended by a ſtrong citadel. It is ſeated near the Mediterranean Sea, on the bay of the ſame name, 15 miles N. E. of Gironne, and 62 N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 3. 1. E. lat. 42. 16. N.

Rosetto, a town of Africa, in Egypt, ſeated on the weſtern branch of the river Nile; the Egyptians call it Rutchid, and account it one of the pleaſanteſt places in Egypt. It is near two miles in length, and has not above two or three ſtreets. Any one that ſees the hills about Roſetto, would judge that they were the ancient barriers of the ſea, and conclude that the ſea has not loſt more ground than the ſpace between the hills and the water. They have a great manufactory of ſtriped and other coarſe linens; but the chief buſineſs of the place is the carriage of goods from hence to Cairo; for all European merchandizes are brought hither from Alexandria by ſea, and thence carried by boats to Cairo. The Europeans have their vice-conſuls and factors here, who tranſact buſineſs. The country to the N. has delightful gardens, full of orange, lemon, and citron-trees, and almoſt all ſorts of fruits, with a variety of groves of palm-trees; and when the fields are green with rice, it adds greatly to the beauty of the country. It is 25 miles N. E. of Alexandria, and 100 N. W. of Cairo. Lon. 30. 45. E. lat. 31. 30. N.

Rosiensky, a town of Poland, in Samogitia, ſeated on the river Dubiſſa, 70 miles S. of Mittau, and 188 N. E. of Warſaw. Lon. 23. 45. E. lat. 55. 30. N.

Rosieres-aux-Salines, a town of France, in Lorrain, and in the bailiwick of Nancy, famous for its ſalt-works. The works that King Staniſlaus has made here are much admired. It is ſeated on the river Meurt, nine miles S. E. of Nancy, and 170 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 27. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

Ross, a town of Herefordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the river Wye, and is a handſome town, containing about 200 houſes; and the market is good for corn and cattle. It is 12 miles S. E. of Hereford, and 113 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 25. W. lat. 51. 56. N.

Ross, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Strathnaverne on the E. by Sutherland and the German Ocean; on the S. by Inverneſs; and on the W. by the Iriſh Sea. It has many bays, particularly on the weſtern coaſt; and is bounded in woods and paſtures, but has little corn; however, there are flocks of ſheep, cattle, and deer. It ſends one member to parliament.

Rossano, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and the title of a principality. It is pretty large, well peopled, and ſeated on an eminence ſurrounded with rocks, three miles from the gulph of Venice, and 136 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 32. E. lat. 39. 48. N.

Ross, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter, ſeated on a bay of the ocean, 20 miles S. W. of Kinſale. Lon. 8. 58. W. lat. 51. 32. N.

Rostock, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, with an univerſity, and a very good harbour. It is the beſt town in this country, and has good fortifications, with an arſenal. Some years ſince the duke built a ſtrong caſtle, which may be looked upon as a citadel; there are ſeveral handſome churches, and it was formerly one of the Hanſeatic Towns. It is divided into three parts, the Old, the New, and the Middle towns. It is ſtill imperial, under the protection of the duke of Mecklenburg; is ſeated on the lake where the river Varne falls into it, and carries large boats, three miles from the Baltic Sea, 12 N. of Guſtrow, and 60 E. of Lubeck. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 54. 8. N.

Rostopf, or Rostow, a large town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, ſeated on the lake Czeri, 95 miles N. E. of Moſcow. Lon. 40. 25. E. lat. 57. 5. N. The duchy of Roſtoff is bounded on the N. by Jaroſlow, on the E. by Studial, on the S. by the duchy of Moſcow, and on the W. by that of Tuere.

ROTA, a town and caſtle of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, ſeven miles N. of Cadiz. Lon. 6. 18. W. lat. 36. 35. N.

ROTEBURG, a handſome, free, and imperial town of Germany in Franconia, and on the confines of Suabia, with very handſome public buildings, ſeated on the river Tauber, 42 miles W. of Nuremburg, and 72 N. W. of Anſpach. Lon. 10. 24. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the county of Hoenburg, with a caſtle. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, is ſeated on the river Necker, ſeven miles W. of Tubingen, and remarkable for its mineral waters. Lon. 8. 55. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

ROTENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel, ſeated on the river Fulda, with a caſtle, 25 miles S. of Caſſel. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

* ROTHBURY, a town of Northumberland, with a market diſcontinued. It is nine miles S. W. of Alnwick, 30 N. by W. of Newcaſtle, and 302 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 55. 20. N.

ROTHERHAM, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Friday. It is ſituated on the river Don, ſeven miles N. E. of Sheffield, 15 S. by W. of York, and 164 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 53. 25. N.

ROTHERHITH, or RADERHITH, a village in the county of Kent, ſituated on the S. W. of Limehouſe, and E. by S. of Weſtminſter. Lon. 0. 5. W. lat. 51. 29. N.

ROTHWELL, or RODWELL, a town in the county of Northampton, with a market on Thurſday. It is ſituated on the river Ise, 12 miles N. N. W. of Northampton, and 69 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 58. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

ROTTERDAM, a large, populous, handſome, and rich town in the United Provinces of Holland, with one of the fineſt harbours in the Netherlands, which renders it a place of great trade. It is the moſt conſiderable place in Holland, for the largeneſs, beauty of its buildings, and the number of its inhabitants. In fact the whole city may be ſaid to be a harbour, there being ſo many fine deep canals that ſhips may unload at the very doors of the magazines. The town is governed by a regency, conſiſting of 24 counſellors, and four burgomaſters. There are a great many handſome buildings, and the town houſe, the bank, thoſe of the E. India company, and the arſenals, are very magnificent. It is more frequented by the Britiſh merchants than Amſterdam, becauſe the ice goes away ſooner, and a ſingle tide in two or three hours will carry a veſſel into the open ſea. The Engliſh and Scots have each of them a church here. Eraſmus was born in this place, and his ſtatue in bronze is ſtill to be ſeen. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, 13 miles S. E. of the Hague, and 30 S. S. W. of Amſterdam. Lon. 4. 33. E. lat. 51. 59. N.

ROTHWEIL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the Brigow. It is a free imperial city, and ranks with the Swiſs cantons ſince the year 1353. A mile and a half from this place is a famous nunnery, where they receive none but noble women. It is ſeated on the river Neckar, near Horb, and on mount Arlberg, 37 miles S. of Tubingen, and 57 S. of Brifach. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 48. 15. N.

* ROUEN, Rotomagus, an ancient and conſiderable city of France, the capital of Upper Normandy, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a parliament, a mint, and a college, and ſeveral abbeys, and an old caſtle. It is encompaſſed with high mountains, and ſurrounded with fine ſuburbs, and contains 90 pariſhes, and 22 convents, for men and women. The cathedral is a very handſome church, has a very handſome front, on which are two lofty ſteeples, which command a fine view of the town and country. The great hall is 238 feet high, and 72 broad within. The church of the Benedictine abbey is much admired by travellers. The parliament houſe is adorned with beautiful tapeſtry and fine pictures. There are a great number of fountains, though the houſes are ordinary, but the walk upon the quay is very pleaſant, and there are 13 gates from thence into the city. The number of the inhabitants are about 60,000, and they have ſeveral woollen manufactures. It

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is feated on the river Seine, and the tide rifes fo high, that veſſels of 200 tons may come up to the quay; but one of the greateſt curioſities is the bridge of 2750 paces in length, ſupported by boats, and conſequently is higher or lower according to the tide. It is paved, and there are ways for foot paſſengers on each ſide, with benches to ſit upon, and coaches may paſs over it at any hour of the day or night. It is often called Roan by Engliſh hiſtorians, and is 50 miles S. W. of Amiens, and 90 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

ROVERE, or ROVEREDO, a ſtrong town of the Tirol, on the confines of the republic of Venice; ſeated on the river Adige, at the foot of a mountain, and on the ſide of a ſtream over which there is a bridge, defended by two large towers and a ſtrong caſtle, eight miles S. of Trent. Lon. 11. 22. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

* ROVIGO, a town of Italy, in the Trevigiano, on the confines of the republic of Venice. It is ſeated on the river Adige, and belongs to the Venetians.

ROUERGUE, a province of France, in the late government of Guienne, bounded on the E. by the Cevenne and Gevaudan, on the W. by Quercy, on the N. by the Limoſin and Auvergne, and on the S. by Languedoc. It is 75 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, not very fertile, but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, lead, vitriol, and ſulphur. It is divided into a county, and the Upper and Lower Marche. Rhodez is the capital town.

* ROVIGNO, a populous town of Italy, in Iſtria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine ſtone. It is ſeated in a territory which produces excellent wine, in a peninſula on the weſtern coaſt, 61 miles S. of Parenzo, and 92 S. of Capo d'Iſtria. Lon. 14. 2. E. lat. 45. 16. N.

ROVIGO, a town of Italy, in the Poleſine de Rovigo, belonging to the Venetians, ſeated on the river Adige, 21 miles N. of Ferrara, and 15 S. W. of Venice. Lon. 12. 14. E. lat. 45. 3. N.

* ROUMOIS, a territory of France, in Upper Normandy, which lies partly in the dioceſe of Rouen, and between the rivers Seine and Rille.

ROUSSELAER, a town of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, 10 miles N. E. of Ypres, and 20 S. E. of Oſtend. Lon. 2. 50. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

ROUSSILLON, a province of France, in the Pyrenees, bounded on the E. by the Mediterranean ſea, on the W. by Cerdagne, on the N. by Lower Languedoc, and on the S. by Catalonia, from which it is ſeparated by the Pyrenees. It is a fertile country, about 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth, and remarkable for its great number of olive-trees. Perpignan is the capital town.

ROWNHAM, a village in Norfolk, N. E. of Hetford, on the road to Norwich, wherein once ſtood a cloiſter. Its church happened to be burnt down by ſome ſparks of tobacco that fell from a lighted pipe on its thatched roof.

ROXBURGH, a ſhire in Scotland, which ſends one member to parliament.

ROXENT CAPE, or the ROCK OF LISBON, a remarkable mountain and promontory in Portugal, lying at the N. entrance of the river Tayo, 12 miles W. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 35. W. lat. 38. 43. N.

ROYAN, formerly a little town in Saintonge, and famous for a ſtrong fort built by the Huguenot againſt Lewis XIII. in 1622; and is now almoſt in ruins. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Garonne, 30 miles S. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 45. 38. N.

ROYE, a ſtrong town of France, in Upper Picardy, and in the territory of Santerre, capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, eight miles S. W. of Nelle, and 60 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 52. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

ROYSTON, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is a large place, ſeated in a fine vale, full of inns, and is the moſt conſiderable for corn. It is 35 miles S. by W. of Huntingdon, and 34 N. of London. There are ſeveral ſecond-rate, almoſt market-towns, a handſome chapel of eaſe, a free ſchool, and a charity ſchool, and in the form of a ſquare, but irregularly, at the top. Lon. 0. 11. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

RUATAN, an iſland of North America, in the gulph of Honduras, lately planted and fortified by the Engliſh, having a good harbour, proper for ſhips that are to trade to this gulph for the cutting of logwood. However, it is now abandoned.

* RUBIERA, a ſmall, but very ſtrong town of Italy, and one of the keys of the Modeneſe, ſeated on the river Secchia, eight miles from Modena. Lon. 22. 14. E. lat. 44. 39. N.

RUBINSKOI, a northern province of Ruſſia, bounded on the N. by Dwina,

on the E. by Syriania, on the S. by Belozero, and on the W. by the lake Onega.

* RUDELSTAT, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, and in the county of Swartzburg, near the river Sala, with a caſtle.

* RUDES, a town of Germany, in Weſtphalia, ſeated on the river Moech; it is on the confines of the biſhoprick of Paderborn, and belongs to the elector of Cologne.

* RUDESHEIM, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, and in the Rhingow, three miles from Bingen, and three from Geiſenheim. Lon. 7. 56. E. lat. 49. 49. N.

* RUDLAM, a village in Flintſhire, in N. Wales, three miles N. W. of St. Aſaph.

RUDOLPHWERD, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Carniola, with an abbey, and the title of a principality, which belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, ſeated on the river Gurck, in a country fertile in good wine, 12 miles N. W. of Merlin, and 45 S. E. of Laubach. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 46. 8. N.

* RUE, a town of France, in Picardy, and in the county of Ponthieu, ſeated on the river Mayc, three miles from Crotoy. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 50. 19. N.

* RUEL, a town of France, five miles from Paris, ſeated on the river Seine, with a handſome caſtle built by cardinal Richlieu, and now belongs to the duke of Richlieu.

RUFFAC, a town of France, in Alſace, capital of the territory of Munſter; is ſeated on the river Rotbach, ſeven miles S. of Colmar, and 12 N. W. of Baſle. Lon. 7. 27. E. lat. 47. 58. N.

* RUFFECQ, a town of France, in Angoumois, and in the diocele of Angouleſme, ſeated on the rivulet Lieu, with the title of a marquiſate.

RUGBY, a town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is a town indifferently large, and has a free-ſchool, and four alms-houſes, 11 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 85 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

RUGELY, a town of Staffordſhire, with a ſmall market on Tuedays, ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Trent, near Cank-wood, on the road from London to Cheſter, and is a good thoroughfare town. It is ſix miles N. W. of Lichfield, and 126 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 48. W. lat. 52. 57. N.

RUGEN, an iſland of the Baltic Sea, on the coaſt of Pomerania, over againſt Stralſund, about 24 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, with the title of a principality. It is ſtrong both by art and nature, abounds in corn and cattle, and belongs to Sweden. The chief town is Bergen. Lon. 14. 40. E. lat. 54. 25. N.

* RUHENWALD, a handſome town of Germany, in Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden, with a handſome caſtle. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated on the river Wipe, eight miles from the ſea, and 35 N. E. of Colberg. Lon. 16. 29. E. lat. 54. 35. N.

RUGLAN, or RUTHERGLEN, a town of Scotland, in the county of Clydeſdale, three miles S. E. of Glaſgow. Lon. 4. 8. W. lat. 55. 49. N.

RUMELIA. See ROMANIA.

RUMFORD, a town in Eſſex, with two markets on Tueſdays and Wedneſdays. It is a large thoroughfare place, with ſeveral good inns, and is noted for its hog-market on Tueſdays, and its corn-market on Wedneſdays. It is 17 miles W. S. W. of Chelmsford, and 12 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 13. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

* RUMILLY, a handſome town of Savoy, ſeated on an elevated plain, at the confluence of the rivers Serain and Nepha, five miles from Annecy. The French demoliſhed the fortifications in 1630. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 45. 56. N.

RUMNEY, NEW, a ſmall borough in Kent, which ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and 12 jurats. It conſiſts of only one ſtreet, which is broad, and paved with ſtones, and contains about 100 houſes.

RUMSEY, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 12 burgeſſes, a town-clerk, recorder, and two ſerjeants at mace. It has a very large church, and about 500 houſes. Here is a large manufactory of ballooms, which are eſteemed as good as any in England, and near the town are ſeveral paper and corn-mills. It is eight miles N. N. W. of Southampton, and 74 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 51. 2. N.

RUPEL, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, being the Nether, ſo called after its confluence with the Dender. It runs from E. to W. and falls into the Scheld at Rupelmonde.

RUPELMONDE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, and territory of Waeſland, ſeated on the river Scheld, over-againſt the mouth of the

river

jury Rupel, eight miles S. W. of Antwerp, and, 22 N. E. of Ghent. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 51. 7. N.

RUPERT, PORT, a fort in N. America, belonging to the Hudson's Bay company, seated on the E side of the bottom of Hudson's Bay. Lon. 80. 0. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

RUPIN, or RAPIN, a town of Germany, in the marquisate of Brandenburg, and capital of a duchy of the same name; it is divided into the Old and the New. The Old was nothing but an ancient castle, very well fortified, the late king of Prussia, before that time's death, rebuilt them. New Rupin is seated on a lake, and becomes considerable by a manufactory of glass. It is also noted for brewers, and stands 18 N. W. of Berlin, and 27 N. E. of Brandenburg. Lon. 13. 6. E. lat. 52. 9. N.

RURMONDE, an handsome populous, and strong town of the Netherlands, in Gueldreland, with a bishop's see. It suffered greatly by the Spaniards, and has been taken and retaken several times in the late wars. It stands near the confluence of the rivers Meuse and Roer, and belongs to the house of Austria. It is 20 miles S. of Venlo, and 20 N. E. of Mechlin. Lon. 5. 51. E. lat. 51. 15. N.

RUSSE, a river of Russia, otherwise called NIEMEN, which see.

RUSSIA, the empire of, is a large country, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe, bounded on the N. by the Frozen sea, on the S. by Great Tartary, the Caspian sea, and Persia, on the E. by the sea of Japan, and on the W. by Poland and Sweden. There were three countries that had the name of Russia formerly, Red Russia, which now belongs to Poland, and has before been taken notice of; White Russia, which comprehends the great duchy of Lithuania, which has also been described, and Black Russia, otherwise called Muscovy, which is a large country. This empire taken altogether, that is, with the conquests lately made in Asia, may be reckoned to a square, whose sides are 2000 miles each. The seas of Russia are, the Baltic, the White sea, the Frozen Ocean, the Black sea near the frontiers of Turky, and the Caspian sea. There are also five large rivers, namely, the Niepes or Boristhenes, which runs between Lithuania and Poland; the Wolga, which runs through the middle of the country, and falls into the Caspian sea; the Don, which after several turnings runs into Little Tartary, and falls into the sea of Azoph; the Dwina, which running northward falls into the White Sea, and the Obi, which running N. falls into the Frozen Ocean. It may easily be conceived, that a country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and that the soil must be very different. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland; insomuch that the inhabitants are able to supply their neighbours with corn: the N. part is not only more cold, but very marshy, and overrun with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. Besides domestic animals, there are wild beeves, rein-deer, martens, white and black foxes, weasels, ermins, and others, whose skins make the best furs in the world, as also bevers, called by the Russians Rossamoes, which signifies gluttons, for they are very ravenous animals; these hunt them for their skins, which are very fine and soft, and make them. In short, the lakes, and the rivers, supply the inhabitants with huge quantities of fish, of which they dry part, and sell to the Austrian monks. There are a vast number of sturgeon, and in some places they have fisheries which will be pretended to, after the Persian conquests come to be planted in different places. In Russia, there is also huge quantity of honey and wax, with which they make all sorts of wax, the other manufactures are, skins, furs, Russia leather, cable, tallow, hemp, hides, bristles, and all sorts of merchandizes of China, India, Persia, Turky, and the European countries. It is divided into Western Russia, Muscovy, Poland, and Moscovia proper, which are again subdivided into several provinces, taken care of by their proper governors. The militia or standing army are robust, well disciplined, and very good troops, especially the cavalry, and very fond of blows. They use nothing, but smoke no tobacco, least the smoke should discover the mines of the Tartars, which they have a great veneration; however, they take a great deal of snuff, made of the roots brought from the Ukraine. Their women are the most ignorant, but the people in the world, and many of them are now little better. Formerly no Russians were known in other countries, and they seldom ever sent ambassadors to foreign courts, but now the gentlemen are more polite, and study the interests of different nations. Their armies are always very numerous, to which

which their victories are to be attributed rather than to their valour. They had no men of war, nor merchant ships, before the reign of Peter the Great; and he first sent a fleet into the Black Sea against the Turks. They then employed their sea-force against Sweden; but a fleet of English men of war sent into the Baltic, is always sufficient to keep them in awe. The late empress augmented her forces so much by sea and land, that in the last war against the Turks and Tartars she had considerable success. Since her reign, Russia has undergone several revolutions; and the court had so little policy, that after the peace in 1739, they sent home a great number of German officers, who had done very great service. Formerly the Russian women were shut up, and their dress was very ridiculous; like wife, a man never saw his wife before the day of marriage: the women thought they were never beloved, unless their husbands beat them very often; but now the case is greatly altered, for they dress like the German women, and imitate their manners. Their religion is that of the Greeks, and they depended formerly on the Greek patriarch, who resided at Constantinople. When they baptize their children, they plunge them into the water up to the head. They use red wine at the sacrament, and give it by spoonfuls mixed with crumbs of bread; and for eight days before the communion they eat no flesh. They will not allow Jesus Christ to be an intercessor; but say, it is the Virgin Mary and St. Anthony that perform this office. They have images in their churches, and believe no man sure of salvation in this life; for which reason the priests give a passport to those that are dying, addressed to St. Nicholas, who is destined to entrust St. Peter to open the gates of heaven, as they have certified that the bearer is a good Christian. The church is governed by a patriarch, and under him are four metropolitans, and eight archbishops. Every priest is called a pope, and of these there are 4000 in Moscow only. Formerly he was thought a learned man who could read and write; but Peter the Great undertook to introduce arts and sciences, and in 1720 the first university was founded that ever was in Russia; and there is also an academy of sciences at Petersburg, supplied with some of the best professors in Europe. The czar is an absolute and despotic prince, and all his subjects are reckoned slaves; but this is commonly by

tradesmen and peasants. There are three great councils, called as they have to do with affairs, and each have their proper department. They can raise at any time an army of 300,000 men, and generally keep 200,000 regular troops in pay. In the reign of the empress Catherine they had 240 galleys, on which they embarked 30,000 men; but the water in the harbour of Cronslot being fresh, vessels cannot lie long without rotting. The ordinary revenue of this vast empire, is 20,000,000 of rubles, which is partly drawn from contributions, partly from duties on merchandizes, and farms. The orders of knighthood are, that of St. Andrew, St. Catherine, and St. Alexander Newski, which are all of late institution. The punishment of their criminals is barbarous; nor have they always the privilege of a fair trial, for they extort confessions by racks and tortures. The lowest punishment is the knout, in pursuance of which the criminal is whipt with instruments that tear his flesh, or beaten with cudgels till he is not able to stand.

RUTCHESTER, a village in Northumberland, N. W. of Chollerton. It is the Vindobala of the Romans. Severus's wall runs on the middle of the E. rampart, and Adrian's vallum passes about the distance of a chain to the S. of it. This fort has been very considerable, and the ruins of it at present are remarkable. The ramparts are still visible. The ancient Roman town occupied the same spot as the village at present does that covers its remains.

RUTHIN, a town of Denbighshire, with a market on Mondays. It is seated in a vale on the river Clwyd, and had once a strong castle, now in ruins. It is well inhabited, has a large hospital, a free-school, and the best market in the vale. It is 15 miles S. W. of Holywell, and 206 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 30. W. lat. 53. 7. N.

RUTLANDSHIRE, a county of England, and the least of them all; 19 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. It is bounded on the W. by Leicestershire, on the N. by Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, and on the E. and S. E. by Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire. It contains 160 hundreds, 19 thousand inhabitants, 48 parishes, and two market towns, and sends only two members to parliament, which are for the county. The air is very good, and the soil rich, producing excellent corn, and feeding a great num-

ber,

ter of cattle and corn. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Gwash, in which there are plenty of fish. The shire-town is Oakham.

* Rutigliano, a town of Sicily, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra-di-Bari, five miles from Bari.

Ruvo, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and Terra-di-Bari, with a bishop's see; 15 miles W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 44. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

Rye, a town in Suſſex, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is one of the cinque ports, and is a handsome well-built place, governed by a mayor and jurats, and sends two members to parliament. It has a church built with stone, and a town-hall, and consists of three streets, paved with stone. One side of the town has been walled in, and the other is guarded by the sea. It has two gates, and is a place of considerable trade in the shipping way. From thence large quantities of corn are exported, and many of the inhabitants are fishermen. It is 34 miles S. E. by S. of Faindridge, and 63 on the same point from London. The mouth of the harbour is of late choaked up with sand, which, if well opened, would be a good station for privateers that cruize against the French. Lon. 0. 45. E. lat. 51. 0. N.

Ryegate, a town in Surry, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated in a valley called Homesdale, and had a castle, now in ruins. It is a pretty large place, and sends two members to parliament. It is 16 miles E. of Guildford, and 21 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

Ryswick, a large village in Holland, seated between the Hague and Delft, where the prince of Orange has a palace; and is remarkable for a treaty concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain. Lon. 4. 24 E. lat. 52. 2. N.

Rzeczica, a town of Lithuania, capital of a territory of the same name in White-Russia. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Wyedziwek and Nieper, 124 miles N. of Kiow, or Kiff. Lon. 31. 5. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

* Rzeva, a town of the Russian empire, and capital of a province of the same name, bounded on the N. by the duchies of Tvere and Moscow, on the S. by Biela, on the E. by the palatinate of Vitepik, and on the W. by Pleskow. The town is seated on the river Volga, near its source. Lon. 33. 40. E. lat. 56. 24. N. There is another town of the same name in this province, called Rzeva Boloti. Lon. 29. 35. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

S.

Saada, a town of Asiatic Turkey in Asia, very strong and populous, and where they make the Turkey-carpets. It is about 180 miles N. E. of Mecca. Lon. 44. 45. E. lat. 23. 30. N.

Saba, an island of America, and one of the Caribbees, about 18 miles in circumference, pleasant and fertile, inhabited by a few Dutch families from the island of Eustatia, and almost all buccaneers. It lies a little to the W. of St. Christopher's. Lon. 63. 12. W. lat. 17. 39. N.

* Saba, a town of Asia, in Persia and in Irac-Agemi, on the road from Sultania to Koum, seated in a large plain. Lon. 52. 15. E. lat. 34. 56. N.

* Sabaksar, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Casan, to the S. of the river Volga, and the isle of Mokritz.

* Sabbato, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which has its source in the Hither Principato, crosses the Farther Principato, and receives the Calore, a little below Benevento, after which it joins the Volturno in the Terra-di-Lavoro.

Sabia, a cape of Africa, on the Barbary coast, in the kingdom of Tripoly, and at the bottom of the gulph of Sidra, on the confines of the kingdom of Barca.

Sabina, a province of Italy, in the territory of the Church; bounded on the N. by Umbria; on the E. by Farther Abruzzo; on the S. by the Campagna of Rome; and on the W. by the Patrimony of St. Peter. It is 20 miles in length, and almost as much in breadth, watered by several small rivers, and abounds in oil and wine. There is no walled town in it, and Magliano is the principal place.

* Sabioncello, a peninsula of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa, about 75 miles in circumference. It lies to the S. of the gulph of Narenta, and to the N. of a channel which separates the islands of Curzola and Meleda.

* Sabionetta, a strong town of Italy, on the confines of Mantua and Cremona, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It belongs to the house of Austria, and is 20 miles E. of Cremona, and 20 S. W. of Mantua. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

SAIRE, an antient town of France, in Lower Maine, with the title of a marquiſate; ſeated on the river Saire, on the confines of Anjou, 25 miles N. E. of Angiers, and 133 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 47. 50. N.

SABLE, CAPE, the moſt ſoutherly province of Nova Scotia, in N. America, near which is a fine cod-fiſhery. Lon. 65. 34. W. lat. 43. 24. N.

SABRESTAN, or SABLUSTAN, a province of Aſia in Perſia, on the frontiers of Indoſtan; bounded on the N. by Khoraſan; on the E. by the mountains of Balk and Candahar; on the S. by Sageſtan, or Segeſtan; and on the W. by Heri. It is a mountainous country, very little known to Europeans; nor is it certain which is the capital town.

* SACANIA, a name given to one part of the Morea, lying between the gulph of Lepanto, Engia and Napoli, as alſo between the duchy of Clarence and the iſthmus of Corinth.

SACCAI, a very ſtrong town, and one of the moſt famous in Japan, with ſeveral fortified caſtles, handſome temples and palaces, as well without as within the city. It has a harbour, and is ſeated on the ſea ſhore, having a mountain on one ſide, which ſerves as a rampart. It is 300 miles S. W. of Jeddo. Lon. 134. 5. E. lat. 35. 0 N.

* SACILE, a town of Italy, in the Marche of Trevigiano, which makes part of the ſtate of Venice, and is called the garden of that republic.

SADRASAPATAN, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the peninſula on this ſide the Ganges, and on the coaſt of Coromandel, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 40 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 20. E. lat. 12. 26. N.

* SAGUCAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, with the title of a county; ſeated on the river Coa, 12 miles from Guarda.

* SAFIA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Morocco, in the province of Duquela, with a caſtle. The Portugueſe were in poſſeſſion of it a long while, but they forſook it in 1641. It is a trading place, and ſurrounded by ſeveral eminences which command the town. Lon. 8. 58. W. lat. 32. 28. N.

SAGAN, a town of Silefia, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, belonging to prince Lobkowitz. It is a pretty ſtrong place, well built, has double walls, a handſome caſtle, and a priory belonging to monks of the Auguſtine order. There was a jeſuits college, but it was burnt to the ground in 1730. By the permiſſion of the emperor, in 1709 there was a Lutheran ſchool founded here. It is ſeated on the rivers Bober and Queis, 67 miles N. W. of Breſlaw, and 100 N. by E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 27. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

* SAGRES, a very ſtrong town of Portugal, in the province of Algarve, with a harbour and a fort, wherein is a ſtrong garriſon. It is about four miles from Cape St. Vincent, and 125 S. of Lisbon. Lon. 9. 4. W. lat. 37. 4. N.

* SAGUENAY, a province of N. America, lying along the river of St. Lawrence, in Canada, of which Quebec is the capital town.

SAGUENUM, See MORVEDRO.

* SAHAGUN, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a rich abbey; ſeated on the river Sea, in a plain fertile in corn, 19 miles from Placentia. Lon. 5. 28. W. lat. 42. 33. N.

SAHARA, or ZARA, a large deſart of Africa, commonly called the Deſert of Barbary, and lies to the N. of Negroland from the river Albach, over-againſt the Canary iſlands, as far as Egypt and Nubia. It conſiſts principally of barren burning ſands, and is almoſt uninhabited, except by people who ramble from place to place, and live rather like beaſts than men. Caravans, indeed, paſs over it from Barbary to Negroland, but ſometimes meet with no water for eight or nine days together; and there have been inſtances, wherein great numbers have been buried in the ſands.

SAID, a town of Africa, in Upper Egypt, ſeated on the river Nile, 150 miles S. of Cairo. Some pretend that it is the antient Thebes. Lon. 31. 20. E. lat. 27. 38. N.

* SAINT ANNE, the name of three iſlands of America, on the coaſt of Braſil, in the bay of St. Louis de Maragnan. They are all covered with trees, among which there are a great number of birds called boobies, which are eaſily taken. Lon. 43. 35. W. lat. 1. 07. S.

* SAINT ANNE, an iſland and harbour of N. America, on the coaſt of Cape Breton. The harbour is good and very large, and the fiſhery plentiful.

* SAINT AVOLD, a town of Lorrain, in the biſhopric of Metz, with a Benedictine abbey.

* ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL, a harbour and town on the coaſt of Kamſchatka, belonging to the Ruſſians, and viſited by Capt. Cook in his laſt voyage. An idea of this place may be beſt formed from Capt. Cook's own words. "To the N. E. are

E. are ſome miſerable log-houſes, and a few conical huts, amounting in the whole to about thirty. We muſt, in juſtice however acknowledge, that in the wretched œconomy of the earth, beyond conception barbarous and inhoſpitable, out of the reach of civilization, bound and barricaded with ice, and covered with ſummer ſnow, we experienced the tendereſt feelings of humanity, joined to a nobleneſs of mind, and elevation of ſentiment, which would have done honour to any climate or nation." After the ſhips left this place, they ſailed for the Sandwich iſlands, where Capt. Cook was unhappily murdered; and Capt. Clerke in his return to this place, died at ſea, and was here buried. Lon. 158. 43. E. lat. 58. 0. N.

* SAINTES, the name of three ſmall iſlands of America, in the W. Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. Lon. 61. 52. W. lat. 15. 57. N.

SAINTES, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, and capital of Saintonge, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral monuments of antiquity, of which the moſt famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the river Charente. The caſtle is ſeated on a rock, which renders it impregnable; and the cathedral church has one of the largeſt ſteeples in France. There are ſeveral convents, beſides a jeſuits college, and an abbey remarkable for its ſteeple, built with ſmall ſtones, which admits the light. It is ſeated on an eminence, 37 miles S. E. of Rochelle, and 262 S. S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 34. W. lat. 45. 45. N.

* SAINTONGE, a province of France, bounded on the E. by Angoumois and Perigord, on the N. by Poitou and the territory of Aunis, on the W. by the Ocean, and on the S. by Bourdelois and Guienne, about 62 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The river Charente runs through the middle of it, and renders it one of the fineſt and moſt fertile provinces in France, abounding in all ſorts of corn and fruits, and they make the beſt ſalt here in Europe.

SAL, an iſland of Africa, and one of the Cape de Verds. It lies to the E. of St. Nicolas, and is about 24 miles in circumference. It has its name from the great quantity of ſalt made here from ſea-water, which overflows part of it from time to time. It is 300 miles W. of the coaſt of Africa. Lon. 22. 51. W. lat. 16. 48. N.

SALA, a river of Germany, which riſes in Franconia, enters Saxony, and paſſing through ſeveral territories, falls into the river Elb below Deſſaw.

SALA, a town of Sweden, in Weſtmanland, on the frontiers of Upland, 30 miles W. of Upſal, and 50 N. W. of Stockholm. It had formerly mines of ſilver, but they have done working them. Lon. 17. 45. E. lat. 59. 50. N.

SALAMANCA, an ancient, large, handſome, rich, populous, and trading city of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a biſhop's ſee, and a famous univerſity, conſiſting of 24 handſome colleges. The ſtructure called the Schools, where all ſorts of ſciences are taught, is very large and curious, being built with free-ſtone. It is adorned with handſome ſtructures, magnificent churches, a large public ſquare, fine fountains, and every thing elſe that can contribute to the beauty and commodiouſneſs of a city. There were formerly 7000 ſtudents, when the Spaniſh monarchy was in a flouriſhing condition; and there are now 4 or 5000 from all parts of the kingdom. The ſcholars are all clothed like prieſts, having their heads ſhaved, and caps thereon. In every college are 30 that live upon the foundation, for they have all large revenues. The cathedral is one of the handſomeſt in Spain, and has a fine ſteeple, about which are galleries to walk in. There are alſo ſeveral fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and ſome with curious pictures. It is ſeated partly in a plain, and partly on hills, being ſurrounded with a wall. It contains 8000 houſes, and is accounted one of the beſt cities in the kingdom. The river Tormes, which waſhes its walls, has a bridge over it 300 paces long, built by the Romans. Without the walls is a fine Roman cauſeway, as appears from the inſcription. It is 97 miles S. E. of Miranda, 105 S. of Leon, and 28 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 56. W. lat. 41. 8. N.

SALAMANCA, a town of N. America, in Mexico, and in the province of Guaxaca, near the gulph of Honduras, 140 miles S. of Campeachy. It is now an inconſiderable place, and almoſt reduced to a village. Lon. 89. 58. W. lat. 17. 55. N.

SALAMIS. See COLOURI.

* SALANCHES, a town of Italy, in Savoy, in the Upper Fauſſigny, on a brook which falls into the Arve, 18 miles N. of Cluſes.

SALANKAMEN, a town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, and territory of Sirmium, remarkable for a battle gained by the prince of Baden over the Turks in 1691. It is ſeated on the Danube, 20 miles N. W. of Belgrade, and 93 S. E. of Peterwardin. Lon. 20. 52. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

SALE,

SALEM, a ſea-port town of Maſſachuſetts-bay, in N. America, a little to the N. of Boſton, and was the firſt ſettlement of the Engliſh in New England. Lon. 70. 19. W. lat. 42. 16. N.

SALERNO, an ancient and conſiderable town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of the Hither Principato, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a caſtle, an harbour, and an univerſity, principally for medicine. It is ſeated at the bottom of a bay of the ſame name, 27 miles S. E. of Naples, and 32 S. of Benevento. Lon. 14. 53. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

* SALERS, a town of France, in Upper Auvergne, ſeated among the mountains, in the election of St. Flour.

* SALFBERG, a town of Sweden in Weſtermania, ſeated on the river Salha, near a mountain wherein there are mines of ſilver.

* SALIES, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in Bearn, remarkable for its ſprings of ſalt water, wherewith they make very white ſalt.

* SALIGNAC, a town of France, in Upper Perigord. Lon. 1. 43. E. lat. 45. 40. N.

SALIGNAS, a town of Spain, in Biſcay, and territory of Guipuſcoa, 26 miles S. E. of Bilboa. It is ſeated on the river Deva, at the foot of a mountain, eight miles N. of Victoria, and 98 S. E. of Biſcay. Lon. 2. 54. W. lat. 43. 5. N.

SALINES, a conſiderable town of France in the Franche Comté, with a ſtrong fort. It is remarkable for its ſalt works, the largeſt of which is in the middle of the town, and is like a little fortified place. It is ſeated in a fertile valley, on a ſtream that has its ſource in the town, 20 miles S. of Beſanzon, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

SALISBURY, a city of Wiltſhire, of which it is capital, with two markets, on Tueſdays and Saturdays. It is a biſhop's ſee, has the title of an earldom, and is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Avon, that waſhes moſt of the principal ſtreets, which are large and ſpacious. It has ſeveral handſome buildings, particularly the cathedral, which is a ſtately handſome ſtructure, and commonly ſaid to have as many gates or doors as there are months in the year, as many windows as weeks, and as many pillars as days. It is adorned with a lofty ſpire, which may be ſeen at a great diſtance. It has alſo a large cloiſter of curious workmanſhip; and near it is the biſhop's palace. The town hall is a handſome building, and ſtands in a ſpacious market-place. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. and ſends two members to parliament. It is 21 miles N. E. of Southampton, and 83 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 51. 3. N.

SALISBURY PLAIN, in Wiltſhire, extends 25 miles E. to Winchcſter, and 28 W. to Weymouth, and, in ſome places, it is from 35 to 40 miles in breadth. There are ſo many croſs roads in it, and ſo few houſes to take directions from, that the late Earl of Pembroke's father planted a tree at the end of each mile-ſtone from hence to Shaftſbury, for the travellers guide. That part of it about the city is a chalky down, like Laſt Kent. The other parts are noted for feeding numerous flocks of ſheep, ſome of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each, and ſeveral farmers hereabouts have two or three ſuch flocks. By feeding the ſheep upon the lands, after they are turned up with the plough, they become very fruitful, and bear very good wheat and other grain. In this plain, beſides the famous Stoneberge, there are ſeveral of mean Roman and Britiſh antiquities.

SALLEE, an ancient, conſiderable, and ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, with an harbour and ſeveral forts. It is one of the beſt harbours in the country, and yet on account of a bar that lies acroſs it, ſhips of the ſmalleſt draught are forced to unload, and take out their guns before they can get into it. There are docks to build ſhips, but they are hardly ever uſed, for want of ſkill and materials. It is a large place, divided into the Old and New Towns, by the river Guerio. It has long been famous for its rovers, or pirates, which make prizes of all Chriſtian ſhips that come in their way, except there is a treaty to the contrary. It is 100 miles W. of Fez, and 150 S. of Gibraltar. Lon. 6. 31. W. lat. 33. 0. N.

SALM, a town of France, in Lorrain, on the frontiers of Alſace, and in the Voſgue, with a caſtle, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated at the ſource of the river Ser, 40 miles W. of Straſburg, and 55 S. E. of Nancy. Lon. 7. 15. E. lat. 48. 34. N.

SALO, an inconſiderable town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and in the Breſciano, ſeated on the lake Benacus, 20 miles N. W. of Garda, and 17 N. E. of Breſcia. Lon. 30. 49. E. lat. 45. 38. N.

* SALOBRENA, or SALOBREÑA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a well fortified caſtle. It carries on a great trade in ſugar and ſilk,

and

and is seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 22 miles S. E. of Almuncar, and 36 S. of Granada. Lon. 3. 38. W. lat. 36. 31. N.

SALON, a town of France, in Provence, seated on a canal, which communicates with the river Durance, 20 miles N. W. of Aix, and 25 N. W. of Marseilles. Lon. 5. 5. E. lat. 43. 38. N.

SALONA, a sea-port town of Dalmatia, seated on a bay of the gulph of Venice. It was formerly a very considerable place, and its ruins prove that it was 10 miles in circumference. It is 18 miles N. of Spalato, and subject to Venice. Lon. 17. 29. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

* SALONA, a town of Greece, in Livadia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Christians and Turks, and are nearly equal in number; the Jews are not suffered to live there. It is seated on a mountain, on the top of which there is a citadel, 30 miles N. E. of Lepanto. Lon. 23. 2. E. lat. 38. 50. N.

SALONIQUE, formerly called THESSALONICA, a sea-port town of Turky in Europe, and capital of Macedonia, with an archbishop's see. It is ancient, large, populous, and rich, being about 10 miles in circumference. It is a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greek Christians and the Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter as many synagogues; the Turks also have a few mosques. It is surrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and defended on the land-side by a citadel, and near the harbour with three forts. It was taken from the Venetians by the Turks in 1431. The principal merchandize is silk. It is seated at the bottom of a gulph of the same name, partly on the top, and partly on the side of a hill, near the river Vardar, 60 miles N. of Larissa, and 270 W. of Constantinople. Lon. 22. 53. E. lat. 40. 41. N.

SALSES, a very strong castle of France, in Roussillon, on the confines of Languedoc. It was taken from the Spaniards by the French in 1642, and is seated on a lake of the same name, among mountains, 20 miles N. of Perpignan. Lon. 3. 0. E. lat. 42. 53. N.

* SALSETTE, an island of Asia, in the E. Indies, seated near the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of the kingdom of Decan. It is 25 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and is very fertile in rice, grain, and sugar-canes. It belongs to the Portuguese, and the fathers possess the best part of it. It has a great many villages and churches, but no town, except an old one called Cora, hewn out of the side of a rock, which is extremely ancient. It is near a mile in length, and has many antique figures and columns, curiously carved in the rocks, at present it has no inhabitants, but wild beasts and birds of prey. They have no trade, except in dried fish, because it is so near Bombay, being only separated from it by a channel half a mile over, which is fordable at low water. In 1694, the Arabs made a descent here, and made great ravages, burning the villages and churches, and killing the priests. They also carried away 1400 people into slavery. In 1720 the priests wanted to disturb the English; but a bomb being thrown into one of the churches, and killing a few people, made them quiet. In 1722, they wanted to be troublesome again, but after 40 of them were slain, the rest ran away. Lon. 72. 40. E. lat. 19. 0. N.

SALSONNA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the river Lobregat, 44 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 38. E. lat. 41. 56. N.

* SALTA, a town of S. America, in Tucuman, which carries on a great trade in corn, wine, and cattle. It belongs to the Spaniards, and is 37 miles from Estreco. Lon. 65. 46. W. lat. 26. 50. S.

SALTASH, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on the descent of a steep hill, and consists of three streets, which are washed clean by every shower of rain. It is a corporation, has some trade, especially in malt, and sends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles N. W. of Plymouth, and 220 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 17. W. lat. 50. 25. N.

* SALTZA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Magdeburg. It takes its name from the salt-pits, and is 12 miles from Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 54. E. lat. 52. 3. N.

SALTZBURG, a large, ancient, and strong town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a territory of the same name, belonging to the archbishop of Saltzburg, who is a sovereign prince. It is populous, well-built, and defended by a castle, seated on a mountain. The archbishop's palace is a superb structure, has a magnificent garden, adorned with statues, and planted with uncommon trees. There is a summer house, but that for winter contains 365 apartments, all richly furnished, without reckoning the halls and galleries. The houses are five stories high, but the street narrow, the university degrades of the

the Benedictine monks. In 1737, a college was built here for young gentlemen. The cathedral is very fine, and well built, containing five aisles. It is seated on both sides the river Saltz, 45 miles S. by W. of Passau, and 153 W by S of Vienna. Lon. 13 3 E. lat. 47 37 N. Near it are salt-works, which bring in a great revenue.

* SALTZBURG, the archbishoprick of that name, is a country of Germany, bounded on the N by Bavaria, on the E by Austria, on the S by Carinthia and Tirol, on the W by the same, and by Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron. It is about 70 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The principal towns are of the same name.

* SALVADOR, a large town of Africa, on the lagoon of Congo, and in the province of Sogno, with a large palace, where the king resides, and a Portuguese bishop. It is inhabited by negroes. Lon. 15. 30 E. lat. 4 S.

* SALVADOR, or Bahia de Todos os Santos, and sometimes only Bahia, a town of Brasil, with an archbishop's see, and a fort of form, it is the residence of the viceroy, and contains several handsome churches. The harbour is commodious and safe, and capable of containing a considerable trade. The houses are three stories high, and the walls of a stiff strong lime, built with stone. The streets are long, and there are many gardens, full of a great variety of fine trees, herbs, and flowers. The inhabitants are rich, and live in a splendid manner, following the Portuguese fashions. It is seated on a creek, on the bay of All-Saints, and the first town of note on the coast. Lon. 40 12. W. lat. 13 S.

* SALVAGE, an island belonging to Madeira. It has Roberts, commonly called by the Spanish pilots, the Desertas, and by others Madeira. Lon. 16. 40 W. lat. 30 N.

* SALVAGE, a port of France, in Rouergue in the isle of Vieil Francke, seated near a rivulet.

SALVATERRA, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near Lisbon. It has a castle, and where there are now 1500 houses. Lon. 7. 42. W. lat. 38 30 N.

* SALVATIERRA, a very strong town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, seated on the frontiers of Spanish Estremadura. It was taken by the French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It is seated on the river Idasa 12 miles N. E. of Alcantara, and 37 S. W. of Piacentia. Lon. 6 14 W. lat. 39 30 N.

SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, and on the frontiers of Portugal, seated on the river Minho, 30 miles N. W. of Prague, and 36 S. of Compostella. Lon. 8. 16. W. lat. 42. 48. N.

* SALVATIERRA, a town of Spain, in Biscay, and one of the principal places of the province of Alava. It is seated at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 30 miles E. of Victoria. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 42 54 N.

SALUZZO, a town and castle of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a marquisate of the same name, with a bishop's see, the cathedral church is very magnificent and rich. It is seated on an eminence at the foot of the Apennines near the river Po, 12 miles S. by W. of Turin, and 8 N. E. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 30 E. lat. 44 44 N. The French call it Saluces, and it is subject to the king of Sardinia.

* SALUZZO, the marquisate of, is a province of Italy, in Piedmont, bounded on the N. by Upland, and the county of Nice, on the E. by the county of Nice, and the territory of Coni, on the S. by the same, and on the W. by Dauphiny. It was ceded to the French by the treaty of Utrecht.

* SAMARAND, a town of Asia, in the Usbec Tartary, and on the eastern part of the Caspian sea, and is very populous.

SAMARCAND, or SAMARCAND, an ancient, large, strong, handsome, famous, and populous town of Asia, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the country of the Usbeck Tartars, with a castle and a town, contiguous. The houses are built with brick, and are two stories high. It was the seat of the famous Tamerlane the Great. It carries on a trade in excellent linen, and is watered by the river Sogde, which runs into the river Amu, 130 miles E. by N. of Bukharia. Lon. 69. 0. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

* SAMAR, or SAMAR, an island of Asia, in the E. Indian ocean, and one of the Philippines, in the E. of Luzon; from which it is separated by a strait. It is about 240 miles in circumference, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fruitful valleys.

SAMARIA, formerly a town of Asia, in Palestine, now entirely destroyed, though it is said the ruins of it are still to be seen.

SAMBALAS, several places of America, on the N. coast of the Isthmus which joins N. and S. America. None of them are inhabited, but they are claimed by the Spaniards who live on the isthmus of Darien. They are so situated, as that with the mountains and neighbouring forests,

they

they yield a charming proſpect, and were formerly the rendezvous of privateers.

SAMBRE, a river of the Netherlands, which has its ſource at the village of Navion, in Picardy; and paſſing by Landrecy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, falls into the Maeſe at Namur.

* SAMLAND, a circle ſo called in Regal Pruſſia, lying near the gulph of Courland, and is very famous for the amber found on the coaſt. It is divided into four bailiwicks, and the principal town in Coningſburg.

* SAMMATAN, a town of France, in Comminges, formerly a ſtrong place, and has ſtill a very ſtrong caſtle, ſtanding on a mountain. It is ſeated in a valley, on the river Save, five miles N. of Lombez. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

* SAMNANOODHA, an iſland ſituated on the N. ſide of Oonalaſhka, and in the ſtrait which ſeparates this iſland from thoſe to the N. The harbour is about a mile broad at the entrance, and runs in about four miles S. by W. Plenty of good water may be procured here, but not a piece of wood of any kind. Lon. 193. 20. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

SAMOGITIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the N. by Courland; on the E. by Lithuania; on the W. by the Baltic Sea; and on the S. by Regal Pruſſia, being about 175 miles in length, and 125 in breadth. It is full of foreſts and very high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce a large quantity of honey. There are alſo very active horſes, in high eſteem. The inhabitants are clowniſh, but honeſt; and they will not allow a young woman to go out in the night, without a candle in her hand, and two bells at her girdle. Roſſenna and Wormid are the principal places.

SAMOIEDA, a country of the Ruſſian empire, between Aſiatick Tartary and Archangel, lying along the ſea coaſt as far as Siberia. The inhabitants are ſo rude a people, that they can hardly pretend to humanity, except in their face and figure; for they have little underſtanding, and in many things reſemble brutes, for they will eat dead animals of every kind. They travel on the ſnow on ſledges, drawn with an animal like a rein-deer, but with the horns of a ſtag. Thoſe that have ſeen them affirm, that no people on the earth make ſuch ſhocking figures; their ſtature is ſhort, their ſhoulders and faces broad, with flat broad noſes, great blubber hanging lips, and ſtaring eyes; their complexion is dark, their hair long, and as black as pitch, and they have very little beards. If they have any religion at all, it is idolatry, though there have been ſome attempts of late to convert them. Their huts are made of birch bark ſewed together, which are laid upon ſtakes ſet in the ground, and at the top is a hole to let out the ſmoke. Their only employment is hunting and fiſhing.

SAMOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Natolia; bounded on the N. by a gulph of the ſame name; on the S. by the gulph of Epheſus; and on the E. by the iſle of Nicaria. It is about 32 miles in length, and 22 in breadth, and extremely fertile. The inhabitants live at their eaſe, their taxation by the Turks being moderate. They are clothed in the Turkiſh manner, except a red coif, and their hair hanging down their backs, with plates of ſilver, or block tin, faſtened to the ends. They have abundance of melons, lentils, kidney-beans, and excellent muſkadine grapes. They have white figs, four times as big as the common ſort, but not ſo well taſted. Their ſilk is very fine, and their honey and wax admirable. This iſland abounds with wild fowls, ſuch as partridges, woodcocks, ſnipes, thruſhes, wood-pigeons, turtle-doves, and wheat-ears; beſides which their poultry are excellent: they have iron mines, and moſt of the ſoil is of a ruſty colour: they have alſo emery ſtone, and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants are about 12,000, who are almoſt all Greeks, and the monks and prieſts occupy moſt part of the iſland. They have a biſhop who reſides at Corea.

SAMOTHRACIA, now called SAMANDRACHI, a ſmall iſland of the Archipelago, between Stalimeni, and the coaſt of Romania, and to the N. of the iſle of Imbro. It is 17 miles in circumference, and pretty well cultivated, but has no remarkable place. Lon. 25. 17. E. lat. 40. 34. N.

* SAMSHA, a province of Aſia, in Georgia; bounded on the S. by Armenia; on the W. by Guerel; on the N. by Immeretta; and on the E. by Caker. It has a prince of its own, tributary to the Turks, but has no remarkable place.

* SAMSO, or SAMSOI, an iſland of Denmark, in the Baltic Sea, on the coaſt of Jutland, from whence it is eight miles diſtant. It is eight miles long, and three broad, and is very fertile and pleaſant. Lon. 10. 33. E. lat. 56. 2. N.

* SAMSON, &c. a town of France, in Normandy, ſeated on the river Rille, five miles from Pontaudemer. There is another

ther town of that name in Maine, and in the election of Mano; as alſo another in Anjou, and in the election of Angiers.

* SANAA, a large, populous, and handſome town of Aſia, and capital of Arabia Felix, and in Proper Yemen. Its ſituation is very pleaſant among the mountains, and there are fine orchards. It is 80 miles N. E. of Aden. Lon. 41. 35. E. lat. 14 28. N.

SANBACH, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the river Welock, and is not large, but it has a handſome church. In the market-place are two ſquare ſtone-croſſes, adorned with images. It is 26 miles F. of Cheſter, and 161 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 28. W. lat. 53. 8. N.

SANBENDETIO. See BENEDITTO.

* SANCERRE, a town of France, in Berry, on the frontiers of Nivernois, ſeated on a mountain near the river Loire, 22 miles N. W. of Nevers, and 110 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 59. E. lat. 47. 18. N.

* SANCIAN, a ſmall iſland of Aſia, on the coaſt of the province of Quan-tong in China, about 42 miles in circumference, and famous for being the burying-place of St. Francis-Xavier.

* SANCOINS, a town of France, in Berry, on the confines of Bourbonnois, ſeated on the rivulet Argent.

SANDECZ, a ſtrong town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow. There are mines of gold and copper in its territory, and it is the capital of a chatellany. It is ſeated at the foot of Mount Krapack, 32 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lon. 20. 32. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

SANDERSTED, a village in Surrey, near Croydon. From hence there is a delightful proſpect on the N. to Croydon, and on the N. W. to Harrow on the Hill, and ſome parts of Bucks and Berks, to Hampſhire, and over all Banſted Downs.

* SANDO, an iſland of Japan, on the N. coaſt of Niphon, with a town of the ſame name, and about 87 miles in circumference, Lon. 139. 30. E. lat. 38. 35. N.

SANDOMIR, a ſtrong town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeated on a hill on the river Viſtula, 75 miles E. of Cracow, and 112 S. of Warſaw. Lon. 22. 0. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

* SANDOMIR, the palatinate of, is one of the three provinces of Little Poland. It is bounded on the N. by thoſe of Lencicza, Rava, and Mazovia; on the E by thoſe of Lublin and Ruſſia; and on the S. and W. by the palatinate of Cracovia. The ſoil is very fertile, and it has mines of gold, ſilver, and copper.

SANDULIET, a town of the Netherlands in Brabant, ſeated on the river Scheld, 12 miles N. W of Antwerp. Lon. 4. 18. E lat. 51. 22. N.

SANDWICH, a town in Kent, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It has the title of an earldom; is a corporation and cinque-port, governed by a mayor, and 11 jurats, and ſends 2 members to parliament, called barons. It has three churches, St. Clement's, St. Peter's, and St Mary's, and had another called St. James's. This town conſiſts of about 1500 houſes, moſt of them old and built with wood, tho' there are a few new ones built with brick and flints It has three long narrow ſtreets paved, and 30 croſs ſtreets or alleys, with about 6000 inhabitants, but no particular manufactory. The town is walled round, and alſo fortified with ditches and ramparts; but the walls are much decayed, though four of the gates are ſtill ſtanding. This was once a town of conſiderable trade, but it is much decayed, on account of the harbour being ſo choaked up with ſand, that a ſhip of 100 tons burthen cannot get in. It is 13 miles E. of Canterbury, and 67 E. by S. of London. Lon 1. 25. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

* SANDWICH ISLANDS, forming a magnificent group, were among the laſt diſcoveries of Capt. Cook, who ſo named them in honour of the Earl of Sandwich, under whoſe adminiſtration theſe diſcoveries were made They conſiſt of eleven iſlands, extending in latitude from 18 54. to 22. 15. N and in longitude from 159. 54 to 160. 24. W. They are called by the natives, *Owhyhee*, *Mowee*, *Ranai*, *Morotai*, *Tahooroua*, *Woahoo*, *Atooi*, *Necheehow*, *Oreehoua*, *Moreteane*, and *Tahoora*, all inhabited except the two laſt. An account of all the inhabited iſlands will be found, in their alphabetical order, in their proper places in this work. The climate of theſe iſlands differs very little from that of the Weſt Indies in the ſame latitude, though perhaps more temperate; and there are no traces of thoſe violent winds and hurricanes, which render the ſtormy months in the Weſt Indies ſo dreadful. There is alſo more rain at the Sandwich iſles, where the mountainous parts being generally enveloped in a cloud, ſucceſſive ſhowers fall in the inland parts, with fine weather, and a clear ſky, on the ſea ſhore, Hence it is, that few of thoſe inconveniences, to which many tropical countries are ſubject, either from heat or moiſture, are experienced here. The winds, in the winter months, are generally from E. S. E. to N. E. The vege-

vegetable productions are nearly the ſame as thoſe of the other iſlands in this ocean; but the taro root is here of a ſuperior quality. The bread-fruit trees thrive not in ſuch abundance as in the rich plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The ſugar-canes are of a very unuſual ſize, ſome of them meaſuring eleven inches and a quarter in circumference, and having fourteen feet eatable. There is alſo a root of a brown colour, ſhaped like a yam, and from ſix to ten pounds in weight, the juice of which is very ſweet, of a pleaſant taſte, and is an excellent ſubſtitute for ſugar. The quadrupeds are confined to the three uſual ſorts, hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are alſo of the common ſort; and the birds are beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European ſeeds, were left by Capt. Cook, but the poſſeſſion of the goats ſoon gave riſe to a conteſt between two diſtricts, in which the breed was entirely deſtroyed. The inhabitants are undoubtedly of the ſame race that poſſeſſes the iſlands ſouth of the equator; and in their perſons, language, cuſtoms, and manners, approach nearer to the New-Zealanders, than to their leſs diſtant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly Iſlands. They are in general above the middle ſize, and well made; they walk very gracefully, run nimbly, and are capable of bearing very great fatigue. Many of both ſexes have fine open countenances, and the women in particular have good eyes and teeth, with a ſweetneſs and ſenſibility of look, that render them very engaging. There is one peculiarity, characteriſtic of every part of this great nation, that even in the handſomeſt faces there is a fulneſs of the noſtril, without any flatneſs or ſpreading of the noſe. They ſuffer their beards to grow, and wear their hair after various faſhions. The dreſs of both men and women nearly reſemble thoſe of New-Zealand, and both ſexes wear necklaces of ſmall variegated ſhells. Tattowing the body is practiſed by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are alſo very neatly marked, and they have the ſingular cuſtom of tattowing the tip of the tongue. Like the New Zealanders, they have adopted the method of living together in villages, containing from an hundred to two hundred houſes, built pretty cloſely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally flanked, towards the ſea, with detached walls, which are meant both for ſhelter and defence. Theſe walls conſiſt of looſe ſtones, and the inhabitants are very dexterous in ſhifting them ſuddenly to ſuch places as the direction of the attack may require. In the ſides of the hills, or ſurrounding eminences, they have alſo little holes, or caves, the entrance to which is alſo ſecured by a fence of the ſame kind. They ſerve for places of retreat in caſes of extremity, and may be defended by a ſingle perſon againſt ſeveral aſſailants. Their houſes are of different ſizes, ſome of them being large and commodious, from forty to fifty feet long, and from twenty to thirty broad; while others are mere hovels. The food of the lower claſs conſiſts principally of fiſh and vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the fleſh of dogs and hogs. The manner of ſpending their time admits of little variety. They riſe with the ſun, and, after enjoying the cool of the evening, retire to reſt, a few hours after ſun-ſet. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupations of the men, the women are employed in manufacturing cloth, and the ſervants are principally engaged in the plantations and fiſhing. Their idle hours are filled up with various amuſements, ſuch as dancing, boxing, wreſtling, &c. Their agriculture and navigation bear a great reſemblance to thoſe of the South-ſea iſlands. Their plantations, which are ſpread over the whole ſea-coaſt, conſiſt of the taro, or eddy-root, and ſweet potatoes, with plants of the cloth-tree ſet in rows. The bottoms of their canoes are of a ſingle piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickneſs of an inch, and brought to a point at each end. The ſides conſiſt of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and laſhed to the bottom part. Some of their double canoes meaſure ſeventy feet in length, three and a half in depth, and twelve in breadth. Their cordage, fiſh-hooks, and fiſhing-tackle, differ but little from thoſe of the other iſlands. Among their arts muſt not be forgotten that of making ſalt, which they have in great abundance, and of a good quality. Their inſtruments of war are ſpears, daggers, clubs, and ſlings; and for defenſive armour they wear ſtrong mats, which are not eaſily penetrated by ſuch weapons as theirs. As the iſlands are not united under one ſovereign, wars are frequent among them, which, no doubt, contribute greatly to reduce the number of inhabitants, which, according to the proportion aſſigned to each iſland, does not exceed 400,000. The ſame ſyſtem of ſubordination prevails here as at the other

iſlands, the ſame abſolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and the ſame unreſiſting ſubmiſſion on the part of the people. The government is likewiſe monarchical and hereditary. At Owhyhee there is a regular ſociety of prieſts living by themſelves, and diſtinct in all reſpects from the reſt of the people. Human ſacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or any ſignal enterpriſe, but the death of every conſiderable chief, calls for a repetition of theſe horrid rites. Notwithſtanding the irreparable loſs in the death of Capt. Cook, who was here murdered through ſudden reſentment and violence, they are acknowledged to be of the moſt mild and affectionate diſpoſition. They live in the utmoſt harmony and friendſhip with each other; and in hoſpitality to ſtrangers they are not exceeded even by the inhabitants of the Friendly Iſlands. Their natural capacity ſeems, in no reſpect, below the common ſtandard of mankind; and their improvements in agriculture, and the perfection of their manufactures, are certainly adequate to the circumſtances of their ſituation, and the natural advantages which they enjoy.

SANGUESA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and on the frontiers of Arragon, ſeated on the river Arragon, 20 miles S. E. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 17. W. lat. 42. 34. N.

*SANQUHAR, a borough town of Scotland, in the county of Nithſdale, 24 miles N. of Dumfries. Lon. 3. 56. W. lat. 55. 30. N.

SAN-MATHEO, a town of Valentia, in Spain, 58 miles N. of Valentia. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 40. 14. N.

SANTA-CLARA, an iſland of S America, in the S. Sea, and in the bay of Guyaquil, on the coaſt of Peru, 90 miles W. of the city of Guyaquil. Lon. 82. 36. W. lat. 2. 18. S.

* SANTA-CRUZ, an anchorage road on the eaſt ſide of the iſland of Teneriffe, where ſhipping frequently call to take in water, of which they find plenty here. From the appearance of the country about Santa-Cruz, it might naturally be concluded, that Teneriffe is a barren ſpot; but Capt. Cook ſays, that, when he viſited this place in 1776, he was convinced, from the ample ſupplies he received, that it not only produced ſufficient to ſupply its inhabitants, but alſo enough to ſpare for viſitors. Behind the town of Santa-Cruz, the country riſes gradually to a moderate height, afterwards it continues to riſe ſouth-weſtward towards the celebrated pike of Teneriffe. Santa-Cruz, though not large, is a well-built city; their churches have not a magnificent appearance without, but they are decent and tolerably handſome within. Lon. 16. 31. W. lat. 28. 31. N.

* SANTA CRUZ, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, and in the province of Sus, and kingdom of Morocco, with a harbour and a fort. The Moors took it from the Portugueſe in 1536. It is ſeated at the extremity of Mount Atlas, on the Cape Aguer. Lon. 10. 7. W. lat. 30. 38. N.

* SANTA CRUZ, a large iſland in the S. Sea, and one of the moſt conſiderable of thoſe of Solomon, being about 250 miles in circumference. Lon. 130. 0. W. lat. 10. 21. S.

SANTA CRUZ, a ſea-port town of N. America, in the iſland of Cuba, ſeated at the N. ſide of the iſland, 60 miles L. of the Havannah. Lon. 81. 16. W. lat. 23. 10. N.

* SANTA CRUZ DE-LA-SIERRA, a town of S. America, and capital of a province of that name in Peru, and in the audience of Los-Charcas, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, in a country abounding in good fruits, on the river Guapy. Lon. 59. 55. W. lat. 19. 46. S.

SANTA FE, a town of N. America, and capital of New Mexico, ſeated among the mountains, near the Rio-del-Norte, 950 miles N. of Mexico. Lon. 106. 35. W. lat. 35. 30. N.

SANTA FE-DE-BOGOTA, a town of S. America, and capital of New Granada, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a ſupreme court of juſtice, and an univerſity. It is ſeated on the river Magdalena, in a plentiful country, abounding in corn, cattle, and fruit, with mines of ſilver in the mountains, 360 miles S of Carthagena. Lon. 73. 5. W. lat. 3. 58. N.

* SANTA MARIA. See MARIA, ST.

SANTAREN, a handſome town of Portugal, in Eſtremadura, ſeated on a mountain near the river Tajo, in a country very fertile in wheat, wine, and oil. They get in their harveſt here two months after they have ſown their corn. It was taken from the Moors in 1447, and is 20 miles S. of Syria, and 55 N. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 8. 25. W. lat. 39. 2. N.

SANTEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the duchy of Cleves. It has a handſome church belonging to the Papiſts, wherein is an image of the Virgin Mary, which they pretend performs a great many miracles. Here the fine walks begin that run as far as Weſel, from which it is five miles diſtant to the W. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

SAN-

SANTERRE, a ſmall territory of France, in Picardy, bounded on the N. by Cambreſis, on the E. by Vermandois, on the W. by Amienois, and on the S. by the river Somme. It is very fertile, and the capital town is Peronne.

SANTILLANE, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias, of which it is the capital. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, 50 miles E. of Oviedo, and 200 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 30. W. lat. 43. 34. N.

SANTON, a village in Devonſhire, on the coaſt of the Severn ſea, in Branton pariſh, where many hundred acres have been overwhelmed with the ſands.

SANTORINI, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the N. of Candia, and to the S. W. of Naxphio. It is eight miles in length, almoſt as much in breadth, and almoſt covered with pumice-ſtone, whence the ſoil in general muſt be dry and barren, it is, however, greatly improved by the labour and induſtry of the inhabitants, who have turned it into a garden. It affords a great deal of barley, plenty of cotton, and large quantities of wine, in which, and their cotton manufactures, their trade conſiſts. Fruit is ſcarce, except figs, and they have neither oil nor wood. They kill their beeves but once a year, and then they put it in pickle, which makes it very hard at length. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and are about 10,000 in number. Pyrgos is the capital town, and there are ſeveral little towns and villages. They have but one ſpring in the iſland, for which reaſon they preſerve the rain-water in ciſterns, and though they are ſubject to the Turks, they chooſe their own magiſtrates. Lon. 26. 1. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

* SAO, a territory, called the kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt of Guinea, hardly two miles in length along the ſhore. It produces abundance of Indian corn, yams, potatoes, palm-wine, and oil. The inhabitants are very treacherous, and there is no dealing with them without a great deal of caution. It contains ſeveral villages, of which Sabo is the principal; and the Dutch have a fort here called Naſſau.

SAONE, a conſiderable river of France, which has its ſource in Mount Volgue, near Darney, runs through the Franche Compté, Burgundy, Beaujolois, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons. It paſſes by Gray, Chalons, and Maſcon.

SAPIENZA, an iſland and cape of the Mediterranean Sea, and in Turky in Europe. It is very near the S. coaſt of the iſland of the Morea, and is very ſmall, and badly cultivated. The pirates of Barbary hide themſelves behind it, to ſurpriſe veſſels which come from the gulph of Venice, or the coaſt of Sicily. Lon. 21. 35. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

SAR, a river of Germany, which riſes in Alſace, and running N. enters Lorrain, paſſing by Sarburg, Sarverden, Sarbruk, Sar-Lewis, and Waudrevange; then it enters the electorate of Triers, and falls into the Moſelle, a little above Triers.

SARACENS, a people who made a great noiſe ſome centuries ago, and who came from the deſerts of Arabia, Sarra in their language ſignifying a deſert. They were the firſt diſciples of Mahomet, and afterwards conquered a great part of Aſia, Africa, and Europe; that is, within 40 years after his death, and kept poſſeſſion of Spain ſeveral hundred years. They maintained a war in the Holy Land a long time againſt the Weſtern Chriſtians, and at length drove them entirely out of it; but now there are no people known by that name, for thoſe who conquered Spain, that is, the deſcendants of them, are known by the name of Moors.

SARAGOSSA, a city of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, with an archbiſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and a court of inquiſition. It is ſaid to be built by the Phœnicians, and the Romans ſent a colony here in the reign of the emperor Auguſtus, whence it had the name of Cæſar Auguſtus, which by corruption has been changed into Saragoſſa. It is large, handſome, and well built. The ſtreets are long, broad, well paved, and very clean, and the houſes from three to ſix ſtories high. It is adorned with many magnificent buildings, and they reckon 17 large churches, and 14 handſome monaſteries, not to mention others leſs conſiderable. There are four gates into the city, correſponding with the four corners of the world. The river Ebro runs acroſs the place, dividing it in two; and on its banks is a handſome quay, which ſerves for a public walk. The Holy ſtreet is the largeſt, and ſo broad, it may be taken for a ſquare; and here they had their bull-fights: in this ſtreet there are ſeveral noblemens families, particularly that of the vicerov. The convents are handſome and richly adorned, as well as the churches. The cathedral church is a ſpacious building, after the Gothic taſte; but the fineſt church is that of Nueſtra Signora del Pilar, ſeated on the ſide of the Ebro, and is a place of the greateſt devotion in Spain. They tell us the Virgin, yet living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the goſpel, and left him her

image, with a handſome pillar of jaſper; it is ſtill in this church, which they pretend is the firſt in the world built to her honour. This image ſtands on a marble pillar with a little Jeſus in her arms; but the place is ſo dark, that it cannot be ſeen without the aſſiſtance of lamps, which are 50 in number, and all of ſilver. There are alſo chandeliers and balluſtrades of maſſy ſilver. The ornaments of this image are the richeſt that can be imagined, her crown being full of precious ſtones of an ineſtimable price; in ſhort, there is ſcarce any thing to be ſeen but gold and jewels, and a vaſt number of people come in pilgrimage hither. The town-houſe is a ſumptuous ſtructure, adorned with fine columns; in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Arragon, and in the corner of it St. George on horſeback, with a dragon of white marble under him. It is ſeated in a very large plain, where the Ebro receives two other rivers; and over it are two bridges, one of ſtone and the other of wood, which laſt has been thought the moſt beautiful in Europe. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies ſoon after. It is 97 miles W. by N. of Tarragona, 137 W. of Barcelona, and 150 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 28. W. lat. 41. 53. N.

* SARAIO, a large and ſtrong town of Turky in Europe, the ſame with BOSNA-SARAGO, 110 miles S. W. of Belgrade, and 50 S. E. of Jaicza. Lon. 17. 57. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

SARATOS, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in the kingdom of Aſtracan, moſt of whoſe inhabitants are ſoldiers. It is ſeated on the ſide of a mountain, near the river Volga or Wolga, 220 miles S. of Caſan, and 300 N. W. of Aſtracan Lon. 49. 25. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

* SARAVI, a province of Africa, in Abyſſinia, where they have excellent horſes

SARBURG, or SARBRUCK, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Triers ſeated on the river Sare, over which there is a bridge, eight miles S. of Triers. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 49. 37. N.

SARBRUCK, or SARBURG, an ancient town of Lorrain, in a German bailiwick, near the frontiers of Lower Alſace. It is ſeated on the river Sare, over which there is a bridge, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles E. of Marſal, and 50 S. E. of Metz. Lon. 7. 9. E. lat. 49. 16. N.

SARDAM, a ſea-port town of Holland, where there are vaſt magazines of timber for building ſhips, and naval ſtores, with a great number of ſhipwrights. It is ſeated on the N. ſide of the river Wye, ſeven miles N. W. of Amſterdam. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

SARDINIA, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, 142 miles in length from N. to S. and 80 in breadth from E. to W. The ſoil is fertile in corn and wine, and there are a great number of oranges, citrons, and olives. On the coaſt is a fiſhery for anchovies and coral, of which they ſend large quantities to Genoa and Leghorn. Beeves and ſheep are numerous, as well as horſes, which are very good for labour and the road. They are fed in the little iſlands about it, which abound in game; and in that of Aſinaria there are a great number of turtles. The air is very unhealthy, from the marſhy land. The inhabitants were formerly ſo rude and clowniſh, that the Romans baniſhed their ſtate priſoners to this iſland; but they are much more civilized ſince, and enjoyed full liberty till they ſet up an inquiſition at Saſſari. However, as the inhabitants are not very induſtrious, the land is not ſufficiently cultivated, nor are they much addicted to trade. It contains mines of ſilver, lead, ſulpher, alum, and they make a good deal of ſalt. This iſland has undergone various revolutions: in 1708 it was taken by the Engliſh for the emperor Charles VI. and in 1720 ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for that of Sicily, and of which he is now king, and has a viceroy there. Caghari is the capital town.

SARDO, a town of Turky in Aſia, and in Natolia. It was formerly called Sardis, and was the ſeat of the famous king Cræſus. It is now gone to decay, there being but a few wretched huts. However, here is a large caravanſary, where there are handſome lodgings for travellers, it lying in the great road from Smyrna to Aleppo; and the Turks have a moſque, which was formerly a Chriſtian church. The inhabitants are now almoſt all ſhepherds, who feed their flocks in the neighbouring plains. There are alſo a few chriſtians, who employ themſelves in gardening, but they have neither church nor prieſt. Lon. 28. 30. E. lat. 38. 44. N.

* SARE, a river of France, in Lorrain, which has its ſource in German Lorrain, a little above the Sarm, and falls into the Moſelle a little above Treves or Triers.

SARGANS, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a county of the ſame name in the canton of Zurich, with a caſtle ſeated on a rock. It ſtands on the top of a hill,

hill, and near it are mineral ſprings good for various diſeaſes.

* SARGEL, a large and ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Tremeſen, with a caſtle and a harbour, ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, 25 miles from Algiers. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

* SARGUEMINE, a town in German Lorrain, ſeated on the river Sare, nine miles from Sarbruck. Lon. 7. 13. E. lat. 49. 8. N.

SARK, a little iſland belonging to Great Britain, lying between the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, on the coaſt of Normandy in France

SARLAT, a town of France, in Perigord, with a biſhop's ſee. It is but a poor place, and ſeated in a bottom ſurrounded with mountains, 27 miles S. E. of Perigueux, and 87 E. by N. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 1. 19. E lat. 44. 5. N.

SAR-LOUIS, a ſtrong town of France, in Lorrain, fortified after the manner of Vauban, and ſeated on the river Sare, 20 miles E. of Thionville, and 32 N. E. of Mentz. Lon. 6. 46 E. lat. 49. 21. N.

* SARMAN, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoly, inhabited by Berberines, who are very numerous.

SARMATIA, anciently a country partly in Europe and partly in Aſia, which lay to the N. of the Black and Caſpian Seas, but at preſent the bounds are hardly known, the beſt geographers not being agreed about them.

SARNO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a duchy. It is ſeated on the river Sarno, near its ſource, 12 miles N. E. of Salerno, and 20 S. E. of Naples. Lon. 14. 49. E. lat. 40 46. N.

* SARNO, a ſmall river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which riſes near a town of that name, runs along the confines of the Hither Principato, and the Terra di-Lavoro, and falls into the gulph of Naples.

* SAROZ, a ſtrong caſtle, in Upper Hungary, in a county of the ſame name, on the frontiers of Poland, ſeated on the river Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krapach, five miles from Eperies, capital of a county. Lon. 21. 10. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

* SARREAL, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on the river Francoli, in whoſe neighbourhood there are quarries of alabaſter, ſo tranſparent that they glaze their windows with it. Lon. 2. 0. E. lat. 41. 30. N.

SARSANA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Romagna, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the frontiers of Tuſcany, 20 miles S. W. of Rimini, and 138 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 14. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

SARUM, commonly called OLD-SARUM, a place almoſt without inhabitants, in Wiltſhire, though it ſends two members to parliament. It did cover the ſummit of a high ſteep hill, and was ſtrongly fortified; but there is nothing now to be ſeen but the ruins and the traces of the walls. It is a little to the N. of Salisbury, or New Sarum. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 51. 7. N.

* SARVERDEN, a town of France, in Lorrain, capital of a county of the ſame name; ſeated on the river Sare, five miles from Fene Strange, and 10 from Sarburg. Lon. 7. 10. E lat. 48. 59. N.

* SARVITZA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Macedonia, and in the territory of Comenolotari, ſeated partly on a mountain, and partly in a plain, on a ſmall river.

* SARWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Rab, at the place where a ſmall river runs into it. Lon. 16. 48. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

SARZANA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a biſhop's ſee. It was given to the Genoeſe, by the great duke of Tuſcany, in lieu of Leghorn It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Macra, on the frontiers of Tuſcany, 10 miles N. W. of Maſſa, and 50 S. E. of Genoa. Lon. 9. 52. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

* SASERON, a large town of Aſia, in India, and in the kingdom of Bengal; ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near a great lake, in the middle of which is an iſland, with a ſuperb moſque, and a fine bridge that leads thereto. Lon. 86. 44 E. lat. 26 19. N.

SASSARI, a city of Italy, and one of the principal of the iſland of Sardinia, being capital of the territory of Lugari. It has a caſtle and an archbiſhop's ſee, and contains about 30,000 inhabitants. It is famous for a fountain called Roſſel, which is ſaid to be much more magnificent than the beſt at Rome. The inhabitants have the following proverb, *Chi non vidde Roſſel, non vidde mondo*; he that has not ſeen Roſſel, has not ſeen the world. The French plundered it in 1527. It is ſeated in a plain, ſix miles N. of Alghier, and 17 S. W. by W. of Villa-Aragonenſe. Lon. 8. 39. E. lat. 40. 46. N.

* SASSEBES, a ſtrong town of Tranſilvania, and capital of a county of the ſame name; ſeated at the confluence of two ſmall rivers, which fall into the Maroch. Lon. 26. 40. E. lat. 46. 26. N.

SAS-VAN-GHENT, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Dutch Flanders, in the quarter of Ghent. It has fine ſluices, and is ſeated on a canal, which communicates with Ghent, about eight miles N. from it. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that town, but was taken by the Dutch in 1644. Lon. 3. 49. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

SASSUOLO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, and in the province of Carpi. It has a ſtrong caſtle, and is ſeated on the river Secchia, 10 miles S. W. of Modena. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 44. 28. N.

* SATALIA, a large and very ſtrong town of Turky in Aſia, and in Natolia; ſeated on the coaſt of Carimania, with a ſmall harbour, and is divided into three towns. There is a ſuperb moſque, which was formerly a fine church, and the country about it is very fertile; but the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. It is 150 miles W. by S. of Cogni, and 265 S. by E. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 32. 21. E. lat. 37. 1. N.

SAVANNA, a town of N. America, in Georgia, belonging to the Independent States of North America. It was built not many years ago by the truſtees of Georgia, and ſtands on a bank of the river, which is 45 feet high above the water. Lon. 80. 20. W. lat. 32. 0. N.

SAVE, a river of Germany, which has its ſource in Upper Carniola, on the frontiers of Carinthia. It runs through Carniola, from W. to E. and afterwards ſeparates Sclavonia from Croatia, Boſnia, and part of Servia, and then falls into the Danube at Belgrade.

* SAVERDUN, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the county of FOIX; divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and the latter divided into the town and ſuburbs. It is ſeated on the river Ariege, 15 miles from FOIX, and 25 from Thouloufe. Lon. 1. 36. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

SAVERNAKE FORREST, in Wiltſhire, S. E. of Marlborough, the only privileged foreſt for hunting that is poſſeſſed by a ſubject. It is about 12 miles in compaſs, plentifully ſtocked with large deer, and adorned with many delightful walks and viſtas, cut through its woods and copices, eight of which meet like the rays of a ſtar in a point, near the center of the foreſt.

* SAVERNE, or ZABERN, a town of France, in Lower Alſace, on the frontiers of Lorrain, with a handſome palace, where the biſhop of Straſburg ſometimes reſides. It is ſeated at the foot of Mount Voſgue, in a pleaſant, fertile country, which produces plenty of wine, 18 miles N. W. of Straſburg, and 120 E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 33. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

* SAUGUES, a town of France, in the government of Languedoc, and in Gevaudan. There is another town of the ſame name in Auvergne, and in the election of Brioude.

SAVIGLIANO, a handſome and ſtrong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a rich Benedictine abbey. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the river Maira, five miles W. of Foſſano, and 26 S. of Turin: Lon. 7. 44. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

* SAVIGLIANO, the territory of, is bounded on the E. by thoſe of Chieraſco, and Foſſano; on the S. by the province of Coni; on the W. by the marquiſate of Saluzzo; and on the N. by Carmagnola.

* SAUIGE, ST. a town of France, in Nivernois, with a priory of the order of St. Benedict ſeated in a valley.

SAULGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and the principal place of a county of the ſame name, which belongs to the baron of Walburg.

* SAULIEU, a town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of the bailiwick of Auxois. It is ſeated on an eminence, in a country fertile in corn, and abounding in cattle, 25 miles W. of Dijon, and 142 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 7. E. lat. 47. 17. N.

* SAULI, a town of France, in Provence, and in the dioceſe of Carpentras. It is the chief place of a county, and of a valley of the ſame name.

SAUMUR, a conſiderable town of France, in Anjou, and capital of the Saumarois, with an ancient caſtle. Here is an important paſſage over the Loire, upon which there is a famous bridge. It is 22 miles S. E. of Angiers, and 160 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 4. W. lat. 47. 15. N.

SAVOLAXIA, a territory of Finland, in Ruſſia; bounded on the N. by Cagania; on the E. by Kexholm; on the S. by Carelia; and on the W. by Bothnia. It is a large country, full of trees, lakes, and marſhes, and is almoſt a delart. Nyſlot is the principal place.

SAVONA, a large, populous, handſome, and ſtrong town of Italy, and in the territory

territory of Genoa, with two caſtles, and a biſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral fine churches, and other well-built ſtructures. The Genoeſe fearing that it would hurt their trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large veſſels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746: the country about it is very well cultivated, and abounds in ſilks and all ſorts of fruits. It is ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea, 20 miles S. W. of Genoa, and 12 N. E. of Final. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 44. 18. N.

* SAVONIERS, a town of France, in Touraine, five miles from Tours, near which there are caverns, famous for their petrifications.

SAVOY, a ſovereign duchy of Europe, between France and Italy; bounded on the N. by the lake of Geneva, which ſeparates it from Switzerland; on the E. by the Alps, which divide it from Piedmont and Valais, on the W. by the river Rhone, which parts it from Bugey and Breſſe; and on the S. by Dauphiny, and part of Piedmont. It is 83 miles in length, and 67 in breadth, and is divided into Proper Savoy, the Geneveſe, Chablais, Fauſigni, the Tarenteſe, Morienna, and part of Bugey. The air is cold on account of the high mountains, which are almoſt always covered with ſnow; however, the ſoil is pretty fertile, and ſupplies the inhabitants with the neceſſaries of life, but they can ſupply their neighbours with nothing but cheſnuts and radiſhes. The mountains which are not covered with ſnow in winter, abound with paſtures that feed a vaſt number of cattle. There is alſo a great deal of game; among which are ſtags, fallow-deer, roe-bucks, wild-boars, bears, marmouts, white-hares, red and grey partridges, wood-hens, and pheaſants. The lakes are full of fiſh, and the principal rivers are the Iſere, the Arc, and the Arve. This country has ſuffered greatly by ruinous wars, which it has ſuſtained againſt France and Spain. The inhabitants are laborious, ſober, good ſoldiers, and faithful ſubjects. Chamberry is the capital town.

* SAUVANT, ST. a town of France, in Poitou, and in the dioceſe of Poitiers.

* SAUVES, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Alais, ſeated on the river Vidourle, with a Benedictine abbey.

* SAUVETERRE, a town of France, in Bearne, with an old ruined caſtle, 17 miles from Pau.

* SAUVEUR-LE-VISCOMTE, ST. a town of France, in Normandy, in the dioceſe of Coutances, ſeated on a moraſs on the river Beauprieſ, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* SAUXILANGES, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Iſſoire, with a famous monaſtery of the order of Cleuni.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schawenburg, 20 miles N. W. of Hanover. Lon. 9. 36. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

SAXMUNDHAM, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſituated upon a hill, and has one large church, and a diſſenting meeting houſe. The town conſiſts of about 400 houſes, which are in general pretty good ones; but the ſtreets are narrow, and not paved. No particular manufactory is carried on here, and the town contains nothing remarkable. It is 20 miles N. E. of Ipſwich, and 89 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

SAXONY, a large country of Germany, divided into three parts, namely, the circle of Upper Saxony, the circle of Lower Saxony, and the duchy of Saxony. The circle of Upper Saxony contains a great number of territories, governed by particular princes, and is bounded on the E. by Pruſſia, and a part of Poland and Sileſia; on the S. by Bavaria, Bohemia, and the circle of Franconia; on the W. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and that of Lower Saxony; and on the N. by the Baltic Sea, and the circle of Lower Saxony. The elector of Saxony is the director. It comprehends the electoral circle of Saxony, the principality of Anhalt, the landgravate of Thuringia, the margavate of Miſnia, the marche of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania; and theſe are again ſubdivided into many leſs diſtricts, taken notice of in their proper places. The circle of Lower Saxony is bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea, and the duchy of Sleſwick; on the W. by the German ocean, and the circle of Weſtphalia; and on the S. and E. by the circle of the Upper Rhine, and the circle of Upper Saxony. The directors of this circle are the dukes of Magdeburg, Bremen, and of Brunſwick Lunenburg. It comprehends the archbiſhoprick of Magdeburg, the biſhoprick of Hildeſheim, the archbiſhoprick of Bremen, the biſhoprick of Halberſtadt, the biſhoprick of Schwerin, the biſhoprick of

Ratzburg,

Ratzburg, the biſhoprick of Lubeck, and the biſhoprick of Sleſwick. All theſe have been ſecularized, except Lubeck and Hildeſheim. The other territories are the duchies of Brunſwick-Lunenburg, Lawenburg, and Mecklenburg; the principality of Verden, the counties of Remſtein and Blanburg; as alſo the free cities of Hamburg, Lubeck, Goſlar, Mulhauſen, and Northauſen, which ſee in their proper places. The duchy of Saxony is bounded on the N. by the margravate of Brandenburg, on the E. by Lower Luſatia; on the S. by Miſnia; and on the W. by the principality of Anhalt. It is about 75 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines. It is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe. This is commonly called the electoral circle of Saxony, and Wirtemberg is the capital town.

SAYBROOK, a ſea-port town of N. America, in the province of Connecticut, ſeated at the mouth of the river Connecticut, 90 miles S. W. of Boſton. Lon. 71. 58. W. lat. 41. 20. N.

SAYCOCK, one of the iſlands of Aſia, in Japan, divided from Niphon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reſide in the little iſland of Diſnia, which is on the W. ſide of this. Lon. 132. 28. E. lat. 34. 0. N.

SAYD. See SIDON.

SCAGEN, or SCAGERIF, a promontory of N. Jutland, in Denmark, at the entrance of the paſſage out of the ocean into the Baltic Sea. Lon. 10. 6. E. lat. 57. 16. N.

SCALA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, with a biſhop's ſee. It was a large city formerly, but it is now greatly decayed. It is ſix miles N. of Amalfi. Lon. 14. 44. E. lat. 40. 34. N.

* SCALANOVA, a handſome town of Turky in Aſia, and in Natolia, with a caſtle and harbour. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, eight miles from Epheſus, in a country abounding in good wine. Lon. 27. 31. E. lat. 37. 54. N.

SCALITZ, or SCALA, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Poſon, and on the confines of Moravia. There is a very advantageous paſſage by it, from Moravia to Hungary, and it is ſeated on the river Marck, 50 miles N. of Preſburg, and 45 N. W. of Leopolſtadt. Lon. 17. 17. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

SCALLOWAY, a town of Scotland, in the iſland of Mainland, being one of thoſe of Shetland, and in the county of Orkney, 130 miles N. E. of Caithneſs. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 60. 12. N.

SCANDEROON. See ALEXANDRETTA.

SCANDINAVIA, a large country of Europe, formerly ſo called, which comprehends Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

SCARA, or SCARFN, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, ſeated to the S. of the lake Wener, 66 miles N. E. of Gottenburg. Lon. 12. 42. E. lat. 58. 16. N.

SCARBOROUGH, a town of the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on a ſteep rock, near which are ſuch craggy cliffs that it is almoſt inacceſſible on every ſide. On the top of this rock is a large green plain, with a little well of freſh water, ſpringing out of the rock. It has of late been greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, called the Scarborough Spa; on which account it is much mended in the number and beauty of its buildings. The ſpring was under the cliff, part of which fell down in December 1737, and the water was loſt; but in clearing away the ruins, in order to rebuild the wharf, it was recovered, to the great joy of the town. Here are aſſemblies and balls, in the ſame manner as at Tunbridge. It is a place of ſome trade, has a very good harbour, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 36 miles N. E. by E. of York, and 237 N. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 54. 18. N.

SCARDONNA, a ſea-port town of Dalmatia, ſeated on the eaſtern banks of the river Cherca, with a biſhop's ſee. It has been taken and re-taken ſeveral times by the Turks and Venetians, and theſe laſt ruined the fortifications, and its principal buildings, in 1537, but they have ſince put it in a ſtate of defence. It is 35 miles N. W. of Spalatto. Lon. 17. 1. E. lat. 44. 29. N.

* SCARLINO, a town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the principality of Piombino, with a caſtle, ſeated on the ſea-coaſt; five miles S. of Maſſo, and 10 from Piombino. Lon. 10. 57. E. lat. 42. 58. N.

* SCARO, a town of the iſland of Santorini, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 25. 58. E. lat. 36. 10. N.

SCAROS. See ZAROS.

SCARPANTO, an iſland of the Archipelago, and one of the Sporades, lying to the S. W. of the iſle of Rhodes, and

to the N. E. of that of Candia. It is about 22 miles in length, and eight in breadth, and there are ſeveral high mountains. It abounds in cattle and game, and there are mines of iron, quarries of marble, with ſeveral good harbours. The Turks are maſters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks.

SCARPE, a river of the Netherlands, which has its ſource near Aubigny, in Artois, where it waſhes Arras and Douay, after which it runs on the confines of Flanders and Hainault, paſſing by St. Amand, and a little after falls into the Scheld.

SCARSDALE, in Derbyſhire, a rich fruitful tract, in the N. E. part of it, though ſurrounded with barren rocks and mountains.

* SCELLA, a province of Africa, in Abyſſinia, to the W. of the province of Bamba, and to the E. of that of Tamba. It is full of very high mountains, which are well inhabited, afford good paſtures, and feed great numbers of cattle.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a large, handſome, and ſtrong town of Swiſſerland, capital of a canton of the ſame name, with a caſtle in the form of a citadel. It is well built, with fine large ſtreets, and adorned with ſeveral fountains; and the greateſt part of the houſes are painted on the outſide. It is well fortified, and the cathedral is the largeſt church in Swiſſerland; beſides which, the minſter, with the monaſtery adjoining thereto, the arſenal, the town-houſe, the great clock, which ſhews the courſe of the ſun and moon with their eclipſes, and the ſtone bridge over the Rhine, are well worth the obſervation of a traveller. That river is of great conſequence to the inhabitants, with regard to trade. It is 22 miles N. by E. of Zurich, and 39 E. of Baſil. Lon. 3. 41. E. lat. 47. 39. N.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the canton of, in Swiſſerland, is bounded on the N. and W. by Suabia; on the E. by the canton of Zurich, and the biſhoprick of Conſtance; and on the S. by the ſame, and by Thurgaw. It is but 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth; but produces all the neceſſaries of life, as wine, fiſh, wood, flax, horſes, ſheep, wool, black cattle, and deer. The principal town is of the ſame name.

SCHALHOLT, a town, or rather a large village of Iceland, with a biſhop's ſee, and a college. Lon. 22. 20. W. lat. 64. 40. N.

SCHAMACHYA, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and capital of Shirvan. It has very large manufactories of ſilks and cottons, and is ſeated on the W. ſide of the Caſpian ſea, 250 miles N. E. of Tauris. It was formerly very large, but is now decayed, above 6000 houſes having been thrown down by an earthquake. Lon. 37. 5. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

SCHANTZ STERNEX, a fortreſs of Ruſſian Finland, in the province of Carelia, ſeated on the river Nieva, a little to the eaſtward of Peterſburg. Lon. 31. 15. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

SCHARDING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſeated on the river Inn, ſeven miles S. of Paſſaw. Lon. 13. 36. E. lat. 48. 21. N.

* SCHARNITZ, a town of France, in the circle of Auſtria, and in Tirol. It is ſeated on the confines of Bavaria, and is a paſſage of great importance, and well fortified.

SCHAWENBURG, a ſmall territory of Weſtphalia, about 22 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, which belongs to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.

SCHELD, one of the moſt conſiderable rivers of the Netherlands, which has its ſource in Vermandois, near the Villan Baurevoir. It paſſes through Flanders, and ſome miles below Fort Lillo divides into two branches, one of which runs through Bergen-op-zoom, and is called the Eaſtern Scheld, and the other to Fluſhing, called the Weſtern Scheld; they both fall into the German Ocean.

* SCHELFSTADT, an ancient and ſtrong town of France, in Upper Alſace, formerly very important, but the fortifications were ruined by the French in 1673; however, when it was ceded to them they fortified it again. It is ſeated on the river Ill, 20 miles S. W. of Straſburg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 48. 17. N.

SCHELLA, a town of Upper Hungary, ſeated on the river Waag, where there is a harbour, and near it a volcano continually burning. It is 25 miles N. E. of Preſburg. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 48. 32. N.

SCHELLENBERG, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, remarkable for a battle obtained here by the allies over the French and Bavarians 1704. It is 22 miles W. of Ingolſtadt. Lon. 10. 58. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

SCHELLING, an iſland of Holland lying at the entrance of the Zuider-Zee between Vly-Iſland and Ameland. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 53. 20. N.

SCHEMNITZ, a town of Upper Hungary, and one of the ſeven mountain-towns, with three caſtles. It is famous for mines of ſilver, and other metals; as alſo for its hot baths. Near it is a high rock of ſhining blue ſtone, mixed with green and ſome ſpots of yellow. It is 50 miles N. E. of Preſburg. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 48. 46. N.

SCHENECTIDA, a fortreſs of N. America, in New-York, ſeated on Hudſon's river, in the province of Albany, and adjoining to the country of the Iroquois, 100 miles N. of New-York town. Lon. 74. 0. W. lat. 42. 24. N.

* SCHERING, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, formerly more conſiderable than at preſent. It is pleaſantly ſeated in a fertile country, and in a good air, eight miles S. E. of Waſtena. Lon. 15. 47. E. lat. 58. 12. N.

SCHENKENSHAN'S, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves; ſeated on the place where the Rhine divides into two large branches, one of which preſerves the name, and the other is called the Waal, 12 miles E. of Nimeguen, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

* SCHER, a town of Germany in Suabia, ſeated on the river Danube, over which there is a bridge; it belongs to the baron of Walberg.

* SCHERDING, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, ſeated on the eaſtern bank of the river Inn, nearly S. of Paſſaw.

SCHETLAND, iſlands ſo called, lying to the N. of the Orkneys, of which ſome reckon them a part. They lie 200 miles N. E. of Caithneſs, in Scotland, and are famous for the herring-fiſhery on their coaſt. The Dutch begin here on Midſummer-day, and follow the ſhoals of herrings down to the coaſts of Norfolk, where they arrive about Michaelmas. The number of theſe iſlands are reckoned to be 40, beſides 30 which are naked rocks; the chief of them is called Mainland. The inhabitants live by fiſhing, and are like the Norwegians, an honeſt people, who live a long time. Two months in the ſummer the ſun never ſets, and in two of the winter months he never riſes.

* SCHEVE, a town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, and in the dioceſe of Wyburg, ſeated at the mouth of a river in the gulph of Virk-Fund, where there are excellent horſes bred.

* SCHIEDAM, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, ſeated on a large canal, which communicates with the Maeſe. It is four miles from Rotterdam, and five from Delft. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 51. 54. N.

* SCHILTA, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, ſeated on the river Waag.

SCHIRAS, a large and famous town of Perſia, capital of Farſiſtan. It is three miles in length from E. to W. but not ſo much in breadth. It is ſeated at the N. W. end of a ſpacious plain, ſurrounded with very high hills, under one of which the town ſtands. The houſes are built of bricks dried in the ſun; the roofs are flat and terraced. There are 15 handſome moſques, tiled with ſtones of a blueiſh green colour, and lined within with black poliſhed marble. There are many large and beautiful gardens, ſurrounded with walls 14 feet high, and four thick. They contain various kinds of very fine trees, with fruits almoſt of every kind, beſides various beautiful flowers. The wines of Schiras are not only the beſt in Perſia, but, as ſome think, in the whole world. The ruins of the famous palace called Perſepolis are 50 miles to the N. E. of this place. It is 225 miles S. E. of Iſpahan. Lon. 56. 40. E. lat. 29. 40. N.

SCHLESTADT, a town of France, in Alſace, formerly imperial. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Weſtphalia, and is ſeated on the river Ill, 20 miles S. of Straſburg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 48. 17. N.

* SCHLEUSONGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and in the province of Hennebeig, ſeated on the river Schlens.

* SCHMIEBERG, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and in the duchy of Jaur, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the ſource of the river Bauber. Almoſt all the inhabitants are ſmiths, from whence the place takes its name.

* SCHOMBERG, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with the title of a duchy. It is ſeated on a mountain, 15 miles from Limburg.

SCHONECK, or SCHOINECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the electorate of Treves, or Triers, with a caſtle; ſeated on the river Nyms, 27 miles N. of Treves, and 26 S. of Limburg. Lon. 6. 26. E. lat. 50. 12. N.

SCHONEN, or SCANIA, a province of Sweden, bounded on the W. by the ſtrait

of

of the Sound, which ſeparates it from Zealand; on the N. by Halland and Smaland; on the E. and S. by Bleckingia and the Baltic Sea. It is about 58 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. Lunden is the capital town.

* SCHONGAW, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, ſeated on the river Lech, 30 miles from Augſburg.

* SCHONREIN, a town of Germany, in Franconia, on the confines of the biſhoprick of Wirtzberg, and capital of a bailiwick. It is ſeated on the river Meyn, and belongs to the biſhoprick of Wirtzberg.

SCHOONHOVEN, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, with a very commodious haven. It is ſeated on the river Lech, in which there is a good ſalmon-fiſhery, 14 miles E. of Rotterdam. Lon. 4. 54. E. lat. 51. 58. N.

SCHORNDORF, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemburg, with a ſtrong caſtle, and ſalt ſprings, with which they make a great deal of ſalt. It is ſeated on the river Rems, 11 miles N. E. of Stutgard, and 17 N. W. of Gemund. Lon. 8. 54. E. lat. 48. 56. N.

* SCHOUTEN, iſlands ſo called in the S. Sea, near the coaſt of New Guinea. They were diſcovered by William Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 135. 25. E. lat. 0. 46. S.

SCHOWEN, an iſland of the Netherlands, in Zealand, lying between the iſlands of Goree and Beeveland, being 15 miles in length, and ſix in breadth. Ziriczee is the capital town.

SCHUT, a large iſland of Hungary, formed by the river Danube, which is 35 miles in length, and two in breadth. It is divided into two parts, by a branch of the Danube, and Komore and Sumarain are the principal towns.

SCHWALBACH, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in the territory of Wetteraw, and county of Naſſau; ſeated on the river Aar, nine miles N. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

SCHWARTZ, a town of Germany, in the Tirol, famous for its mines of different metals; ſeated on the river Ill, 14 miles N. E. of Inſpruc, and 10 S. W. of Rottenburg. Lon. 11. 42. E. lat. 47. 19. N. Some call it Schwatz.

SCHWARTZBURG, a town and caſtle of Germany, and circle of Upper Saxony, in the landgravate of Thuringia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, belonging to a prince of the houſe of Saxony. It is ſeated on the river Schwartz, 22 miles S. E. of Erford, and 85 N. of Cullembach. Lon. 11. 30. E lat. 50. 40. N.

SCHWARTZENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a principality of the ſame name. The caſtle is ſeated on the river Lec, 23 miles N. W. of Nuremburg, and 20 E. of Wertzburg, ſubject to its own prince. Lon. 10. 44. E. lat. 49. 43. N.

SCHWEIDNITZ, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is the handſomeſt town of Sileſia, next to Breſlaw. The ſtreets are large, the church fine, and the houſes well built. The fortifications are not very conſiderable; the royal palace is turned into a convent. All the magiſtrates are Roman Catholics, but moſt of the inhabitants are Proteſtants, who have a church without the town, as alſo a public ſchool and bells. It is ſeated on an eminence on the river Weiſtritz, 27 miles S. E. of Lignitz, and 22 S. W. of Breſlaw. Lon. 16. 54. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

SCHWEINFURT, a very ſtrong, free, and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, with a magnificent palace, where the ſenators meet, who are twelve in number. The environs are rich in cattle, corn, and wine, and the inhabitants are Proteſtants, but not very rich. However, they carry on a large trade in woollen and linen cloth, gooſe-quills, and feathers. It is ſeated on the river Main, 25 miles N. E. of Wirtzburg, and 95 W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 31 E. lat 50 5. N.

* SCHWINBURG, a town of Denmark, on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of Flonia, over-againſt the iſlands of Arroa and Langeland. Lon. 10. 50. E lat. 55. 4. N.

* SCHWITZ, or SWITZ, a canton of Swiſſerland, which gives name to them all. It is bounded on the W. by the lake of the four cantons; on the S. by the canton of Uri; on the E. by that of Glaris; and on the N. by thoſe of Zurich and Zug. Its principal riches conſiſt in cattle, and the capital town is of the ſame name. This is a large, handſome place, ſeated near the lake of the four cantons, in a pleaſant country among the mountains, 10 miles S. E. of Lucern, and 12 S. of Sug. Lon. 8. 30. E lat. 46. 55. N.

* SCIATI, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Janna to the N. of Negropont, and almoſt at the entrance of the gulph of Salonichi. It is about 22 miles in length, and eight in breadth.

SCILLY, a cluſter of iſlands and rocks, lying to the W. of Cornwall, dangerous for ſtrangers to ſail near, without a good pilot, there having been often ſhips wrecked upon them, and particularly Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, with four men of war, were caſt away here, in the night of Oct. 22, 1707; when there were not only a great number of common ſailors, but people of diſtinction loſt. St. Mary's is the largeſt and moſt cultivated, containing more inhabitants than all the reſt put together, and who are alſo the richeſt. Likewiſe in this, and in two or three other of the largeſt iſlands, there are various antiquities, particularly the remains of the temple of the Druids, and ancient ſepulchres; but the greateſt ornament of this iſland is the light-houſe, of 51 feet high, and the gallery is four. The faſh lights are 11 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet 2 inches broad. It ſtands on high land, and is a very fine column. Lon. 6. 41. W. lat. 49. 56. N.

SCIO, one of the moſt beautiful, pleaſant, and celebrated iſlands of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Natolia, to the S of Metelin, and to the N. E. of Samos. It is 32 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; a mountainous country, and yet pleaſant enough, there being fruits of various kinds growing in the fields, ſuch as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates. There is alſo a large quantity of pleaſant wine, which they export to the neighbouring iſlands; but their principal trade is in ſilks. They have alſo a ſmall commerce in wool, cheeſe, figs, and maſtick. The women are better bred than in other parts of the Levant; though the dreſs is odd, yet it is very neat. The partridges are tame, being ſent every day into the fields to get their living, and in the evening are called back with a whiſtle. The town called Scio is large, pleaſant, and the beſt built of any in the Levant, the houſes being beautiful and commodious, ſome of which are terraced, and others covered with tiles. The ſtreets are paved with flint-ſtones, and the Venetians, while they had it in their poſſeſſion, made a great many alterations for the better. The caſtle is an old citadel built by the Genoeſe, in which the Turks have a garriſon of 1400 men. The harbour of Scio is the rendezvous of all ſhipping, that goes to or comes from Conſtantinople, and will hold a fleet of fourſcore veſſels. They reckon there are 10,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and 10,000 Latins, on this iſland. The Turks took it from the Venetians in 1695. Scio is a biſhop's ſee, and is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, 47 miles W. of Smyrna, and 210 S. W. of Conſtantinople.

SCIRO, an iſland of the Archipelago, to the W. of Metelin, to the N. E. of Negropont, and to the S. E. of Sciati. It is 15 miles in length, and eight in breadth. It is a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the iſland, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want wood. There is but one village, and that is built on a rock, which runs up like a ſugar-loaf, and is 10 miles from the harbour of St. George. The inhabitants are Greeks, the Cadi being the only Turk among them.

SCLAVONIA, a country of Europe, between the rivers Save, the Drave, and the Danube. It is divided into ſix counties, viz. Poſegra, Zabrab, Creis, Waraſden, Zreim, and Walpon, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. It was formerly called a kingdom, and is very narrow, not being above 75 miles in breadth; but it is 300 in length, from the frontiers of Auſtria to Belgrade. The eaſtern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Ratzians. Theſe form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The language of Sclavonia is the mother of four others, namely, thoſe of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Ruſſia.

SCONE, or SCOON, a village of Scotland, in the county of Perth. It is the place where the kings of Scotland were uſually crowned, and is 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 21. W. lat. 56. 24. N.

* SCOPELO, an iſland of the Archipelago, five miles E. of Sciati, and 17 N. of Negropont. It lies at the entrance of the gulph of Salonica, and is about 10 miles in length, and five in breadth. It is very fertile, produces plenty of good wine, and contains 12,000 inhabitants, who are almoſt all Greeks.

* SCOPIA, or USCAPIA, a town of Turky in Europe, on the confines of Bolnia, and capital of a ſangiacate; ſeated on the river Vardar, over which there is a bridge of 12 arches, and is an archbiſhop's ſee. It is 67 miles W. of Sophia. Lon. 22. 25. E. lat. 42. 10 N.

SCOTLAND, the kingdom of, is the N. part of the iſland of Great-Britain, which is now united to England, and both together make but one nation. It is bounded on all ſides by the Ocean, except the S. where it is ſeparated from England by the river Tweed, towards the E by Cheviot hills, and the river Eſk, and Solway Frith towards the W. It is generally reckoned 380 miles in length, from Aldermouth-

mouth-head, near the isle of Mull, to Buchaness, and 190 in breadth, where it is broadest. Besides the main land, there are 300 islands belonging to Scotland, some of which are very considerable. These are called the Western islands, the Orkneys, and the Shetland Isles. The air is generally wholesome, though colder than that of England; but it is purified by the winds, which are pretty strong and frequent. In the northern parts the days in summer are very long. The soil is different in different parts, there being many rich and fruitful plains, though what is called the High lands, is full of mountains and heaths. They do not want wheat, but the grain mostly cultivated is oats, as it will grow in the mountainous parts. The productions of Scotland are much the same as in England, though not in so great plenty. In the low lands there is little timber, but in the more northern parts are forests of fir trees, which might afford masts for the largest men of war, but it is difficult to bring them to the sea side. They burn coals in several parts; in the Highlands they have plenty of wood: however, in other places they burn turf, peat, heath, broom, and furzes. They have large flocks of sheep, and plenty of horned cattle, many of which are brought to England for sale, and even as far as London, though they are generally very small. They have also a great number of horses, which, though small, will bear a great deal of fatigue. The soil produces plenty of hemp and flax, which are manufactured in many places, and particularly at Edinburgh, they have brought all sorts of linen to great perfection, and export very large quantities. Some years ago, the women never appeared abroad without their plaids, but now that custom is much laid aside. This was likewise the dress of the Highlanders, but by an act of parliament, now repealed, they were obliged to lay them aside, and conform to the Lowland dress. No country in the world has greater plenty of fish, eggs, and fowls; and a very great advantage might be made of their fisheries. They have mines of several sorts, particularly of lead, with quarries of free-stone for building; so that the principal towns are constructed with nothing else. They have mines of very good coal, great quantities of which are brought to London, and is known by the name of Scotch coal. With regard to what is said of their precious stones, gold and silver mines, and other uncommon productions, we shall pass over in silence. The established religion in Scotland, is the Presbyterian: however, all others are tolerated, or at least connived at. As for the rivers and lakes, we shall take notice of the principal, in their proper places.

SCOTIAND, New. See ACADIA.

SCRIVAN, a sea-port town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Darien, 50 miles E. of Porto-Bello. Lon. 78. 49. W. lat. 9. 40. N.

SCUTARI, a large and populous town of Turky in Europe, and capital of Upper Albania; seated on the lake Zeta, at the mouth of the river Bocana. It is well fortified, is a bishop's see, 80 miles N. E. of Antivari, and 47 N. W. of Albanopoli. Lon. 19 25. E. lat. 42. 35. N.

SCUTARI, a large and handsome town of Turky in Asia, and Natolia, with a well frequented harbour; seated on the E. side of Constantinople, to which it is looked upon as a suburb, being directly over-against it. It contains a very handsome mosque, and is built on the side of a hill. Lon. 29. 4. E. lat. 41. 0. N.

SCYLLA, a rock, or rocks, in the Faro of Messina, over-against a whirlpool, formerly called Charybdis. They lie before Cape Segho, make a great noise, and are very dangerous when the sea is much agitated. This, however, is said not to be the case at present, as it is reported they were entirely removed by the terrible earthquake in 1689, which proved fatal to many places in these parts

SCYTHIA, anciently a large country of Asia, often taken notice of by the Roman writers, whose bounds were never accurately determined; however, we are certain it included Modern Tartary.

* SDILES, a famous island of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, formerly called Delos. There is still to be seen the ruins of the temple of Apollo, with many other fine remains of magnificent buildings, near to this is another, called Little Sdilles. Lon. 25. 58. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

SEAFORD, a sea-port town in Sussex, whose market is disused. It is eight miles S by E. of Lewes, and 59 S. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

SEATON, a sea-port town of Scotland, in the county of Lothian, seated on the Frith of Forth, 9 miles E of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 54. W lat. 56. 0. N.

* SEAUX, a town of France, five miles from Paris, on the road to Orleans. It is famous for a magnificent palace, or castle, now belonging to the duchess of Maine, whose gardens are extremely pleasant.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a handsome, populous,

ſous, and ſtrong town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, with a good and well frequented harbour. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, and the harbour ſecured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ſhips. The town is ſurrounded with a double wall, and to the ſea-ſide it is fortified with baſtions and half-moons. The ſtreets are long, broad, and ſtraight, and paved with white flag-ſtones. The houſes are pretty handſome, the churches neat, and the environs are very pleaſant. It carries on a great trade, and is ſo populous, that ſeveral families are obliged to live in the ſame houſe. At the top of the mountain is a ſtrong citadel, well furniſhed with cannon, having a garriſon. Their greateſt trade conſiſts of iron and ſteel, which ſome take to be the beſt in Europe; they alſo deal in wool, which comes from Old Caſtile. It is 50 miles E. of Bilboa, and 50 N. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 56. W. Lat. 43. 24. N.

* SEBASTIAN, ST. a large and handſome town of S. America, in Braſil, with a biſhop's ſee, a large harbour, and a ſmall fort. The Jeſuits and the Benedictine monks have houſes here. The inhabitants are much addicted to pleaſure, and practiſe all ſorts of debauchery. It is the reſidence of the governor of the province. Lon. 42. 40. W. lat. 23. 6. S.

SEBENICO, a ſtrong ſea port town of Dalmatia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, a large harbour, a fort, and a caſtle. It belongs to the Venetians, and the Turks have often attempted in vain to take it. It is ſeated near the mouth of the river Cherca, in the gulph of Venice, 35 miles N. of Spolatto, and 25 S. E. of Zara. Lon. 16. 46. E. lat. 44. 17. N.

SEBURG, a town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, 12 miles E. of Valenciennes, and 12 S. E of Conde. Lon. 3. 50. E. lat. 50. 22. N.

SECANDRA, a town of Aſia, in Indoſtan, and in the province of Agra. This is ſuppoſed to have been formerly called Alexandria, and to be the utmoſt bounds of Alexander's conqueſts. It is 35 miles E. of Agra. Lon. 77. 25. E. lat. 26. 44. N.

SECCHIA, a river of Italy, which has its ſource in the mountains of Carfagnana, and runs on the confines of the duchies of Modena and Reggio, and falls into the Po, a little below St. Benedetto.

SECHY, or SEECHING, a town in Norfolk, with a well frequented market on Tueſdays, and once a fortnight for the ſale of fat bullocks. It is ſeated on a ſmall navigable river, near which there is a rich paſture for cattle. It is four miles S of King's Lynn, 26 N. of Ely, and 93 N E. of London.

SECKAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and in Upper Styria, with a biſhop's ſee. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is ſeated on the river Gayle, nine miles N. of Judenburg, and 90 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 27. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

* SECKINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and one of the ſmalleſt towns. There is nothing remarkable in it but a large ſquare; it belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is ſeated on an iſle, formed by the Rhine, ſix miles S E. of Rheinfield, and 27 miles W. of Schaffhauſen. Lon. 7. 57. E. lat. 47. 34. N.

SECKINGTON, a village in Warwickſhire, near Tamworth, famous for a battle, fought in 757, between Cuthred, king of the Weſt Saxons, and Ethelbald, king of the Mercians. On the N. ſide of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 43 feet high.

SEDAN, a ſtrong town of France, in Champagne, on the confines of Luxemburg. It is one of the moſt important keys in the kingdom; and there is a very ſtrong caſtle, a well furniſhed arſenal, and a fine manufactory of woollen cloth and ſtuffs. It is ſeated on the river Maeſe, 26 miles S. E. of Charlemont, and 135 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 2. E lat. 49. 42. N.

* SEDBERG, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, on the borders of Lancaſhire.

* SEECHING, a town of Norfolk, with a market on every ſecond Tueſday, for fat bullocks. It is ſeated on a ſmall navigable river, near which there are rich paſtures for cattle, four miles S. of King's Lynn, and 98 N. by E. from London. Lon. 0. 28. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

SEEZ, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, with a biſhop's ſee, a Benedictine abbey, and 3000 inhabitants. It is ſeated in a pleaſant country, on the river Orne, near the foreſt of Eſcouves, 18 miles N. of Alenzon, and 102 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

SEGEBERG, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, and in Wagria, with a caſtle ſtanding on a high mountain, conſiſting of lime ſtones, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubeck. It belongs to Denmark, and is ſeated on the river Trave, 22 miles S. of Kiell, and 28 N. of Hamburg. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 54. 0. N.

SEGEDIN, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Czongrad, with a caſtle. The Imperialiſts took it from the Turks in 1686. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Teiſſe and Maſroch, 50 miles S E of Colocza, and 55 S. W. of Waradin. Lon 20. 30. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

SEGESWAR, a town of Tranſilvania, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the ſide of a hill, near the river Kokel, 50 miles N. W. of Cronſtadt, and 47 N. of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 24. 55. E. lat. 47. 4 N.

SIGEWOLD, or SEWOLD, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in Livonia, and in the province of Lettia, ſeated on the river Treiden, 5 miles S. E. of Treiden, and 27 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 25. 13. E. lat. 57. 14. N.

SEGNA, or SEGNI, a ſtrong town of Croatia, with a ſtrong fort, a good harbour, and a biſhop's ſee. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is ſeated on the coaſt of the gulph of Venice, 100 miles N. W of Spolatto. Lon. 15. 01 E. lat. 45. 22. N.

SEGNI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of duchy. It is ſaid that organs were firſt invented here. It is ſeated on a mountain, 12 miles S. E. of Paleſtrino, and 32 E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 15 E. lat. 41. 50. N.

SEGORBE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, with the title of a duchy and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill between the mountains, in a ſoil very fertile in corn and wine, and where there are quarries of fine marble. It was taken from the Moors in 1245, and the Romans thought it worth their while to carry ſome of their marble to Rome. It is near the river Morvedro, 27 miles N. W. of Valencia, and 150 E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 3. W. lat 39. 48. N.

SEGOVIA, an ancient, large, rich, populous, handſome, and ſtrong city of Spain, in Old Caſtile, with a biſhop's ſee, and a handſome caſtle, called Alcazar. It is adorned with handſome ſtructures, and there are about 7000 houſes, comprehending the ſuburbs. It is ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts. Here the beſt cloth in Spain is made, from the fine Spaniſh wool ſo much eſteemed in other countries. This is one part of their trade, and another is very fine paper. The cathedral church ſtands on one ſide of the great ſquare, and contains the ſtatue of the Virgin Mary in maſſy ſilver. The alcazar is ſeated in the higheſt part of the town, is covered with lead, and has 16 rooms very richly adorned with tapeſtry, a great deal of gilding, and very fine ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embelliſhed with very fine paintings. The next moſt remarkable ſtructure is the Caſa de la Moneda, or the mint, whoſe towers are all covered with lead. It is ſeated in a valley, ſurrounded with a river, on which are mills, employed in coining, and by which every thing is done in an inſtant: for they can coin as much money here in a day, as at other places in a month. The aqueduct is a work of the Romans, and ſerves to bring water into the town, being 3000 paces in length, and ſupported by 177 arches of a prodigious height. They conſiſt of two rows, one placed above the other. It is ſeated on a mountain between two hills, near the river Arayada, 45 miles N. W of Madrid, and 67 E by S. of Salamancha. Lon. 3. 48. W. lat. 41. 0. N

SEGOVIA, NEW, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the audience of Guatimala, ſeated on the river Yare, on the confines of the province of Honduras. Lon. 84. 30. W. lat. 13 25. N.

SEGOVIA, a town of America, in Terra Firma, and in the province of Venezuela, ſeated on a river, near a very high mountain, where there are mines of gold, 15 miles from Tuquyo. Lon. 65. 30. W. lat. 8. 20. N.

SEGOVIA, a town of Aſia, in the iſland of Manilla, and one of the largeſt of the Philippines, ſeated at the N. end of the iſland, 240 miles N. of Manilla, and ſubject to Spain. Lon. 120. 59. E. lat. 18 36. N.

SEGRA, a river of Spain, which riſes in the Alps, and runs S. W through Catalonia, paſſing by Puycerda, Urgel, Balaguere, Lerida, and Mequinenza, where it falls into the Ebro

SEGURA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Blanco, on the confines of Spaniſh Eſtramadura, with a caſtle ſtanding on a mountain. It is near the rivers Lha and Tajo, eight miles S. E. of Caſtel Branco, and 30 N W. of Alcantara.

SEGURA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, and territory of La Mancha, ſeated among the mountains of Segura, 35 miles N. E. of Baeza. Lon. 2. 39. W. lat. 37. 56. N.

* SEGURA, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains of Segura, in Andaluſia, croſſes Murcia, and part of Valencia, and then falls into the ſea at Guadamer.

* SEID, or SAYD. See SIDON.

* SEIGNELEY, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Auxerre, seated on a hill, half a mile from the rivers Serain and Joane, with the title of a marquisate, and a castle.

* SEINE, St. a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the diocese of Dijon, with a rich Benedictine abbey.

* SEINE, a river of France, which has its source in Burgundy, near Chanceaux, 15 miles from Dijon; and, after having watered part of France, it runs through Paris, and falls into the ocean at Havre-de-Grace.

SEINSHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, with a castle, 33 miles N. W. of Nuremburg. Lon 10. 28. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

SEIR, or HOR, a mountain of Asia, in Arabia Petræa, which formerly bounded Judæa on the S. and separated it from Idumea. It is now called Sardeny, and is 140 miles E. of Cairo, in Egypt.

SELAND. See ZEALAND.

SELBURY HILL, in Wiltshire, near the village of Kennet, and half a mile from Auburn, in the road from Marlborough to Bath, is a high round hill, raised by human hands, but for what purpose is unknown, and is the largest and most uniform barrow in this county, if not in all England.

SELBY, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays. It is seated on the river Ouse, on which small vessels pass to York, and is a place of some trade, 12 miles S. of York, and 182 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 2 W. lat. 53 47. N.

* SELEUCIA, anciently a town of Asia Minor, and in Cilicia, with an archbishop's see. It is now in Caramania, 10 miles from the sea-coast, and 58 W. of Tarsus. It is at present called Selefkia.

* SELEUCIA, anciently a town of Asia Minor, in Isauria, with a bishop's see. It is at present in Caramania, and in Natolia, 80 miles N. W. of Perga. It was here the emperor Trajan died, it is at present called Carazasat.

SELEUCIA, anciently an episcopal town of Asia, in Mesopotamia, and in Assyria, supposed to be the same as is now called Bagdad, which see.

* SELEUCIA, an ancient episcopal town of Asia, in Syria, called at present Seleucia Iiber. It is seated on the sea-coast, eight miles N. of Antioch.

SELINGINSKOY, a town of Asia, in the Russian empire, and in the province of Siberia, seated on a river of the same name, and the most advanced fortress towards China in the possession of the Russians; the caravans commonly pass by it in travelling to China. Lon. 95. 0. E. lat. 50. 0. N.

SELINSTADT, or SELINGUNSTADT, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Mentz, formerly imperial, but now belongs to the electorate of Mentz. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Gernspentz and Main, 14 miles E. of Francfort, and 27 E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

* SELIVREA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Romania, seated on the sea of Marmora, with an archbishop's see. It was a large place, divided into the upper and lower towns, but is now much decayed. It is 35 miles W. of Constantinople. Lon. 28. 12. W. lat. 41. 4. N.

SELKIRK, a borough town of Scotland, in the county of Tweedale, 30 miles S. of Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 46. W. lat. 55. 26. N. The shire of Selkirk sends one member to parliament.

SELLES, a town of France, in Berri, with a handsome castle, and an abbey, seated on the river Cher, over which there is a handsome bridge, 12 miles S. E. of Blois, and 105 from Paris. Lon. 1. 36. E. lat. 47. 25. N.

SELTZ, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, and in the diocese of Spire, seated on the Rhine, 270 miles E. of Paris. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

SEMENDRIAH, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Servia, with a good citadel. It is the capital of a sangiacate, was taken by the Turks in 1690, and is seated on the Danube, 20 miles S. E. of Belgrade, and 50 S. W. of Temeswaer. Lon. 21. 45 E. lat. 45. 0. N.

SEMIGALLIA, the eastern part of the duchy of Courland, in Poland, which is separated by the river Massa, almost entirely from Proper Courland. Mittaw is the capital town.

SEMINARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, 22 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 21. E. lat. 38. 20. N.

SEMLIN, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the W. side of the rivers Danube and Save, opposite to Belgrade, 70 miles S. E. of Esseck, and belongs to the house of Austria. Lon. 21. 0. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

* SEMPACH, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, seated on a lake

lake of the ſame name, ſeven miles N. W. of the town of Lucerne. Lon. 7. 57 E lat 47. 10 N.

SEMUR, a town of France, in Burgundy, and capital of Auxois, with a magnificent church, a caſtle, and a good manufacture of cloth. It is ſeated on the river Armanzon, over which there are two handſome bridges, 37 miles N. of Autun, and 135 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 19. E. lat. 47. 28. N.

* SEMUR EN BRILNNOIS, a town of France, and capital of Briennois, is 40 miles N. W. of Lyons, and 175 from Paris. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 46. 14. N.

SENDOMIR. See SANDOMIR.

SENEF, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, four miles S. of Nivelle, famous for a battle gained by the French over the prince of Orange, in 1674. Lon. 4 36 E. lat. 50 31. N.

SENEGA, or SENIGAL, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, which ſome ſuppoſe to be a branch of the Niger; but this is very uncertain, no European having travelled ſo far up as to determine this aſſertion. However, it overflows like the Nile, and much about the ſame time of the year. It is 40 days before it comes to the height, when the river overflows its banks, and the channel is difficult to find by thoſe who go up it in boats. The French once ſent 30 men up this river, who rowed 1000 miles, undergoing great hardſhips, inſomuch that only five returned back alive; their boat once ſtuck faſt on the tops of trees, and they got it off with a great deal of difficulty. The kingdom of Senegal was formerly very conſiderable, but it is now reduced into a very narrow compaſs; it is populous and full of trees, but the ſoil ſandy and barren, for which reaſon they never ſow till the rainy ſeaſon comes on, in June; and get in their harveſt in September. The French had a fort and factory in an iſland at the mouth of this river, and were entire maſters of the gum-trade. It is called Fort-Louis, was taken by the Engliſh on the firſt of May, 1758, and ceded to Great Britain by the peace of 1763; but by the treaty of peace, in 1783, it was again reſtored to France. See GAMBIA.

SENEZ, a wretched town of France, in Provence, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated in a rough barren country, 40 miles N. W. of Nice, and 46 N. E. of Aix. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 43. 59. N.

SENLIS, an ancient town of France, in the Iſle of France, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral church has a very lofty ſteeple, and the figures which adorn the front of the right wing of this church are very curious. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, on the river Nonett, near a large foreſt, 20 miles N. W. of Meaux, and 27 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 49. 12. N.

* SENNAR, a large town of Africa, in Nubia, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. It is five miles in circumference, and very populous, containing near 100,000 inhabitants. The houſes are all one ſtory high, flat roofed, and very ill built, but the ſuburbs contain only cottages, covered with reeds. The king's palace is ſurrounded with high walls of bricks dried in the ſun, but is only an unſafed heap of buildings. The heats are ſo inſupportable, that a man can hardly breathe in the day-time till the end of April, when the rainy ſeaſon begins and continues three months; at which time the air is extremely unwholſome. Their commodities are elephant's teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold-duſt. There is a market every day in the week, in the middle of the town, where they ſell all ſorts of proviſions and goods; they have alſo a market near the king's palace, where ſlaves are ſold, the females on one ſide, and the males on another, and the Egyptian merchants buy great numbers of them every year. Their religion is Mahometaniſm. They are an ignorant, ſuperſtitious, and yet a cunning ſort of people. The women of quality have ſlight garments of ſilk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers. Their legs are naked, and they have only a ſingle ſole faſtened to their feet with ſtrings. Women of a lower rank, and girls, have clothes wrapped round them from the waiſt to the knee; the men go almoſt naked. The merchandizes which are required at Sennar are ſpices, paper, braſs, hard ware, glaſs-beads, and a black drug, with which they colour their eye-lids and eye-brows. A few merchants here travel to Suaquen on the Red Sea, from whence they go to Arabia Felix with their commodities, and bring thoſe of the Eaſt Indies back. It is ſeated on an eminence near the river Nile. Lon 30. 0. E. lat. 15. 4. N.

SENNE, a river of the Auſtrian Netherlands, which riſes in Hainault, runs N. into Brabant, and falls into the Demur below Mechlin.

* SENONCHES, a town of France, in Perche, and in the election of Verneuve, with a bailiwick, lying near a foreſt.

* SENONES, a town of France, in Lorraine, and in the province of Salmes, with a famous Benedictine abbey. Lon. 7. 2 E. lat 48 23. N.

* SENONES, a territory of France, that lies along the river Yonne, and makes part of the government of Champagne.

SENS, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in the government of Champagne, and the capital of Senonois, with an archbiſhop's ſee. The metropolitan church is a handſome ſtructure, and the front adorned with different figures; the body of it is as large as that of Notre Dame, at Paris. There are ſeveral convents, a Jeſuits college, and two abbeys Small ſtreams run thro' the ſtreets, and it is very advantageouſly ſeated for trade, where the river Vanne falls into the Yonne, 25 miles N. of Auxerre, and 60 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 48. 12. N.

* SEPAZE, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the election of Vitry, ſeated on the river Saux, near a cold mineral ſpring, excellent for the gravel.

* SEPULVEDA, a town of Spain in Old Caſtile, ſeated on an eminence near the river Duraton.

SERAVALLI, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the confines of Genoa, 24 miles N of Genoa. Lon. 8. 36. E lat. 44. 41. N.

SERCELLI, a ſea port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, ſeated a little to the W. of Algiers. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 36. 50. N.

* SERCHIO, a river of Italy, which has its ſource in the Apennines, in Modena. It croſſes the valley of Carfagnana, in the territory of Lucca, and falls into the Tuſcan Sea, five miles from the mouth of the Arno.

SERGIPPE-DEL-REY, a ſea-port town of S. America, in Braſil, and capital of a government of the ſame name, 100 miles N. E. of St. Salvador, and ſubject to Portugal. Lon. 39. 46. W. lat. 11. 30. S.

SERENA. See COQUIMBO.

* SERFO, or SERPANTE, an iſland of the Archipelago, 50 miles N. W. of Naxia, and 75 from the eaſtern coaſt of the Morea, to the S. E. of the gulph of Engia, eight miles in length, and five in breadth. It is full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadſtones. The inhabitants are extremely indolent, as well as their anceſtors. They are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicholo, which is a poor beggarly place. Lon. 25. 10. E. lat. 37. 19. N.

* SERIGNAN, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Beziers, with the ſeat of an admiralty.

* SERONGE, a large town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, on the road from Surat to Agra. Moſt of the inhabitants are merchants, and deal in painted callicoes. Lon. 76. 30. E. lat. 24 35. N.

SERPA, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the confines of Andaluſia, ſeated on a rough eminence where there is a good caſtle, three miles from the river Guadiana, and 83 S. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 37. 47. N.

* SERRALEONE, or SIERRALEONE, a great river of Africa, in Guinea, and on the Malagueta coaſt. Its ſource is uncertain, but the mouth of it is 10 miles wide. It is bounded by the two famous capes, called Tagrin, or Sierra Leone, and Vega, which form a large bay. The country about it is one of the beſt in Africa, and the ſoil very fertile.

* SERRES, a town of Turky in Europe, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is moderately large, and ſeated on the river Calicot. Lon. 22. 40. E. lat. 40. 54. N.

SERRES, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in Viennois, and in the election of the Romans.

SERVIA, a province of Turky in Europe, bounded on the N. by the rivers Danube and Save, which ſeparate it from Hungary, on the E. by Bulgaria, on the W. by Boſnia, and on the S. by Albania and Macedonia, about 190 miles in length from E. to W. 95 in breadth from N. to S. and divided into four ſangiacates, two of which were ceded to the Chriſtians in 1718, who united them into one. This continued till 1739, when the Turks were victorious, and then they were abandoned to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade. The names of them are Belgrade, Semendriah, Scupia, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital town.

SERVULO, a caſtle ſeated upon a high mountain, about 4 miles from Trieſte. Near it is the mouth of a famous cavern, in which the ſparry exſudations have formed variety of figures of blue and white colours.

SESANE. See SEZANI.

SESIA, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Alps, on the confines of Vaalaſin, and, running through part of Piedmont and the vallies of Seſia, falls into the Po, a little below Caſal.

SESSA, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro,

Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a duchy. It was formerly very conſiderable, and is 20 miles N. E. of Capua, and 30 N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 19. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

* SESTI-DI-PINENTE, a town in the territory of Genoa, five miles W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 36 E. lat. 44. 24. N.

* SESTO, a town of Italy in the Milaneſe, to the W. of the river Teſin, ſeated at the place where it proceeds from the Lago Maggiore.

SESTOS, a ſtrong caſtle of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, ſeated on the European ſide of the ſtrait of Dardanelles, 16 miles S. W. of Gallipoli. Lon. 26. 54. E. lat. 40. 12. N.

* SESTRI-DI-LEVANTE, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa. It is the reſidence of the Biſhop of Brugnana, and lies 30 miles W. of Genoa. Lon. 9 28 E. lat. 44. 23. N.

SETIMO, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, ſeated on the river Po, eight miles N. of Turin. Lon. 7. 47. E. lat. 45. 14. N.

SETINES. See ATHENS.

SETIE, or CETTE, a town of France, in Languedoc, otherwiſe called Port St. Louis, ſeated where the canal of Languedoc begins, between Montpelier and Agde, 14 miles S. W. of the former. Lon. 3. 48. E. lat. 43. 26 N.

SETTLE, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Ribble, over which there is a ſtone bridge, 28 miles E. by N. of Lancaſter, and 235 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2 15. W. lat. 54. 6. N.

SETUAN, a province of Aſia, in China, bounded on the N. by Chanſi, on the E. by Koei-icheon, and Yun-nan, and on the W. by the kingdom of Thibet and ſome other neighbouring countries. It is divided into 10 diſtricts, which comprehend 10 cities of the firſt rank, and 88 of the ſecond and third, beſides a great number of garriſons and forts. It is watered by the great river Yang tſe-Kiang, and is vaſtly rich, not only on account of the great quantity of ſilk it produces, but its mines of iron, tin, and lead, as well as its amber, ſugar-canes, and lapis-lazuli. It likewiſe abounds in muſk, pretty ſmall ſwift horſes, ſtags, fallow-deer, partridges, parrots, and a ſort of tame fowl with wool inſtead of feathers. As this province is far from the ſea, they have no ſalt but what they make from brine-pits, which they dig in the mountains.

SETUPAL. See ST. UBES.

SEVENHAMPTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, five miles from Cheltenham, five from Winchcomb, and 13 from Glouceſter. The church is in the form of a croſs, with a low embattled tower in the middle, and was built about 1448.

SEVENNES. See CEVENNES.

SEVENOAKS, or SENNOCK, a town of Kent, with a market on Saturdays. It is a pretty good town, with an hoſpital and a free-ſchool, and is ſix miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and 23 S. E by S. of London. Lon. 0. 18. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

SEVER, ST. a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in the diocele of Aire, celebrated for a Benedictine abbey, ſeated on the river Adour, 20 miles E. of Dax, and 65 S. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 35. W. lat. 43. 45. N.

* SEVERIA, a province of the Ruſſian empire, with the title of a duchy, bounded on the N. by Smolenſko and Muſcovy, on the E. by Voroniſhi and the country of the Coſſacks, on the S by the ſame, and on the W. by Zernigova. It is a country over run with woods, and on the S. part is a foreſt of great length. Novogrodec, or Novogorod, is the capital town.

SEVERINA, ST. a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Lower Calabria, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is very well fortified, and ſeated on a craggy rock, on the river Neeto, eight miles from the ſea, and 45 S. E of Roſſano. Lon. 17. 14. E. lat 39. 15. N.

SEVERINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in the Marche of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It has fine vineyards, and is ſeated between two hills on the river Petenza, ſix miles N. W. of Tolentino, and 25 N. E. of Fermerino. Lon. 13 6. E. lat. 43. 16 N.

* SEVERINO, SAN, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Principato, ſeated on the river Sarnon. It has given its name to the houſe of San Severino.

SEVERN, a river of England, which riſes near Plinlimmon hill in Montgomeryſhire, and before it enters Shropſhire, receives about 30 ſtreams, and paſſes down to Laudring, where it receives the Morda, that flows from Oſweſtry. When it arrives at Monford, it receives the river Mon, paſſing on to Shrewſbury, which it almoſt ſurrounds, then to Bridgnorth, afterwards it runs thro' the ſkirts of Staffordſhire, enters Worceſterſhire, and paſſes by Worceſter; then it runs to Tewkſbury, where it joins the Avon, and from thence to Glouceſter, keeping a north weſterly courſe till it falls

into the Briſtol Channel. It begins to be navigable for boats at Welch Pool, in Montgomeryſhire, and takes in ſeveral other rivers in its courſe, beſides thoſe already mentioned, and is the ſecond in England.

SEVERO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated in a plain, 9 miles W. of Manfredonia, and 75 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15 34. E lat 41. 40. N.

SEVERUS's WALL, commonly called Graham's Dyke, in the W. of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, and ſuppoſed to be done by the emperor whoſe name it bears, to prevent the incurſions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the Frith of Forth, four miles N. E. of Linlithgow, and ran W. acroſs the country to the Frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dunbarton.

SEVILLE, an ancient, large, rich, populous, and very handſome city of Spain, capital of Andaluſia, and one of the moſt conſiderable places in Spain. It is ſeated in a large plain, near the river Guadalquivir, and takes up more ground than Madrid, tho' it has not ſo many inhabitants; there being only 24,000 families in the city, and 3000 in the ſuburbs. It is of a round form, and its fortifications conſiſt of ſtrong walls, flanked with high towers. The Moors built an aqueduct, ſtill to be ſeen, ſix miles in length. The cathedral church is the largeſt in Spain, and ſtands in the middle of the city; its roof is extremely high, and ſupported on each ſide by two rows of ſtately columns; it is 175 feet in length, and 80 in breadth, and its chapels are built in the antique manner. The ſteeple is of very curious workmanſhip, and extremely high, conſiſting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. Beſides the cathedral, there are ſeveral other churches, particularly thoſe belonging to religious houſes. They reckon 85 benefices, and 3500 chaplains. The convent of St Francis is the moſt curious, and adorned with a very handſome public ſquare, in the midſt of which is a fine fountain. It contains 160 monks, beſides 140 ſtrangers of the ſame order; the church is built in the Gothic taſte. The cloiſter is ſupported by marble pillars, and embelliſhed with good paintings. The univerſity of Seville conſiſts of many colleges, where the profeſſors live at their eaſe, enjoying rich penſions. Near the cathedral church is the royal palace, called Alcazar, which was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taſte by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked with large, ſquare, ſtrong towers, built with ſtones, taken from the ancient temple of Hercules: ſome connoiſſeurs ſay this ſtructure has not its equal in Europe. The exchange where the merchants meet is behind the cathedral, and is a ſquare building, of the Tuſcan order, each front 100 feet in length, and is three ſtories high. The ſuburb ſtands on the other ſide of the river, over which there is a long bridge, ſupported by boats; in this the houſe of the inquiſition is placed, and in it there are public walks, where moſt of the inhabitants go to take the air. The town-houſe is adorned with a great number of ſtatues, and there is a large ſquare before it, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hoſpitals richly endowed, and the phyſicians are ordered to ſpare no coſts to cure their patients. The pleaſant ſituation of Seville, near the ſea, renders it one of the moſt trading and rich cities of Spain. The E. and W. India companies have their houſes here, where they are obliged to regiſter themſelves and their merchandiſes; their ſhips indeed ſtop in the harbour of Cadiz, but their loading is carried from thence to Seville; and there all the gold and ſilver is coined, there being above 600 men employed in the mint. The common people are unpolite, but the gentlemen and principal citizens quite otherwiſe. The women are handſome, and addicted to gallantry. The country about it is extremely fertile in corn, wine, and every thing elſe that contributes to the pleaſure of life; and there is a vaſt plenty of oil, for to the W. of the river there is a grove of olive-trees, 30 miles in length. They have a great number of ſlaves here, whom they treat very cruelly; and though they turn Chriſtians, it does not mend their condition. The Spaniards commonly ſay, *Quen no haviſto Sevilla, no haviſto maravilla*; He who has not ſeen Seville, has not ſeen a marvel. It is 45 miles from the ſea, 112 W. of Granada, and 212 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 22. W. lat. 37. 32. N.

SEWDLEY, a village in Glouceſterſhire, a little below Winchcomb, on a brook that runs into the Avon, and is a pariſh ſix miles in compaſs. The caſtle is for the moſt part pulled down; and its church was much damaged and defaced in the civil wars.

* SEYNE, a town of France, in Upper Provence, ſeated on a ſmall river that falls into the Durance, and is the chief place of a viguric.

* SEYSSEL,

* SEYSSEL, a town of France, in Bugey, divided into two parts by the river Rhone, where it begins to be navigable. Lon 7. 45 E. lat. 46. 6. N.

* SEZANNE, a town in France, in Labrie, and in the diocese of Troyes, seated on a little river in a plain, on the confines of Champagne, 27 miles N. W. of Troyes, and 65 S E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat 48 41. N.

SHAFTSBURY, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on a high hill, in form of a bow, and has little water. It however enjoys a serene, wholesome air, and has a very fine prospect. It had formerly ten parish churches, which are now reduced to three. The houses are of free-stone, about 500 in number; and is a good thoroughfare place, governed by a mayor, and sends two members to parliament. The market is very considerable for corn and cattle; it is 93 miles W. by S. of Salisbury, and 102 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 20 W. lat. 51. 0. N

SHANNON, a river of Ireland, and the largest in that island. It rises in the county of Leitrim, running from N. to S. and divides the province of Leinster and Connaught; it then turns S. W. runs through the province of Munster, passes by the city of Limerick, and falls into the western Ocean between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

* SHAP, a village in Westmoreland, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, built in 1119, but is of no other note, except for some great stones, like pyramids, placed almost in a direct line, for a mile together, at eight, ten, and twelve yards distance, of such immense weight, that carriages now in use could not support them, and undoubtedly was a place of Druidical worship. The abbey stood about a mile W. from the church, of which little exists but ruins, except the tower at the W. end of the destroyed church, and the ruins of an old bridge. It is 273 miles N W. of London.

* SHAPORE, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, seated on the river Berare. Lon. 80. 15. E. lat. 21. 30. N.

SHEEPWASH, a town of Devonshire, whose market is disused. It is 12 miles S. of Biddeford, and 205 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 11. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

SHEERNESS, a fort in Kent, seated on the point where the river Medway falls into the Thames. It was built by king Charles II. after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham. The buildings belonging to it, in which the officers lodge, make a pretty little neat town; and there is also a yard and a dock, a chapel and a chaplain. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

SHEFFIELD, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesdays, It is seated on the river Don, or Dune, and had a strong castle, which was demolished in the late civil wars. It is a large place, whose houses are built of stone, and has been long noted for edge tools, knives, and swords; for Chaucer, in one of his tales, takes notice of a man with a Sheffield whittle by his side. It is now a place where there is the most considerable manufactures for hardware in England, next to Birmingham It is 30 miles N. of Derby, and 161 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat 53. 20. N.

SHEFFORD, a town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Fridays. It is commodiously seated between two rivulets, which unite the streams below the town, and fall into the Ouse, over each of which there is a bridge. It is eight miles S. E. of Bedford, and 41 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat 52. 8. N.

SHIFNAL, a town of Shropshire, with a market on Fridays. It is nine miles N. E. of Bridgenorth, and 136 N. W. of London. Lon. 2 22. W. lat. 52. 42. N.

SHIELDS, or SHEALS, S. and N. two sea-port towns, one in the county of Durham, and the other in Northumberland; remarkable for being the mart where ships take in their loading of coals, and where they make large quantities of salt. They are seated on each side of the mouth of the river Tyne, 10 miles E. of Newcastle. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 55. 4. N.

* SHEPPERD ISLES, a cluster of islands in the S. Sea, to the southward of Malicollo. Lon. 168. 47. E. lat. 16. 58. S. See MALICOLLO.

SHEPPEY, an island in the county of Kent, divided from the other part of it by a narrow channel. It lies at the mouth of the river Medway, and contains one town called Queenborough.

SHEPTON MALLET, a town of Somersetshire, with a market on Fridays It is seated under Mendip-hills, and is pretty large, being inhabited by several wealthy clothiers. It is 17 miles S. W. of Bath, and 114 W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 51. 9. N.

SHERBORN, a town of Dorsetshire, with two markets, on Thursdays and Saturdays. It is very pleasantly seated and

watered, and is a large well inhabited and frequented place. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, and had three churches, though now but one, which is a very handſome ſtructure, ſaid to be the beſt in the county. It has alſo a handſome free-ſchool, and had a caſtle, now in ruins. It is 40 miles W. by S. of Saliſbury, and 118 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 58. 54. N

SHERBORN, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is a ſmall but well inhabited place, has a famous free-ſchool, and is ſeated on a river which ſoon falls into the Ouſe. It is 14 miles S. W. of York, and 181 N. by W. of London. Lon 1. 15. W. lat. 53. 49. N.

SHERBOROUGH, a fort of Africa, in Guinea, ſeated at the mouth of Sherborough river; it belongs to the Engliſh, and is 100 miles S. E. of Sierra Leone. Lon. 11. 0. W. lat. 6. 0. N.

SHIPTON, a town in Worceſterſhire, though ſurrounded by Warwickſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Stour, and is an ancient place, though not very large; 14 miles W. of Banbury, and 83 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 25. W. lat. 52. 5. N.

SHITTERTON, a village in Dorſetſhire, in the pariſh of Bere-Regis, about a mile from whence is a Roman encampment, with an area of about ſeven acres. Its form is a long ſquare, with two ramparts and ditches. The length E. and W. is 218 paces, and the breadth 150. A little to the E. of it was a barrow, which contained bones and Roman coins.

SHOGIA, a town of Aſia, in Syria, ſeated on the river Aſi, anciently called Orontes, over which there is a bridge of 13 arches. It is a large, diſagreeable place, but there is a good caravanſary, where every traveller is ſupplied with a competent portion of bread, broth, and meat. It is 18 miles S. by E. of Antioch, and 45 S. W. of Aleppo. Lon. 36. 40. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

SHOREHAM, a ſea-port town in Suſſex, with a market on Saturdays. It is commonly called New Shoreham, to diſtinguiſh it from the old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It is ſeated on an arm of the ſea, which makes it a place of ſome trade, but it has no ſafe harbour It is a corporation, and ſends two members to parliament; and is 16 miles N. W. of Newhaven, and 56 S. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 50. 54. N. The market is now diſuſed.

SHREWSBURY, a town of Shropſhire, with three markets, on Wedneſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays. It is ſeated in the heart of the county, on a pleaſant aſcent, and on the banks of the Severn, which almoſt ſurround it. It contains five pariſh churches, beſides a chapel, two of which are handſome ſtructures, adorned with lofty ſpire ſteeples. It is a large place, with handſome houſes and good ſtreets, full of inhabitants. It is ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall, through which there are three gates, and on the E. and W. two good ſtone bridges. It had an exceeding ſtrong caſtle, now in ruins, and it is the common mart between England and Wales, to which all ſorts of Welſh commodities are brought. It is a corporation, with the title of an earldom, has a large free ſchool, and ſends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, 24 common councilmen, and a town-clerk. The town is near two miles long, and the ſtreets moſtly broad and paved. It is 36 miles W. of Litchfield, 20 N. W. of Bridgenorth, and 160 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 52. 43. N.

SHROPSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 48 miles in length, 28 in breadth, and bounded by Cheſhire on the N. Denbighſhire and Montgomeryſhire on the W Herefordſhire on the S. and Staffordſhire on the E. It contains 22,380 houſes, 139,680 inhabitants, 170 pariſhes, and 16 market-towns, five of which ſend members to parliament, which, with two for the county, make 12 in all. The principal rivers are, the Severn, which runs through the midſt of the county, the Terne, the Clun, and the Rea, with ſeveral other ſmaller ſtreams. The W. and S. parts are mountainous, but the E. and N. more plain and level; however, the ſoil is pretty fertile every where, yielding corn and paſtures, beſides pit-coal, iron, and other commodities. The air is ſharp and cold on the tops of the hills and mountains, but in the lower parts temperate enough. Shrewſbury is the capital town.

SIAM, a kingdom of Aſia, in the E. Indies; bounded on the N. by that of Laos; on the E. by Cambaya and Keo, on the S. by a gulph of the ſame name; and on the W. by the peninſula of Malacca. It is 550 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, tho' in ſome places not above 50. It is divided into the Higher and Lower, and the ſoil produces plenty of rice, cotton, and fruits, but different from thoſe in Europe. The animals are alſo particular to thoſe parts of the world. The French authors have cried it up as the fineſt and richeſt country in the world, and yet the inhabitants, both men and women, go almoſt naked. The better

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fort indeed wear rich garments; and yet thoſe about the court are under a miſerable ſubjection to the king, who ſhews himſelf but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and no one can buy any merchandizes till he has the choice of them. He generally keeps a numerous army, among which there are 1000 elephants, and it is ſaid he can bring 250,000 men into the field. It is a flat country, which in the rainy ſeaſon is overflowed; for which reaſon moſt of the houſes are built on pillars, and they have no communication for ſome months but by boats. Their religion is Paganiſm, but are an honeſt ſort of people, thinking that doing good both to men and beaſts is the principal part of their duty. There are mines of gold, ſilver, tin, and copper, and they have plenty of pepper, aloes, benjamin, and muſk. The women are the only merchants in buying goods, the men being generally maintained by the induſtry of their wives. The Europeans that come there to trade, generally take wives for the time they ſtay, who are not leſs in eſteem when the men are gone. The mandarins, that is, the principal men who daily attend the palace, are 3000 in number, and are whipt very ſeverely with ſplit rattans for the leaſt fault, even the ladies are not exempted from this puniſhment; and they are ſo far from being aſhamed of it, that they expoſe their backs as they go along the ſtreets, to ſhew what they have undergone, thinking it an honour to be taken notice of by ſo great a king; however, the other parts of their bodies are covered with a thin ſcarf. The inhabitants are well ſhaped, have large foreheads, little noſes, handſome mouths, plump lips, and black ſparkling eyes. Both ſexes go bare headed, and the men are of an olive colour, with little beards; but the women are of a ſtraw complexion, and ſome have their cheeks a little red. They have abundance of wild animals in the woods, as elephants, rhinoceroſſes, leopards, and tigers. Their tame cattle are beeves, buffaloes, and hogs, of which they have plenty about their farms. Beſides which there are large and dangerous crocodiles, and ſerpents 20 feet long. Their temples and prieſts are very numerous; the latter diſtinguiſhed from the laity by an orange-coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eye-brows cloſe ſhaved. They have ſchools for the education of their children, and there is ſcarce any among them but what can read and write. Odiam, Juthia, or Juda, is the capital town.

* SIARA, a town of S. America, in Braſil, and capital of a captainſhip of the ſame name, which lies between thoſe of Maragnan, and Rio-Grande, on the N. coaſt. In the neighbourhood is a fort, built upon a mountain, near the river Siara. Lon. 39. 35. W. lat. 3. 15. S.

SIBA, a province of Aſia, in the empire of the Great Mogul; bounded on the N. by Naugracut; on the E. by Great Thibet; on the S. by the provinces of Gor and Iamba, and on the W. by Bengal. In this country there is a large lake, from whence the river Ganges proceeds. It is very little known to Europeans.

SIBERIA, a large country, comprehending the moſt northern part of the Ruſſian empire in Aſia. It is bounded on the E. by the Ocean; on the S. by Great Tartary; on the W. by Ruſſia; and on the N. by the Frozen Ocean. It is about 2000 miles in length from E. to W. and 750 in breadth from N. to S. Hither the czar ſends the great men of his court into exile that have diſpleaſed him, as well as all other perſons of whom he would purge the center of his dominions. The S. part is a very good country, producing all the neceſſaries of life; but the N. part is extremely cold, almoſt uncultivated, and thin of people. The principal riches of Siberia conſiſt of fine ſkins and furs. Tobolſkoi is the capital town, where the viceroy reſides. The inhabitants are of three ſorts, Pagans, or the natives of the country, Mahometans, and Muſcovites; the former dwell in foreſts in the winter, and in the ſummer on the banks of rivers; their garments are the ſkins of wild beaſts. They have bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle, in which all their riches conſiſt. They make uſe of rein deer and dogs, inſtead of horſes, to draw their ſledges. They have ſeveral idols, which they are ſometimes diſpleaſed with, and will either beat or burn them. They don't all uſe the ſame ceremonies, ſo that they are different in different parts; but they all live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place. Thoſe in the ſouthern parts are not much more polite, but they have horſes with which they go a hunting, and their houſes, though poor, are not ſhifted from place to place. Nor are the Mahometan Tartars, who dwell in theſe parts, ſo ugly as in other places. As for the Ruſſians ſettled here, they are much the ſame as in their native country. It is through this vaſt tract of land

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the Ruſſian caravans travel every year, when they carry their merchandiſes to China. There are ſeveral large rivers in it, which ſupply the inhabitants with large quantities of fiſh, on which many of them chiefly live. Theſe rivers are taken notice of in their proper places.

SIBET. See ZIBET.

SICHEM, or RICHEM, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, ſeated on the river Demur, and to the S. of it is a celebrated monaſtery. It is 18 miles E. of Mechlin, or Malines. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 51. 6. N.

SICILY, an iſland of the Mediterranean Sea, almoſt in the form of a triangle, terminating in three points or capes; that which is neareſt Italy is called C[illegible] del Faro; that which regards the Morea, Capo Paſſaro, and the third which points to Africa, Capo di Boco. As Sicily is an iſland, it can be only bounded by the ſea; however, it is ſeparated from the kingdom of Naples, by a narrow ſtrait, called the Faro; but as Meſſina is ſeated on it, it is called the Faro di Meſſina. This is about five miles in breadth, and in it are the famous ſhelves called Scylla and Charibdis, ſo much celebrated by the Latin poets; but theſe are now ſaid to have been removed by the terrible earthquake, which happened here and in Calabria, in the beginning of the year 1783, and which deſtroyed many cities and villages, and above 40,000 inhabitants. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the ſame climate, and the productions are much the ſame, only Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the vallies of Noto and Mazara; but then there are fewer trees and fruits; the valley of Demona has more foreſts and fruit-trees than the two others. It is ſaid to contain one million of inhabitants, who in general have a very bad character. They formerly cultivated ſciences here, and there was an univerſity at Catanea, but now they are greatly neglected. It is ſaid there are mines of all kinds, but it does not appear that they derive any advantage from them. It is divided into the vallies juſt mentioned, called by them Val di Demona, Val di Noto, and Val-di-Mazara, which are taken notice of in their proper places. Don Carlos became king of the Two Sicilies in 1736, in conſequence of the treaty of Vi[illegible]; but the king of Spain dying in 1760, he ſucceeded to that crown, and his third ſon, Ferdinand, became king of the Two Sicilies. Mount Ætna, now called Gibello, the famous volcano is in Val-di Demona. It is about 165 miles in length, and 112 in breadth; and its produce not already mentioned, is wine, oil, ſilk, and excellent fruits.

SIDAYE, a ſtrong town of Aſia, on the N. coaſt of the iſland of Java, in the E. Indies, with a harbour. Lon. 113. 15. E. lat. 6. 49. S.

SIDDLINGTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, one mile from Cirenceſter, ſix from Cricklade, and 18 from Glouceſter, on the banks of the Churn. It has a handſome chapel, an unfiniſhed tower, and ſome painted glaſs.

SIDEN. See GIODDA.

* SIDEROCAPSA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is five miles from the gulph of Conteſſa. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 40. 30. N.

SIDMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Devonſhire, with a ſmall market. It is a ſmall fiſhing-town, ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, and was formerly pretty conſiderable, before its harbour was choaked up. It is 12 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 158 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 15. E. lat. 50. 38. N.

SIDON, or SAYD, a ſea port town of Aſia, in Syria, and in that part formerly called Paleſtine. It was anciently a place of great ſtrength, had an extenſive trade, and is ſaid to be the place where glaſs was invented. It is ſtill a place of ſome note, has a good caſtle, and a pretty well frequented harbour. It is alſo the reſidence of a Turkiſh baſhaw. It is 45 miles W. of Damaſcus, and is ſeated on the ſea-ſhore. Lon. 36. 5. E. lat. 33. 53. N.

SIDRA, an iſland of the Archipelago, lying on the coaſt of Sicania, between the gulph of Napoli and that of Ægina. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 37. 0. N.

SIDRA, a ſpacious gulph on the coaſt of Barbary, between Tripoly and Barca, which takes its name from a ſmall iſland at the bottom of the gulph.

SIEGEN, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, with a caſtle, and the title of a principality, which it gives to a branch of the houſe of Naſſau. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 17 miles N. W. of Dillenburgh, and 37 E. of Cologne. Lon. 8. 5. 8. lat. 50. 53. N.

SEIGEBURGH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Burgh. It is ſubject to the elector Palatine, and is 15 miles from Cologne. Lon. 7. 22. E. lat. 50. 43. N.

SIENNA, a large, ancient, and celebrated city of Italy, in Tuſcany, and capital of the Sieneſe, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a famous univerſity, and a citadel. It is about 4 miles in circumference, and ſurrounded

rounded with an old wall. The metropolitan church is much esteemed by travellers; and though it is a Gothic structure, the architecture is admirable. It is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Mosaic work. It is not very populous, but the women have more freedom than in any other place in Italy. It is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches; as also a magnificent hospital. The great area is round, and the houses about it are of the same height, supported by piazzas, under which the people may walk in all weathers, in the middle is a bason, which they can fill with water at any time, and represent a sea-fight with small vessels. The Italian language is taught here with such purity, that a great many foreigners frequent it on that account. It is seated on three eminences, in a fertile soil, 36 miles S. of Florence, and 105 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 43. 10. N.

* SIENESE, a duchy in Italy; bounded on the N. by the Florentino; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea, and the duchy of Castro; on the E. by the Perugino, and Orvietano; and on the W. by the Florentino, and the Tuscan Sea; being about 55 miles in length, and as much in breadth. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silk-worms, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital town.

SIERRA LEONE. See SERRA LEONE.

SIERRA MORENA, mountains of Andalusia, in Spain.

SIFANTO, or SIPHANTO, an island of the Archipelago, to the W. of Paros, to the N. E. of Milo, and to the S. W. of Serphanto. The air is so good here, that many of the inhabitants live to the age of 120, and their water, fruits, wild-foul, and poultry, are excellent, but more especially the grapes. It abounds with marble and granite, and is one of the most fertile, and best cultivated of these islands. The inhabitants employ themselves in cultivating olive-trees and capers, and they have very good silk. They trade in figs, onions, wax, honey, and straw hats, and may be about 5000 in all. Lon. 25. 15. E. lat. 37. 9. N.

SIFFIVERNESS, a village in Hertfordshire, in Caldicote parish, had a walnut-tree, in 1627, for which Mr. Penn, the lord of the manor, was offered 50l. It covered 76 poles of ground, and the weight of the boughs on each side cleft the trunk in two. Mr. Penn had 19 loads of plank out of it; a gunstock maker in London had as much as cost 10l. carriage, and there were 30 loads more of roots and branches.

SIGAN, a town of Asia, and capital of the province of Kensi, in China, where there are a great number of palaces. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Guei, in a pleasant country. Lon. 108. 15. E. lat. 34. 46. N.

SIGETH, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is seated in a morass, and has a triple wall, with ditches full of water, and is defended by a citadel, being one of the strongest places in Hungary. It now belongs to the house of Austria, and was retaken from the Turks in 1669, after it had been blocked up two years. It is 50 miles N. W. of Esseck, and 38 W. by S. of Colocza. In some maps it is called Zigat. Lon. 18. 58. E. lat. 46. 17. N.

SIGISTAN, a province of Asia, in Persia; bounded on the N. by Sablestan, and Corasan; on the W. by Kerman; on the E. by the dominions of the Great Mogul; and on the S. by Makeran. It is surrounded with high mountains, and is but little known to the Europeans.

* SIGNY, a town of France, in Champagne, and in the generality of Chalons, with an abbey worth 38,000 livres a year.

* SIGTUNA, an ancient town of Sweden, in Upland, seated on the lake Maler, between Stockholm and Upsal.

SIGUENZA, a very strong town of Spain, in New-Castile, with an university, an archbishop's see, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. It is surrounded with walls, and very well fortified. The university consists of several colleges, but the most considerable structure is the cathedral church. The air is very cold in the winter, but they have a great deal of wood for firing. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienca, 60 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 41. 6. N.

SILESIA, a province of Germany, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the marquisate of Brandenburg and Poland; on the S. by Moravia and Hungary; on the E. by Poland; and on the W. by Lower Lusatia and Bohemia. It is about 274 miles in length, and 100 in breadth; and some geographers pretend, that there are 100 cities, 352 towns, 863 castles, 4000 gentlemen's houses, and 41,618 villages. The principal

principal rivers are, the Oder and the Viſtula, or Voiſel; beſides which, there are the Neiſſe, the Bober, the Queis, the Oppa, and the Elſe. There is a long chain of mountains, which ſeparate Sileſia from Bohemia, one half belonging to the one, and the other to the other, and they have their particular names. On the top of the mountain of the Giants, is a famous ſpring, frequented by a great number of people, partly out of devotion, and partly to drink the waters. There were mines of gold, ſilver, and other metals; but they have not been worked for many years. There are alſo ſome precious ſtones, but too much time is required to obtain them. The higheſt mountain of Sileſia is called Zotenberg, ſituated in the principality of Schweidnitz, and is 104 miles in circumference. The moſt conſiderable ſilver-mines at preſent are at Reitſtein, in the principality of Brieg. There are alſo mines of lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various ſtones, beſides antimony, ſalt-petre, ſulphur, alum, vitriol, quick-ſilver, ſealed earth, and other minerals. The principal manufactory is linen-cloth, and they have alſo ſome woollen manufactories, and glaſs-houſes. They feed a great number of cattle, have large ſtuds of horſes, and plenty of game in the woods. They have but few lynxes and bears, and fewer wolves, becauſe they give a ducat a head for every one that is killed. They have a great many lakes, full of pikes, carps, and other good fiſh; alſo plenty of bees, which produce a great deal of honey and wax. They have wheat, barley, oats, millet-ſeed, and turnips, ſufficient for the uſe of the inhabitants; and in ſome places they cultivate ſaffron; but their wine is very bad, and therefore they turn it moſtly into vinegar. Sileſia is divided into the Upper and Lower. In the Upper, the inhabitants are generally Roman Catholics, ſpeaking the Poliſh language; and in the Lower, almoſt all Proteſtants, and ſpeak their mother tongue. Sileſia is divided into 17 ſmall duchies, and ſeven free ſtates, without comprehending the county of Glatz. Theſe are taken notice of in their proper places. Part of this country was ceded to the king of Pruſſia in 1742, by the treaty of Breſlaw.

SILISTRIA, or DORESTRO, a town of European Turky, in Bulgaria, and capital of a ſangiacate of the ſame name, with a citadel, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the confluence of the rivers Miſſovo and the Danube, 97 miles N. E. of Nicopoli, and 170 N. E. of Adrianople. Lon. 27. 31. E. lat. 45. 0. N.

SILLEBAR, a ſea-port town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, and in the iſland of Sumatra, ſeated on the weſtern coaſt, a little S. of Bencoolen. Lon. 101. 0. E. lat. 4. 0. S.

* SILSOE, a village in Bedfordſhire, on the road from London to Bedford.

SIMMEREN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſte. It belongs to the elector Palatine, and is ſeated on the river Simmeren, 26 miles W. of Mentz, and 35 E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 49. 51. N.

* SIMON, ST. a town of France, in Picardy, with the title of a duchy, erected by Lewis XIII.

* SIMONTHORNA, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Tolna, with a fortified caſtle. It was taken from the Turks in 1686, and is ſeated on the river Sarwige, in a moraſs, eight miles from Tolna. Lon. 18. 16. E. lat. 46. 40. N.

SINAI, a mountain of Aſia, in Arabia Petræa, and in a peninſula formed by the two arms of the Red Sea. Here the law was given to Moſes, for which reaſon the Mahometans have it in great veneration; and here the Chriſtians have a monaſtery, which formerly contained a great number of monks, and there were a great number of little chapels and cells for hermits. The monaſtery is ſurrounded with a high wall, and thoſe that go in and out, are let down, or drawn up in baſkets. Lon. 34. 15. E. lat. 29. 2. N.

SINCAPORA, a promontory of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and at the S. end of the peninſula of Malacca, oppoſite to the iſland of Sumatra, which, with the Malacca coaſt, form the ſtrait of Sincapore. Lon. 104. 10. E. lat. 1. 10. N.

* SIND, or SINDI, a province of Aſia, and the moſt weſtern of the Mogul's dominions, on the ſea-coaſt. It is bounded on the N. by Buckor, on the E. by Jeſſelmere, and Soret; and on the W. by Perſia. Laribunder is its ſea-mart, and is about 15 miles from the ſea, ſeated on a branch of the river Sindi, which is capable of receiving ſhips of 200 tons. It is but a village of about 100 houſes, built with crooked ſticks and mud; but it has a large

a large ſtone fort to protect the ſhips. Tatta is the capital town of this province, which abounds in wheat, rice, and pulſe. The river Sindi overflows all the low grounds in April, May, and June, which leaves a fat ſlime, that always produces a plentiful crop. The inland parts produce ſalt-petre, ſal-ammoniac, borax, opoponax, aſſa-fœtida, bezoar, lapis-lazuli, and raw ſilk. They have alſo manufactories of cotton, and ſilk of various kinds; and they make fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory, and finely lacquered. They alſo export great quantities of butter, clarified and wrapt up in duppas, made of the hides of cattle. Their religion is Mahometaniſm, but there are 10 Gentoos to one Muſſulman, who have full toleration, and keep their faſts and feaſts as formerly. The ladies wear hoops of ivory, on both their arms and legs, and when they die, they are burnt with them. They have large black cattle, excellent mutton, and ſmall hardy horſes. Their wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which they hunt with dogs, leopards, and a ſmall fierce creature, called a ſhahguſh. They have alſo a great number of wild fowl, free for any body to ſhoot.

* SINGO, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Macedonia, on the coaſt of the gulph of Mont Santa. Lon. 24. 0. E. lat. 40. 13. N.

* SINGOR, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, in the kingdom of Siam, and on the coaſt of Malacca, ſeated at the mouth of a ſmall river, in the gulph of Patana. Lon. 101. 25. E. lat. 6. 40. N.

SINIGAGLIA, a handſome and ſtrong town of Italy, in the Marche of Ancona, with a caſtle, and two harbours, ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, in an unwholeſome air, and on the river Nigola, 17 miles from Peſaro, and 34 E. of Urbino. Lon. 13. 29. E. lat. 43. 45. N.

SINOPE, a ſea-port town of Turky in Aſia, and in Natolia, ſurrounded with walls, with double ramparts, and triangular and pentagonal towers, but the caſtle is very much neglected. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the ſuburbs. However, it is much decayed, being nothing like what it was formerly. It is the birth-place of Diogenes the Cynic philoſopher, and is ſeated on an iſthmus of a peninſula, where there is a good harbour on the Black Sea. Lon. 33. 55. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

SINTZHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in Craigow, belonging to the elector Palatine. It is ſeated in a moraſs, 12 miles S. E. of Heidelberg, and 32 N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 0. E. lat. 49. 15. N.

SION, an ancient and handſome town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the Vallais, with a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop is a prince of the empire. It is an ancient place, pretty large, and increaſing every day. It has three caſtles, in one of which the biſhop reſides. Three miles from this town is a monaſtery, whoſe church and rooms are cut out of a rock. It is ſeated in a fine plain, at the foot of two mountains, on the river Rhone, 50 miles E. of Geneva, and 50 S. W. of Bern. Lon. 7. 12. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

* SION, a famous mountain of Aſia, in Judea. It joins to the S. ſide of Jeruſalem, but is now inconſiderable, and anſwers very little to the account given of it in the ſcriptures.

SION HOUSE, in Middleſex, near the influx of the Brent into the Thames, between Brentford and Iſleworth. It was built by Henry V. and was a houſe of monks till he expelled them, and ſettled 60 nuns here; to whom he added 13 prieſts, four deacons, and eight lay brethren, ſo that the whole number might equal that of the 13 apoſtles, St. Paul being reckoned for one, and 72 diſciples of Chriſt. This houſe was founded on a piece of ground in the king's demeſne, which had belonged to the monks, aliens in the manor of Iſleworth, and pariſh of Twickenham; and appears, by the abuttings and boundings, to have been 1938 feet in length, and 925 in breadth. Queen Mary reſtored the nuns thither, who being turned out of it by Queen Elizabeth, ſhe reſtored the houſe to the poſterity of the duke of Somerſet. King Henry VIII. died here. Queen Elizabeth ſometimes reſided here, as did the Princeſs Anne of Denmark, after ſhe was out of favour with king William. It is a noble, ſquare, ſtone building, finely finiſhed and furniſhed: and is now one of the ſeats of the duke of Northumberland.

* SIOR, a town of Aſia, and capital of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Sangado, ſeated near a large and handſome river. Lon. 126. 5. E. lat. 37. 30 N.

* SIOUT, a town of Africa, and one of the largeſt and moſt populous in Egypt. It has a kachef, ſeveral moſques, and

is the ſee of a Copti biſhop. There are the ruins of an ancient amphitheatre, and ſome ſepulchres of the old Romans. It is ſurrounded with delightful gardens, and fine palm trees that bear the beſt dates in Egypt. This place is the rendezvous of thoſe that go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia. It is a mile from the river Nile, and 185 S. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 24. E. lat. 27. 2. N.

* SIPHNO, a town of the iſland of Nanſio, in the Archipelago, with a Greek archbiſhop's ſee.

SIRADIA, a town of Great Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, where the palatine reſides, with a caſtle. It is ſeated in a plain, on the river Watra, 62 miles N. E. of Breſlaw, and 105 N. W. of Cracow. Lon. 18. 55. E. lat. 51. 32. N. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by that of Lincicza, on the E. by Sandomer, on the S. by Sileſia, on the W. by Sileſia and the palatinate of Kaliſh, which alſo bounds it on the N.

SIRANGER, a town of Aſia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of Siba, ſeated on the Ganges, 180 miles N. of Banares. Lon. 79. 15. E. lat. 31. 20. N.

SIRIK, a town of Germany, in Lorrain, ſeated on the river Moſelle, 14 miles E. of Luxemburg. It is defended by a caſtle, ſeated on a neighbouring hill, and belongs to France, ever ſince the year 1643. Lon. 6. 38. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

* SIRMICH, an ancient and celebrated town of Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the river Boſweth, near the Save, 42 miles S. E. of Eſſeck, and 87 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 19. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

* SISSAC, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Baſil, and capital of a ſmall territory of Siſgow, ſeated on a plain.

SISSEG, a town of Croatia, on the confines of Sclavonia, now very ſmall, but has ſtill a monaſtery. It is ſeated on the river Save, 28 miles from Zagravia, and 42 E. of Carlſtadt, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 16. 17. E. lat. 46. 6. N.

* SISSOPOLI, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is very thin of people, and ſeated on a ſmall peninſula of the Black Sea, 25 miles S. of Meſembria, and 97 N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 28. 9. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

SISTERON, a rich, populous, and ſtrong town of France, in Provence, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on the ſide of a rock, on the top of which is a ſmall citadel. It is a populous trading place, on the river Durance, 45 miles N. E. of Aix, and 35 S. W. of Embrun. Lon. 6. 1. E. lat. 44. 11. N.

SISTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, ſeven miles from Briſtol, eight from Bath, and 36 from Glouceſter, ſituated in a pleaſant vale. A rivulet riſes here, which runs into the Avon, through Bitton, the next pariſh. Tin ore has been found here. Here is a manufacture of braſs, and another of ſalt-petre.

* SITIA, a town of Greece, on the N. coaſt of the Iſle of Candia, ſeated near a bay of the ſame name, 58 miles from Candia. Lon. 26. 29. E. lat. 35. 0. N.

SITTARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers, ſeated near the river Maeſe, 10 miles S. of Roermond, on the confines of Limburg. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 58. N. It was almoſt ruined in 1677, and belongs to the elector Palatine.

* SITTINGBURN, a town in Kent, a mile to the N. of Milton, and a great thoroughfare between Rocheſter and Canterbury, provided with ſeveral good inns; but has no market. It is 11 miles S. E. of Rocheſter, and 40 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 48. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

* SIVRAI, a town of France, in Poitou, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Charente, 25 miles from Poitiers, and 100 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 0. 0. lat. 46. 16. N.

* SIZUN, a ſmall iſland of France, on the coaſt of Brittany, eight miles from the main land. It is almoſt on a level with the water, and produces only barley.

SKAR, an ancient town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, where there are the ruins of an ancient palace, the reſidence of the Gothic kings. It is ſeated on the river Lida, in a morass, five miles from the lake Wanar, and 17 N. E. of Falcoping. Lon. 14. 0. E. lat. 58. 16. N.

SKEEN, a town of Norway, in Denmark, and in the government of Aggerhuys. It is remarkable for its mines of iron and copper, and is ſeated near the Catagate-Sea, 10 miles W. of Tonſburg, and 40 W. of Frederickſtadt.

SKIE, an iſland in Scotland, and one of the largeſt of the weſtern iſlands. It is 60 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and divided from the counties of Roſs and

and Inverneſs, by a narrow channel, 35 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is cut into a great number of gulphs and promontories, and there are ſeven high mountains, near each other, in the middle of the iſland. The vallies are fruitful in paſtures, and produce plenty of barley and oats. The ſea about it is full of fiſh, particularly cod and ling; and there are ſurpriſing ſhoals of herrings in the ſeaſon.

SKIPTON, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is a handſome place, ſeated near the river Aire, in a rough, ſtony, hilly country, called the Craven, 41 miles S. by E. of Richmond, and 231 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 53. 55. N.

* SLAGEL, a town of Denmark, and capital of a prefecture of the ſame name, in the iſle of Selem.

* SLAGUEN, a ſmall town of Germany, in Pomerania, ſeated on the river Wipper, 10 miles from Rugenwald.

* SLAIDBURN, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, ſix miles W. by N. of Giſburn.

SLANEY, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, formerly a handſome city; but ſince Prague is grown ſo large, it is much decayed: however, the caſtle is ſtill in being. It is 18 miles N. W. of Prague. Lon. 18. 27. E. lat. 50. 16. N.

SLAWKAW, or AUSTERLITZ, a town of the kingdom of Bohemia, in Moravia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name; 10 miles E. of Brinn. Lon. 16. 57. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

* SLEAFORD, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is a large well-built place, well inhabited, and had formerly a caſtle, the ruins of which are yet to be ſeen. It is 18 miles S. of Lincoln, and 115 N. of London. Lon. 0. 21. W. lat. 53. 1. N.

SLESWICK, an ancient and conſiderable town of Denmark, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in the province of Gottorp, with a biſhop's ſee, ſecularized in 1586. St. Michael's church, which was the cathedral, is a magnificent ſtructure, and has a chapter of noble ladies, of the proteſtant religion. This town was much more conſiderable than it is at preſent, it having ſuffered greatly by the wars of Germany. It is ſeated on the gulph of Sly, where there is a good harbour, 60 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and 125 S. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 54. 39. N.

SLESWICK, the duchy of, or S. Jutland, is about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by N. Jutland; on the E. by the Baltic Sea; on the S. by Holſtein; and on the W. by the Ocean. It contains 14 cities, 17 towns, 13 caſtles, 278 pariſhes, 1480 villages, 162 farms, 116 water-mills, and 106 gentlemen's ſeats. It is a pleaſant, fertile, populous country, and a ſovereign duchy. Formerly, the king of Denmark had half of it, and the other belonged to the houſe of Holſtein-Gottorp; but during a former war in the N. the king not only conquered this duchy, but the poſſeſſion of it was confirmed to him by the treaty of the North, in 1720. In 1731, a prince of Bareith-Culmbach was made governor of this duchy, and reſides at Gottorp.

SLIGO, an Iriſh county, in the province of Connaught, 25 miles in length, and as much in breadth; bounded on the E. by that of Leitrim; on the W. by the county of Mayo; on the N. and N. W. by the weſtern Ocean; and on the S. and S. W. by Roſcommon and Mayo. It contains 5970 houſes, 41 pariſhes, 6 baronies, 1 borough, and ſends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for the borough of the ſame name; which is the only market town in the county, and is ſeated on a bay of the ſame name, 26 miles E. of Killala, and 100 N. W. of Dublin. Lon. 8. 26. W. lat. 54. 13. N.

SLIMBRIDGE, a village in Glouceſterſhire. This pariſh is 70 miles in compaſs, bounded by the Severn and Cam, ſix miles from Berkeley, four from Durley, and 2 from Glouceſter. Here are about 1000 acres of land gained from the Severn.

SLONIM, a town of Poland, in the province of Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Sczraa, 40 miles S. W. of Novogrodeck, and 60 S. E. of Grodno. Lon. 25. 57. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

SLOOTEN, or SLOTEN, a populous, trading town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, and capital of Weſtergoo; ſeated on a lake called Slooter-mer, three miles from the Zuider-Zee, and 18 N. W. of Stenwick. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

SLUCZK, a large and populous town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name; famous for three battles gained here, by Conſtantine duke of Oſtrog, over the Tartars, in the reign

reign of Sigiſmund I. It is ſeated on the river Sluczk, 62 miles S. of Minſki, and 70 S. E. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 27. 44. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

SLUTTELBURG, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ingria, ſeated on the S. ſide of the lake Ladoga, 30 miles E. of Peterſburg. Lon. 31. 20. E. lat. 60. 0. N.

SLUYS, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, ſeated oppoſite the iſland of Cadſant, with a good harbour; 10 miles N. of Bruges, and 24 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 25. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

SMALAND, or E. GOTHLAND, a province of Sweden, which makes part of Gothland, and is bounded on the N. by Oſtrogothia, or E. Gothland; on the E. by the Baltick Sea; on the S. by Schonen, and Bleckingia; and on the W. by Weſtrogothia, or W. Gothland. It is about 212 miles in length, and 62 in breadth. Calmar is the capital town.

SMALKALD, a town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the county of Hennebourg; famous for the confederacy entered into by the German proteſtants againſt the emperor, commonly called the League of Smalkald. The deſign of it was to defend their religion and liberties. It is ſeated on the river Werra, 25 miles S. W. of Erfort, and 50 N. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 53. E. lat. 50. 49. N. It is ſubject to the prince of Heſſe-Caſſel.

* SMARDEN, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays. It is 10 miles S. E. of Maidſtone, and 56 S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 43. E. lat. 51. 11. N.

SMOLENSKO, a large and ſtrong town of Ruſſia, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeated on a mountain, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſtrong by its ſituation, being in the middle of a wood, and ſurrounded by almoſt inacceſſible mountains. It has however been taken and retaken ſeveral times, by the Poles and Pruſſians; but the latter have had poſſeſſion of it ever ſince the year 1687. It is ſeated on the river Niepet, near the frontiers of Lithuania, 197 miles N. E. of Novogrodeck, and 230 N. of Kiow. Lon. 31. 22. E. lat. 54. 50. N.

SMOLENSKO, a duchy and palatinate of Ruſſia; bounded on the N. by Beila; on the E. by the duchy of Moſcow; on the S. by that of Severia, and the palatinate of Meſſaw; and on the W. by the ſame palatinate, and by that of Witepſk. It is full of foreſts and mountains, and the capital town is of the ſame name.

SMYRNA, a ſea-port town of Turky in Aſia, and one of the largeſt and richeſt cities of the Levant. The goodneſs of the harbour has cauſed it to be rebuilt ſeveral times, after being deſtroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almoſt all parts of the world, and the magazines of their merchandizes. It contains 15,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, 1800 Jews, 200 Armenians, and 200 Franks. The Turks have 19 moſques, the Greeks two churches, the Jews eight ſynagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins three convents. There are three biſhops, one Greek, the other Latin, and the third Armenian. The ſtreets are more open, better paved, and the houſes better built, than in other towns of the continent. The ſtreet of the Franks is the fineſt in Smyrna, and lies all along the harbour. It is eight days journey from Conſtantinople by land, 25 days from Aleppo by the caravans, ſix from Cogni, ſeven from Cataya, and ſix from Satalia. The caravans of Perſia often bring 200 bales of ſilk in a year, beſides drugs and cloths. The other commodities brought here, are thread made of goats hair, cotton, yarn, cotton in bags, nutgalls, wax, ſcammony, rhubarb, opium, aloes, tutty, galbanum, gum-arabic, gum-tragacanth, gum-ammoniac, frankincenſe, zedoary, and all ſorts of carpets. All the trade paſſes through the hands of the Jews, and they ſeem to have better capacities for trade than other merchants. The Engliſh and Dutch factors have proteſtant chapels, and taverns are as open here as in Europe. The fortifications conſiſt of a fort, a caſtle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is ſeated at the bottom of a large bay, 183 miles W. by S. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 27. 25. E. lat. 38. 28. N.

SNACKERBURG, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in Brunſwick-Lunenburg, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Elbe, and Weſt. It is a large trading place, and ſubject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 9. 30 E. lat. 53. 10. N.

* SNAITH, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is a ſmall town, and ſeated on the river Aire, 22 miles S. of York, and 174 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 53. 39. N.

SNEEK, a handſome, populous, and ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, and in Weſtergoo; ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, in marſhy land, eight miles S. of Franeker, and 10 S. W. of Leuwarden. Lon. 5. 26. E. lat. 53. 2. N.

SNET-

SNETSHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on a ſmall inlet of the ſea, 12 miles N. by E. of Lynn Regis, and 111 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 32. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

SNIATIN, a trading town of Little Poland, and capital of Pokutia; ſeated on the river Pruth, on the confines of Moldavia, eight miles E. of Coloni, and 45 S. E. of Halitz. Lon. 26. 7 E. lat. 48. 44. N.

SNOWDON-HILL, a mountain in Carnarvonſhire, ſaid to be the higheſt in Wales, though not always covered with ſnow.

SOANA, or SUANE, an ancient and almoſt ruined town of Italy in Tuſcany, and in the Siennele, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a high mountain, near the river Flora, 30 miles S. E. of Sienna. The badneſs of the air has cauſed it to be almoſt deſerted, and it is now no more than a village. Lon. 11. 46. E. lat. 42. 40. N.

* SOBERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on the left bank of the river Nave, a little below Martenſtein.

* SOCHACZOW, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Mazovia, ſeated on a rivulet, 20 miles from the Viſtula.

* SOCHEU, a town of Aſia, in China, and the firſt military city in the province of Chenſi. It is defended by a fort, and there is a temple dedicated to a blind man, ſaid to have been one of the greateſt politicians in China. Lon. 112. 20. E. lat. 38. 48. N.

* SOCIETY ISLES, a cluſter of iſles ſo named by Capt. Cook in 1769. They are ſituated between the latitudes of 16. 10. and 16. 55. S. and between the longitudes of 150. 57. and 152. W. They are ſeven in number, Huaheine, Ulietea, Otaheita, Balabola, Mouroua, Toobaee, and Taboqyamanoo, or Saunders's iſland, which is here included, as being ſubject to Huaheine. The ſoil, the productions, the people, their language, religion, cuſtoms, and manners, are ſo nearly the ſame as at Otaheite, that little need be added here on that ſubject. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and as indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greateſt token of friendſhip. Their dances are more elegant, their dramatic entertainments have ſomething of plot and conſiſtency, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praiſe or ſatire; ſo that the origin of ancient comedy may be already diſcerned among them. The people of Huaheine are in general ſtouter and fairer than thoſe of Otaheite, and this iſland is remarkable for its populouſneſs and fertility. Thoſe of Ulietea, on the contrary, are ſmaller and blacker, and much leſs orderly. Capt. Cook put on ſhore a Cape ewe at Balabola, where a ram had been left by the Spaniards; and alſo an Engliſh boar and ſow, with two goats, at Ulietea. If the valuable animals, which have been tranſported thither from Europe, ſhould be ſuffered to multiply, no part of the world will equal theſe iſlands in variety and abundance of refreſhments for future navigators.

SOCK, a village in Somerſetſhire, three miles from Yeovil, where is a large pool, at which pigeons often drink; but cattle will not touch its water, even in a time of the greateſt drought. It has a brackiſh and loathſome taſte, and looks, when put into a wine glaſs like cyder when it is firſt clarified.

SOCONUSCO, a province of N America, in New-Spain; bounded on the N. by Chiapa; on the E. by Guatimala; on the S. by the S. Sea; and on the W. by the province of Guaxaca, being about 88 miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth. It is ſheltered from the N. winds by high mountains, which renders the air exceeding hot, and the ſoil is not very fertile. There are few Spaniards ſettled here.

SOCOTORA, an iſland of Aſia, lying between Arabia Felix, and Africa, about 50 miles in length, and 22 in breadth. It is particularly noted for its fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mahometans, with a mixture of Paganiſm, and pretty civil to ſtrangers, who call there in their paſſage to the E. Indies. It abounds in fruit and cattle, and they have a king of their own, who depends on Arabia.

SOCZOWA, a town of Turky of Europe, and in Moldavia; ſeated on the river Seret, 32 miles S. W. of Jaſſy, and 112 S. W. of Kammieck. Lon. 26. 20. E. lat. 47. 16 N.

SODBURY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays, which is large, for corn and cheeſe. It is ſeated in a bottom near the Downs, and particularly noted for its fine cheeſe. It is 15 miles E. N. E. of Briſtol, and 112 W. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

SODOM, formerly a town of Aſia, famous in the Holy Scriptures for being ſet on fire by lightning, on account of the wickedneſs of the inhabitants. It ſtood in what is now called the Dead Sea; where, according to ſome, the ruins of that city are ſtill to

be ſeen; but this all ſenſible travellers, particularly Maundrel, abſolutely deny. It is likewiſe falſe, that the birds which fly over it drop down dead, and that there are fruits upon the banks, which are fair and tempting on the outſide, but within full of aſhes.

SODOR, a little village in Columbkill, one of the Weſtern iſles of Scotland, near that of Mull. It was formerly a biſhop's ſee, which comprehended all the iſlands, together with the Iſle of Man, for which reaſon the biſhop is ſtill called the biſhop of Sodor and Man.

SOEST, a large, handſome, and rich town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark. It was formerly a free and imperial town; but now belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and has ſuffered greatly by fires. The ſtreets are watered with ſtreams that proceed from a lake, and the inhabitants are generally papiſts. It is 12 miles S. W. of Lippeſtadt, and 30 S. E. of Munſter. Lon. 8. 11. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

SOFALA, or CEFALA, a kingdom of Africa, lying on the coaſt of Moſambique, near Zanguebar. It is bounded on the N. by Monomotopa; on the E. by the Moſambique-Sea; on the S. by the kingdom of Sabia; and on the W. by that of Manica. It contains mines of gold and iron, and a great number of elephants. It is governed by a king, tributary to the Portugueſe, who built a fort at the principal town, which is of the ſame name, and of great importance for their trade to the W. Indies. It is ſeated in a ſmall iſland, near the mouth of a river. Lon. 35. 40. E. lat. 20. 20. S.

SOFFA, or SOPHIA, a large town of Turky in Europe, and capital of Bulgaria, where the beglerbeg of Romelia reſides, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river Bogana, in an unwholeſome air, 135 miles N. W. of Adrianople, and 250 from Conſtantinople. Lon. 23. 58. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

* SOFROY, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, noted for a very handſome moſque. It is ſeated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the ſame name, which makes part of the Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 miles E. of Fez. Lon. 4. 48. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

SOGDIANA, a country which was anciently a part of Bactria; now called Maracanda, and its capital town Samareand.

* SOGNO, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo; bounded on the N. by the river Zaire; on the S. by the Ambriſs, which ſeparates it from Bemba; on the W. by the Ocean; and on the E. by Pango, and Sundi. It is a dry ſandy country, and yields a great deal of ſalt. The inhabitants are ſaid to be Chriſtians, converted by the Portugueſe. The capital is Banza Sogno, a very ſmall place, but the Capuchines have a church here. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 5. 50. S.

SOHAM, a town of Cambridgeſhire, whoſe market is on Saturdays. It is ſeated on a fen of the ſame name, near Soham Meer, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is five miles S. E. of Ely, and 70 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 14. E. lat. 52. 21. N.

SOIGNIES, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Hainault, and county of Mons, ſeated near a ſmall foreſt, on the river Senne, eight miles N. E. of Mons, and 17 W. of Bruſſels. Lon. 4. 14. E. lat. 53. 29. N.

SOISSONS, an ancient, large, and conſiderable town, in the Iſle of France, and capital of the Soiſſonnois, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral has one of the moſt conſiderable chapters in the kingdom; and the biſhop, when the archbiſhop of Rheims is abſent, has a right to conſecrate the king. It has 12 pariſhes, ſix abbeys, and a French academy, founded in 1694; is ſeated in a very pleaſant and fertile valley, on the river Aiſne, 90 miles W. by N. of Rheims, and 60 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 24. E. lat. 49. 23. N. The Soiſſonnois is bounded on the N. by Laonnois; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by La Brie; and on the W. by Valois. It abounds in corn, wood, and paſtures.

SOLDANIA-BAY, is on the S. W. coaſt of Africa, a little to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18. 4. E. lat. 33. 20. S.

SOLEURE, or SOLOTHURN, an ancient, large, handſome and ſtrong town of Switzerland, and capital of a canton of the ſame name. It is divided into two parts by the river Aar, which communicate by a bridge. The ſtreets are large and neat, and the public buildings handſome. It is very well fortified, and ſurrounded with deep ditches, covered ways, good ramparts, and conſiderable out-works. The cathedral, and the Jeſuit's college, whoſe front was built at the expence of Lewis XIV. are ſuperb ſtructures. The handſome gardens in the ſuburbs, and the country houſes in the neighbourhood, render it a delightful place to live in. It has its great and little council, the former of which conſiſts of 109 burgeſſes, and the latter of 36 ſenators.

It

It is ſeated on a hill, 20 miles N. N. E. of Bern, 27 S. S. W. of Baſle, and 45 W. of Zurich. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 47. 15. N.

SOLEURE, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded on the N. by the canton, and biſhoprick of Baſle, or Bazil; on the E. and S. by the canton of Bern; and on the W. by the ſame, and the territories of the biſhoprick of Baſle. It is 35 miles in length from N. to S. 25 in breadth from E. to W. and contains 12 bailiwicks. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and the country abounds in all the neceſſaries of life.

* SOLFATARA, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, ſurrounded with other mountains, in the form of an amphitheatre; and there is a cavity above a mile in length and breadth, which ſmokes in the day, and flames in the night. It brings in a conſiderable revenue to the king of the Two Sicilies, on account of the large quantity of ſulphur and alum got from thence; all the neighbouring fields are full of ſulphur, and if you dig ever ſo little a way in the ground, the ſoil will ſmoke. Near it is a ſmall lake full of black thick water, which ſeems always to be boiling.

* SOLIHULL, a town in Warwickſhire, which formerly had a market, now diſuſed. It is 24 miles N. E of Worceſter, and 107 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 52. 24. N.

SOLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the duchy of Berg, 15 miles S. E. of Duſſeldorp, and ſubject to the elector of Palatine. It is ſeated near the river Wipper. Lon. 7. 10. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

SOLMS, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the landgravate of Heſſe-Caſſel, and in the territory of Weteravia It has a ſtrong caſtle, and belongs to a branch of the houſe of Naſſau, is ſeated on a hill, 10 miles N. W. of Geiſſen, and 10 S. E of Herborn. Lon. 8. 31. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

* SOLOGNE, a ſmall territory of France, which makes part of the government of Orleannois, to the S of the river Loire. It is about 72 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, and is a pleaſant country, abounding in paſtures and game. Romorantin is the principal town.

* SOLOKAMSKO, a town of the Ruſſian empire, ſeated on the river Uſolſko, famous for its ſalt pits, and good horſes. Lon. 57. 26. E. lat. 59. 16. N.

* SOLOR, an iſland of Aſia, in the E Indian-Sea, to the S. of the iſland of Celebes, governed by its own king. Lon. 128. 55. E. lat. 9. 0 S.

SOLOTHURN. See SOLEURE.

SOLSONA. See SALSONA.

SOLTWELD, a town of Germany, in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, ſeated on the river Jetze. Lon. 11. 34. E. lat. 52. 56. N.

SOMBRERO, an iſland of America, and one of the Caribbees. It is in the form of a hat, from whence it had its name, Sombrero, in Spaniſh, ſignifying a hat; but is not inhabited. It is 80 miles N. W. of St. Chriſtopher's. Lon. 63. 53. W. lat. 18. 50. N.

* SOMBRERO, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian Sea, 30 miles N. of Nicobar. The inhabitants are mild, timorous, and very obliging to ſtrangers. The prieſts are dreſt much in the ſame manner as we paint the devil, by which they keep the inhabitants in awe.

SOMELPOUR, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Bengal, on the river Goel; near it are fine diamonds, ſuppoſed to be waſhed down from the mountains of Golconda. It is 90 miles from Hugely.

SOMERSETSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 56 miles in length, and 28 in breadth; bounded on the N. and N. W. by the Briſtol channel, and Glouceſterſhire; on the W. by Devonſhire; on the S. by Dorſetſhire; and on the E. by Wiltſhire. It contains 56,000 houſes, 300,000 inhabitants, 385 pariſhes, 35 market-towns, and ſends 18 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, which is here called a ſea; the Avon, the Tor, the Parret, the Tone, the Frome, and the Ex. The air is generally very good, unleſs in the marſhy parts, which are ſubject to agues. The ſoil is very fertile, except on the hills, of which there are a great number, except in the lower parts, and theſe are full of bogs. It has ſeveral woollen manufactories, and Briſtol is the capital town.

SOMERTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It was formerly a conſiderable place, and the county took its name from hence. It is at preſent pretty large, and the market conſiderable for corn, proviſions, ſheep, and cattle. It is 13 miles S. of Wells, and 123 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 51. 22. N.

SOMME, a river of France, in Picardy, which has its ſource from Fonſomme, in Vermandois, and after having croſſed Picardy, paſſes by Amiens and Abbeville,

and falls into the Britiſh Channel, between Crotoy and St. Valery.

SOMMIERES, a town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and territory of Niſmes, on the river Nidourly, 10 miles from Niſmes. Lon. 4. 11. E. lat. 43. 48. N.

* SOMPY, a town of France in Champagne, and in the election of Rhetel, ſeated on the river Py, with the title of a barony.

SONCINO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Cremoneſe. It is naturally ſtrong, and ſeated on the river Oglio, 20 miles N. W. of Cremona, and 20 S. W. of Breſſe. Lon. 9. 44. E. lat. 45. 24. N.

SONDRIO, a town of the Griſons, and capital of the Valteline, ſeated on the river Adda, 34 miles N. E of Como. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 46. 11 N.

* SONQUAS, a people that inhabit the S. part of Africa, to the N. of the Cape of Good-Hope. The country is ſaid to be mountainous, and that they live upon hunting and roots; and the women are ſaid to be as ſkilful in the chace as the men. Their huts are made with the branches of trees interwoven, and covered with ruſhes.

SONNEBURG. See SUNNEBURG.

SOPHIA. See SOFIA.

* SOPHIANIA, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Aderbeitzan, ſeated in a valley, 25 miles N. W. of Tauris. Lon. 47. 25. E. lat. 38 35. N.

SORRON, a ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on a ſmall river, near the frontiers of Auſtria, 30 miles S. E. of Vienna, and 27 S. W of Preſburg. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 47. 46. N.

SORA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavoro, with the title of a duchy, a handſome caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the river Garigliano, on the confines of the Campagna of Rome, 65 miles E. of Rome, and 65 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 14. 4. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

* SORA, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Denmark, in the iſle of Zealand, with a handſome college for the nobility. Lon. 11. 28. E. lat. 55. 26. N.

SORAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Luſatia, near the confines of Sileſia, ſeated near the river Bober, 25 miles S. of Creſſen, and 32 N. E. of Gorlitz. Lon. 15. 48. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

* SORBON, or SORBONNE, a village of France, in Champagne, in the dioceſe of Rheims, and in the Rhetelois, five miles from Chateau Porcien, and remarkable for the birth of Robert Sorbon, confeſſor of St. Lewis, and founder of the Sorbonne in Paris.

SORET, a ſmall province of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, and in the peninſula, on this ſide the Ganges. It is in the dominions of the Great Mogul; and is bounded on the N. by Jeſſelmeur; on the N. W. by Tatta; on the W. by Laribundar bay, and the river Padder, which runs into that bay. Janagat is the capital town.

SORIA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the ſource of the river Douro, or Duero. Lon. 2. 2. W. lat. 41. 48. N.

* SOROCK, a ſtrong town of Poland, ſeated on the river Neriſter, with a ſtrong caſtle. The Turks were obliged to raiſe the ſiege of this place in 1602.

SORRENTO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra di Lavoro, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is ſeated in a peninſula, on the gulph of Naples, and at the foot of a mountain of the ſame name, 17 miles S. E. of Naples, and 10 N. E of Amalfi. Lon. 14. 24. E. lat. 40. 36 N.

* SOS, a town of France, in Armagnac, near a foreſt. It is alſo the name of a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a caſtle, where Ferdinand the Catholic was born.

SOSPELLO, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Nice, ſeated on the river Bevera, eight miles N. of Monacho, and 15 N. E. of Nice; it belongs to the king of Sardinia. Lon. 7. 34. E. lat. 43. 52. N.

* SOTEVAST, a town of France, in Normandy, in the election of Valogne, with a caſtle and priory.

* SOTTEVILLE, a town of France, in Normandy, half a mile from the city of Rouen, and on the other ſide the bridge of boats.

* SOVANO, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, and in the Sienneſe, 25 miles W. of Orvietto. Lon. 11. 48. E. lat. 42. 42. N.

* SOVANO, a cape of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Farther Calabria, and at the entrance of the gulph of St. Euſemia.

SOUBISE, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Saintonge, with the title of a principality, ſeated on an eminence on the river Charente, five miles N. of Brouage, and 22 S. of Rochelle. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 45. 57. N.

SOUILLAC, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Quercy, near a Be-

a Benedictine abbey of the ſame name. It is ſeated on the river Boreſe, 32 miles N. of Cahors. Lon. 1. 21. E. lat. 44. 55. N.

* SOULE, St. a town of France, in Champagne, in the election of Troyes.

SOUILANS, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Sables d'Olone.

SOUND, a ſtrait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ſhips uſually ſail from the Ocean into the Baltick ſea. It is about four miles broad, and here the Danes take toll of all merchant ſhips that paſs into the Baltick.

* SOUPROSE, a town of France in Gaſcony, and in the diocele of Dax, ſeated in a moraſs near the river Adour.

* SOUR, or SUR, a town of Turky in Aſia, and in Syria, ſeated on the ſea ſide, with an harbour It was here that the famous city of Tyre was placed, but there is now nothing remaining of it but ruins Lon. 36. 5 E. lat. 33. 40. N.

SOURE, or SURE, a river of the Netherlands, which runs from E. to W. thro' Luxemburgh, and falls into the river Moſelle, a little above Triers.

* SOURZE, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Lavour, with a Benedictine abbey.

* SOUSE, or SUZA, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and capital of a province of the ſame name, with a caſtle and a good harbour. The governor of the province reſides here, and it is a place of ſome trade. It is ſeated on a rock near the ſea, 65 miles S. E of Tunis. Lon. 11. 15. E. lat. 35. 52. N.

* SOUTERRAINS, a town of France, in Limoſin, and in the election of Limoges, five miles from that city.

SOUTHAM, a town of Warwickſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated in a fertile ſoil, and has a conſiderable market for cattle. It is 13 miles S. of Coventry, and 83 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 29. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

SOUTHAM, a village in Glouceſterſhire, in Cleve pariſh, rendered remarkable for the antique houſe belonging to this tithing. It is a low building, in the ſtile of the age of Henry IV. The hall floor is of painted brick, brought from Hale's Abbey, on which there are many curious devices. They are in high preſervation, and are valuable remains of that ſtructure.

SOUTHAMPTON, a ſea-port town of Hampſhire, with three markets, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays. It is commodiouſly ſeated on an arm of the ſea, is a place of good trade, and well inhabited by merchants and ſhopkeepers. It is large and well built, containing five pariſh-churches, and a hoſpital called God's Houſe. It is ſurrounded by walls and ſeveral watch-towers; and had a ſtrong caſtle to defend the harbour, now in ruins. It is a corporation and county of itſelf, with the title of an earldom, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 18 miles S. of Wincheſter, and 75 W. S W of London. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 50. 55 N.

SOUTHMOULTON, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the little river Moule, over which there is a ſtone bridge of three arches. It is a corporation conſiſting ſeveral fairs, and manufactures of white ſerges and felts. It is 11 miles E. of Barnſtaple, and 179 W. by S. of London. Lon 3. 48. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

SOUTHPETHERTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Parret, and the market is good for corn and proviſions. It is 20 miles S. W. of Wells, and 131 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 48. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

SOUTHWARK, a town of Surry, part of which now belongs to the city of London, and the whole is reckoned a ſuburb thereto, though it ſends two members to parliament on its own account. The principal ſtreet runs from London-bridge to St. George's church; beſides which there are three others, and two famous hoſpitals, namely, St. Thomas's and Guy's, which are ſeated in that part called the Borough. There are alſo two priſons for debt, the King's-bench and the Marſhalſea, and one for criminals, called the New-Gaol. The famous bridge which joins Southwark to London, is now greatly altered, the houſes being taken down which rendered the paſſage over it very incommodious.

SOUTHWELL, a town in Nottinghamſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is an ancient place, and has a collegiate church, but is not very large. It is 10 miles N. E. of Nottingham, and 139 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 51. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

SOUTHWOULD, a ſea port town of Suffolk, with a market on Thurſdays. It is commonly called Sowld, and is a pretty well built place, ſeated on a pleaſant cliff on the ſea-coaſt, and has a harbour to the ſouth, with a river and a drawbridge on the weſt. It is a corporation, has a handſome church with a high ſteeple, and ſome trade with ſmall veſſels. It is ſtrongly ſituated, being almoſt ſurrounded with water, eſpecially at every high tide. Beſides

ſides the church, it has a diſſenting meeting, and about 200 tolerable good houſes, which form one pretty broad ſtreet not paved. For the ſecurity of the port, there are two batteries of four guns each. The Britiſh herring fiſhery being eſtabliſhed here, is of ſome advantage to the town. Near this place ſtood the city of Dunwich, wherein were 52 places of worſhip, but there are now only a few houſes, though it ſends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles S. of Yarmouth, and 104 S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 54. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

SOVIGNY, a town of France, in Lyonnois, and in the territory of Bourbonnois, ſeated on the rivulet Queſne, 50 miles S. E. of Bourges, and 167 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 21. E. lat. 46. 30 N.

SPA, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhoprick of Liege. It contains about 300 houſes, and is famous for its mineral waters known all over Europe. The inhabitants are very civil to ſtrangers, and ready to do them all manner of good offices, but muſt be paid for their labour. It is ſeated in a valley, ſurrounded with mountains. That called the Old Spa conſiſts of miſerable cottages, and is properly nothing but the ſuburb to the other. The inhabitants ſend out ſwarms of children, when ſtrangers arrive, to get what they can by begging. The houſes of the New Spa are all wood, old faſhioned, dark and ſmall, and yet it is affirmed, they can make 1200 beds for ſtrangers. The church of the capuchins and the pariſh-church are both ſeated upon eminences, and look very well at a diſtance. The inn called the Court of London is very large, the beſt in the place, and moſt frequented. The names of the five principal wells are Pouhon, Geronſterd, Saviniere, Watpotz, and Tunnelet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys and other little things for ſtrangers. Near it there are excellent fiſh and good game, to accommodate thoſe that come to the wells. It is 17 miles S. E. of Liege. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 30. N.

SPAIN, a conſiderable kingdom of Europe; bounded by the ſea on the S. and N. on the W. by Portugal and the Ocean; and on the N. E. by the Pyrenean mountains, which ſeparate it from France. The air is generally hot, which obliges the inhabitants to lie down after dinner, and ſit up late at nights. It rains but very ſeldom, and ſometimes there is no cloud to be ſeen for months together. There are a great number of mountains, which are diſtinguiſhed in the maps, by the name of Sierra; ſeveral of thoſe are very high and covered with ſnow; and yet the valleys are ſeldom rendered very cold thereby. No travellers can ride any great way without paſſing one of theſe mountains, and therefore the inhabitants make uſe of mules, as being ſurer footed. Some parts will not bear wheat, and in others the inhabitants are too idle to till the ground; for which reaſon it is not very plentiful. The wines of Spain are generally very good, but they are moſt drank in other countries, for the Spaniards are not fond of tippling. The fruits are very fine; they have apples, pears, cheſnuts, hazelnuts, olives, figs, pomegranates, oranges, citrons, lemons, capers, and the like. They have ſalt enough for their own uſe, a few ſugar-canes, and ſome ſaffron. In ſome of the mountains are precious ſtones, marble, alum, ſulphur, and other minerals; in Biſcay particularly the iron-mines are inexhauſtible. There are few wild beaſts in the foreſts, except bears. They have great numbers of ſheep, which yield the fineſt wool in Europe, and greatly valued in other countries; however, the Spaniards have not many woollen manufactures. The Spaniſh horſes are very good, particularly thoſe of Andaluſia and Aſturias. Alſo in Andaluſia there was a race of wild bulls, which they made uſe of in their bull-fights. In Biſcay there are little hogs, which the ladies are ſo fond of, that they carry them about like lap-dogs. The principal rivers are the Tajo, the Douro, or Deuro, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, and the Ebro; over which there are 700 bridges. Several nations have made incurſions into Spain at different times; but the moſt remarkable is that of the Saracens, or Moors, who invaded this country in the eighth century, and over-run all parts of it. But the Chriſtians having recovered their rights by little and little, they divided it into five kingdoms, namely, that of Navarre, near the Pyrennees; that of Caſtile, which comprehended Leon, Aſturias, Galicia, Eſtremadura, and Andaluſia; that of Arragon, which contained Biſcay, Catalonia, Valencia, Murcia, and the iſlands of Majorca and Minorca; that of Portugal, to which the kingdom of Algarve was joined; and, laſtly, that of Granada, which the Moors kept poſſeſſion of till 1492. Spain is but thinly peopled, which may be attributed to the expulſion of the Moors, particularly in 1568, and 1610; at both which times it is pretended a million of thoſe people were driven out of the kingdom. Beſides that, for theſe two centuries, there have been great numbers of the inhabitants ſent to

peo-

people the Spaniſh dominions in America. Add to theſe the vaſt number of religious houſes; inſomuch that the general of the Dominicans has boaſted that he could bring an army of 200,000 monks of his order into the field, without any great miſs of them in the convents. It may likewiſe be further obſerved, that great numbers of the men have an averſion to marriage, and chuſe rather to ſpend their lives in debauchery; beſides, the Spaniſh women do not bear children after they are thirty years of age. They are very moderate in their eating, and can make a meal of olives, a ſallad, a little garlick, or a few roots. They ſeldom invite their friends to dinner, and the woman in general are very bad cooks. The men dine by themſelves, and their wives and children eat together. The general vice of the nation is pride and haughtineſs, and the very peaſants keep genealogies of their families, like the Welch; for this reaſon they have gravity in their looks, and when they walk. This diſpoſition renders them very indolent; inſomuch that there are above 1000 French at Madrid, who grow rich by the manufactures they have eſtabliſhed there. Beſides, there are a great number that come out of Languedoc and other parts, to get in their harveſt for them; and who carry great quantities of ſmall merchandizes to ſell. The women are generally very lean, and very amorous; they have black eyes, flat boſoms, little feet, and wear long garments. When they make viſits, they ſit on carpets, in the manner of taylors, as well as at home; which cuſtom they have derived from the Moors. They are greatly addicted to painting, and are kept very much at home, through the jealouſy of their huſbands. Neither men nor women often change the faſhion of their garments, and the men generally wear their own hair, with powder, and long ſwords by their ſides. They generally uſed to be dreſſed in black; but ſince they have had a king from France, many of them imitate the French faſhions, eſpecially in the politeſt towns. The famous Mr. Willoughby, who travelled through Spain, on purpoſe to make obſervations, ſays, that they were not ſo abſtemious as many people ſuppoſe, eſpecially when they eat at another man's coſt; that though many of them pinch their bellies, and fare hardly, it is owing to their indolence which makes them poor. They long and aſk for every thing they ſee, and are impertinently inquiſitive. They ride altogether upon mules, carrying their portmanteaus before them, for fear they ſhould be loſt. With regard to their religion, they are the ſtricteſt Papiſts in the world, and yet for fornication and impurity, they are the worſt nation in Europe. At the inns there are a great number of common women, whoſe behaviour is very impudent and immodeſt. They are ſo lazy in their ſhops, that they will ſay they have not a commodity, rather than take pains to look for it; for this reaſon, the beſt ſhops are kept by Frenchmen, and they are the beſt workmen in all manner of buſineſſes; inſomuch that ſome have ſaid, that if all the Frenchmen were recalled from Spain, the Spaniards would be ſtarved to death. Spain is an abſolute monarchy, and in Madrid there are ſeveral courts of juſtice, who determine all affairs that come before them; but they have each their diſtinct province, being eight in all. They have alſo a privy-council, called the Junto, compoſed of the king's favourites. There are four viceroys in Spain, namely, thoſe of Arragon, Navarre, Valencia, and Catalonia; for the other provinces have only governors. The king has alſo five viceroys, and 55 governors in America, who are changed every five years. The revenue of the king is almoſt immenſe, but there is no knowing exactly what it amounts to. With regard to the church, there are eight archbiſhopricks, and 44 biſhopricks, who have all large revenues, and the king diſpoſes of all eccleſiaſtical offices. The inquiſition was eſtabliſhed in 1477, and there are now 14 tribunals, in as many different places. They have a great number of officers belonging to them, beſides 20,000 ſpies. This inquiſition was firſt deſigned againſt the Moors; but is now extended to Jews and Hereticks, though it is ſaid there are ſtill many of the former in high offices about the court, notwithſtanding all their vigilance. The wild bulls already mentioned are a ſort of baſſaloes, and chiefly made uſe of at Madrid; though there are bull-fights ſometimes at other places. The king and all the court are at theſe fights, and all the fronts of the houſes are adorned with tapeſtry; likewiſe the balconies are taken up by the principal ladies in the kingdom, who appear in the richeſt habits and jewels. Thoſe that enter the liſts with the bulls are called Torreadores, and are all knights, armed with nothing but a lance, and cannot make uſe of their ſwords, but when they are near the bulls; when one of them falls, the populace run immediately, and cut him in pieces with their ſwords. Theſe bull-fights, however, are now ſaid to be totally dropped. Beſides the king's terri-

tories in Europe, he poſſeſſes the beſt part of America, and is maſter of many rich iſlands in the S. Seas; and particularly the Philippines, from whence they import the rich merchandizes of the E. Indies. He alſo poſſeſſes ſeveral places in Africa, particularly Ceuta and Oran.

SPAIN, NEW. See MEXICO.

SPALATTO, or SPALATRO, a rich, populous, and ſtrong town of the republic of Venice, and capital of Venetian Dalmatia, with a good harbour, and an archbiſhop's ſee. It is built upon the ruins of the caſtle of Diocleſian, and its walls make two thirds of thoſe of the city, likewiſe its temple is the cathedral church. It is ſtrong by ſituation, being built on a peninſula, which is joined to the Terra Firma, by a neck of land half a mile over. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, 35 miles S. E. of Sebenico, and 102 N. W. of Raguſa. Lon. 17. 31. E. lat. 44. 4. N.

SPALDING, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated low among rivulets and drains, and on a navigable river, and is an ancient well built place, with ſeveral rivers and barges belonging to it. It is 20 miles N. by E. of Peterborough, and 100 N. of London. Lon. 0. 2. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

SPANDAW, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the middle Marche of Brandenburg. It is naturally ſtrong, being ſurrounded on all ſides by moraſſes, and cloſe to it is a fine fortreſs, with a fortified tower. The arſenal is in ſubterranean vaults, and there is a priſon for ſtate criminals, beſides a ſpin-houſe for looſe women. The inhabitants are maintained by navigation, trade, and manufactories. It is ſeated on the river Havel, eight miles N. W. of Berlin, and 17 N. E. of Brandenburg. Lon. 13. 23. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

* SPANGENBURG, a town of Germany, in the Lower Landgraviate of Heſſe, with a caſtle; ſeated on a ſmall river, which falls into the Fuld.

* SPANHEIM, a county of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate, or rather between the Lower Palatinate, which lies to the W. the electorate of Mentz to the N. that of Treves, or Trier, to the W. and the duchy of Deux Ponts, and Lorrain to the S.

SPANISH-TOWN. See ST. JAGO.

SPARSHOLT, a village in Berkſhire, five miles from Wantage. Its church is in the form of a croſs, and in it are ſome very old and pompous monuments, one of which is of a Knight Templar, and another of oak, and, though very old, the wood is quite perfect. The font, which is alſo very old, is large, round, and made of porphiry ſtone. On the floor are ſeveral grave-ſtones with braſs figures, but their inſcriptions are not legible. The door caſes are with Saxon circular arches.

SPARTEL, CAPE, a promontory of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, at the entrance of the ſtraſt of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 56. W. lat. 35. 50. N.

SPARTIVENTO, CAPE, a promontory of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, at the extremity of Farther Calabria. Lon. 16. 40 E. lat. 37. 50. N.

SPELLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and in Umbria, where there are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is ſeated on a hill, three miles N. W. of Foligno, and 13 N. of Spoleto. Lon. 12. 24. E. lat. 42. 50. N.

SPEY, a river of Scotland, which runs N. E. through the county of Bamoch and Murray, and falls into the German Sea, E. of the Frith of Murray.

SPEZZIA, SPETIA, or SPECIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour; ſeated at the foot of a hill, at the bottom of a gulph of the ſame name, 47 miles S. E. of Genoa, and 65 N. W. of Florence. Lon. 9. 37. E. lat. 44. 10. N.

SPICE ISLANDS are iſlands of Aſia, in the E. Indies, which are all in the hands of the Dutch. The principal are Banda, the Moluccas, and Ceylon, which ſee in their proper places.

SPIGELBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, 18 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is 22 miles S. W. of Hildeſheim. Lon. 9. 46. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

SPIGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, with a caſtle, and the title of marquiſate; ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It is ſeated between Acqua, and Savona, 40 miles S. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 26. E. lat. 44. 45. N.

SPILEMBURGO, a town of Italy in the territory of Venice, and in Friuli, 37 miles N. W. of Aquilea, and 47 N. by E. of Venice. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 46. 10. N.

SPILSBY, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, 30 miles E. of Lincoln, and 132 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 7. E. lat. 53. 12. N.

SPIRE, a free and imperial town of Ger-

Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and capital of a biſhoprick of the ſame name. It was entirely ruined and burnt by the French in 1689, and in 1693 the imperial chamber, which was in this city, was removed to Ratiſbon. They have ſince attempted to rebuild it, but with no great ſucceſs. It is ſeated on the Rhine, ſeven miles N. of Philipſburg, and 12 S. W. of Heidelburg. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

SPIRE, the biſhoprick of a territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth, where broadeſt, and divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a fertile country, and Spire is the principal town.

SPIREBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, eight miles N. of Landau. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

* SPIRITU SANCTO, a town of S. America, in Braſil, and capital of a government of the ſame name, with a ſmall caſtle, and a harbour. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is ſeated by the ſea-ſide, in a very fertile country. Lon. 41. 0. E. lat. 20. 10. S.

SPITAL, a town of Germany, in Upper Carinthia, with a handſome caſtle; ſeated on the river Lyſer, near the Drave, 30 miles W. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 13. 37. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

SPITHEAD, a famous road between Portſmouth and the Iſle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

SPITTLE IN THE STREET, a village in Lincolnſhire, between Gainſborough and Market-Raiſin, ten miles N. of Lincoln. It was part of the Roman cauſeway, leading from London by Lincoln to the Humber, which the common people call the High-ſtreet, it being thrown up to a great height, and in ſome places ſeven yards broad. Here are two Springs, one called Julian's Well, and the other Caſtleton Well. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village, from whence it is conjectured, that ſome Roman town ſtood by the highway.

SPITZBERGEN, the moſt northern country of Europe, being to the N. of Norway, between Greenland to the W. and Nova Zembla to the E. The coaſt is beſet with craggy mountains, and in the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are large white bears, and white foxes. There are no ſettled inhabitants, and it is known only to thoſe who go on the coaſt to fiſh for whales.

SPOLETO, an ancient, handſome, and populous town of Italy, in the territory of the Church, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong caſtle. It was formerly a large place, but in 1703 ſuffered greatly by an earthquake, and is now thin of people. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is ſeated partly on the ſide of a hill, and partly in a plain, and in a country noted for good wine, near the river Teſſino, 30 miles E. of Orvieto, and 55 N. of Rome.

* SPOLETO, the duchy of, a territory of Italy; bounded on the N. by the Marche of Ancona, and duchy of Urbino; on the E. by Farther Abruzzo; on the S. by Sabina, and the Patrimony of Saint Peter; and on the W. by Orvietano, and Perugino; being about 55 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. It was formerly a part of Umbria, and now belongs to the Pope.

SPREE, or SPREW, a river of Germany, which riſes in the mountains of Bohemia, on the confines of Miſnia, and Luſatia, through which laſt it paſſes into the marquiſate of Brandenburg, runs by Berlin, and falls into the Havel, over-againſt Spandaw.

SPROTTAW, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and in the duchy of Glogaw, with walls flanked with towers and a ſtrong caſtle. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Bober and Sprotta, 20 miles S. W. of Glogaw, and eight S. E. of Sagan. Lon. 15. 38. E. lat. 51. 40. N.

SQUILACI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a principality. It was formerly famous, but now is a ſmall place, though charmingly ſeated on the river Favelone, three miles from a gulph of the ſame name, and 30 S. of St. Severina. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 39. 3. N.

STABLO, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Liege, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, whoſe abbot is a prince of the empire. The inhabitants of the town have a manufactory of leather, which they ſend to foreign parts. It is ſeated on the river Recht, nine miles S. of Limburg. Lon. 6. 5. E. lat. 50. 29. N.

STADE, or STADEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, formerly an hanſeatic. It has a conſiderable fortreſs, and a famous college; but Hamburg has deprived it of a great part of its trade. It has belonged to the elector of Hanover, together with the duchy, ſince 1720;

the air unwholeſome; and the capital town, 1720; and is ſeated on the river Swingel, near its confluence with the Elbe, 22 miles W. of Hamburg, and 45 N. E. of Bremen. Lon. 9. 17. E. lat. 53. 36. N.

* STADSBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, on the confines of the county of Waldeck, ſeated on the river Dimel. It was taken by the Swedes in 1645, who demoliſhed the fortifications.

STAFARDA, a town of Piedmont, in the marquiſate of Saluzzo, or Saluces, ſeated on the river Po, with a rich abbey. It is famous for a battle that the marquis de Catinat gained here over the duke of Savoy, and the Germans, in 1690. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 44. 34. N.

STAFFORD, the county town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Sow, which waſhes its S. and W. parts, and over which there is a ſtone bridge, ſurrounded with meadows; has two pariſh churches, a free-ſchool, a fine ſquare market-place, in which is a handſome ſhire-hall, and under it the market houſe. The ſtreets are large, and many of the houſes handſomely built. It was almoſt ſurrounded with a wall, now levelled with the ground, and is a corporation where the aſſizes and ſeſſions are kept, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 14 miles N. W. of Litchfield, and 135 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 53. 0. N. It has the title of an earldom.

STAFFORDSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 44 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, bounded on the W. by Shropſhire; on the N. by Cheſhire; on the E. by Derbyſhire, and Warwickſhire, and on the S. by Worceſterſhire. It contains, 23,740 houſes, 142,440 inhabitants, 130 pariſhes, 19 market towns, and ſends 10 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Trent, the Dove, the Sow, the Cherner, the Lime, the Tern, the Penk, and the Manyfold. The air is pleaſant, mild, and wholeſome, and the ſoil in the S. part good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground; but then it abounds in coal-pits, and iron-mines. The middle is level and plain, the N. hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors, and where they uſe peats for fewel. There are alſo good ſtone-quarries, plenty of alabaſter, and lime ſtone. The county-town is Stafford.

STAGIRA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Macedonia, ſeated on the gulph of Conteſſa. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Ariſtotle, from whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Lyba-Nova, and is 16 miles from Conteſſa. Lon. 22. 48. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

STAGNO, a town of Dalmatia, in the republic of Raguſa, with a ſmall harbour, and a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a peninſula, in the gulph of Venice, 30 miles N. W. of Raguſa. Lon. 17. 50. E. lat. 43. 12. N.

STAIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, ſeated on the river Danube, over which there is a bridge, where they take toll, 65 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 48. 11. N.

STAINES, a town in Middleſex, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on the river Thames, over which there is a bridge into Surry, and lies on the weſtern road, containing ſeveral good inns, 17 miles W. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 25. W. lat. 51. 27. N.

STAIR, a village in Scotland, in the ſhire of Air, which was the ancient ſeat of the Dalrymples; but lately gave title to John earl of Stair.

STALBRIDGE, a town in Dorſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is a large pariſh, at the N. extremity of the county, on the borders of Somerſetſhire, and is remarkable for a manufacture of ſtockings. Here is an ancient croſs, 22 feet high, on a baſe of eight feet; is 90 miles N. by E. of Dorcheſter, and 111 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

STALIMINE. See LEMNOS.

STAMBOUL, or STAMPOI, the name given by the Turks to Conſtantinople.

STAMFORD, a town in Lincolnſhire, with two markets, on Mondays and Fridays. It is ſeated on the river Weland, on the edge of Northamptonſhire; is a large handſome place, containing ſix pariſh churches, ſeveral good ſtreets, and fine ſtructures. It is an ancient town, which formerly had a college, whoſe ſtudents removed to Brazen-Noſe college, in Oxford. It is alſo a corporation, with the title of an earldom, and ſends two members to parliament. It has no conſiderable manufactories, but deals chiefly in malt. It is 26 miles N. of Huntingdon, and 96 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 31. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

STAMPALIO, an iſland of the Archipelago, 60 miles W. of Rhodes, and 37 from the coaſt of Natolia; 15 miles in length, and five in breadth. It is almoſt without inhabitants, and wants freſh water.

* STANCHIC, formerly called Cos, an iſland of the Archipelago, near the coaſt of Natolia, 12 miles N. E. of Stampalia, and 40 N. W. of Rhodes; 25 in breadth, and 10 in length. The ſoil is fertile, but

which is of the ſame name, is well built, and ſeated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a large bay, and near a good harbour.

* STANDISH, a village in Lancaſhire, four miles N. of Wigan.

* STANDON, a town in Hertfordſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is eight miles N. of Hertford, and 27 N. of London. Lon. 0. 5. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

STANEMORE, in Weſtmoreland, between Brough and Kirby Stephen, being ſituated in both the pariſhes, as well as part in the pariſh of Bowes in Yorkſhire. On the top of this dreary diſtrict is a fragment of Rerecroſs, ſet up as a boundary between England and Scotland, when Cumberland belonged to the latter kingdom. A little lower are the remains of Maiden Caſtle.

* STANHOPE, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tueſdays. It is 20 miles W. of Durham, and 264 N. by W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. Lat. 54. 48. N.

STANLEY, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is 12 miles S. of Glouceſter, and 104 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

STANMORE, a village in Middleſex, ten miles from London, in the road to Watford. It contains many handſome houſes, and the proſpect from the common is extenſive. The inhabitants are obliged to fetch all their water from the common, which lies upon a hill, there being no ſpring in the village.

STANTON, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is 16 miles E. of Lincoln, and 129 N. of London. Lon. 0. 2. W. lat. 53. 18. N.

STANTZ, a town of Switzerland, and capital of the canton of Underwald, ſeated three miles from the lake of the four cantons, and 29 miles S. of Zurich. Lon. 8. 22. E. lat. 46. 51. N.

STARGARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania with an academy. It has good woollen manufactories, ſuch as ſerges, cloth, ſhaloons, tammies, druggets, and the like. It had formerly a caſtle of which the ruins are to be ſeen, and is ſeated on the river Ihne, 18 miles S. E. of Stetin, and 87 N. W. of Lanſperg. Lon. 15. 8. E. lat. 53. 32. N.

STARIA, or STARO RUSSA, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Great Novogorod, ſeated on the lake Ilment, 140 miles S. of Novogorod. Lon. 33. 2. E. lat. 57. 40. N.

START POINT, a promontory or cape in the Engliſh Channel, and in Devonſhire, 14 miles S. by W. of Dartmouth. Lon. 3. 46. W. lat. 50. 9. N.

STATEN LAND, a barren craggy iſland, near Terra del Fuego. Lon. 64. 30. W. lat. 54. 40. S.

STATIN-EYLAND, that is the iſland of the States, of which there are three: one is in the Frozen Ocean, near Moſcovy, on which it depends; and another in the Magellanic Sea, the ſame as Staten Land mentioned above, between the ſtrait of Maire, and Brewer's Iſland; and the third in the Oriental Ocean, between Jeſſo and Yupi, in Tartary. There is alſo another in N. America, and in New-York, ſeated near the mouth of Hudſon's river, and ſubject to the United States of North America.

STAVANGER, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, in a peninſula, near the fortreſs of Doſwick, 75 miles S. of Bergen. Lon. 6. 45. E. lat. 58. 46. N.

STAVELO. See STABLO.

STAVEREN, an ancient town of the United Provinces, in Frieſland, and in Weſtergoo, with a harbour. It was formerly a conſiderable town, but is now much decayed, becauſe the harbour is choaked up with ſand. It is ſeated on the Zuyder-Zee, eight miles W. of Slooten, and 15 N. E. of Enchuyſen. Lon. 5. 13. E. lat. 52. 54. N.

STEENBERG, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of the Dutch Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the marquiſate of Bergen-op-Zoom. It has a communication with the Volkrak, by a canal, whoſe entrance is defended by a fort, ſeven miles N. E. of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 17 W. of Breda. Lon. 4. 28. E. lat. 51. 32. N.

STEENKIRK, a village of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, where the allies, commanded by king William, attacked the fortified camp of the French, in 1692, and were defeated. It is 15 miles N. of Mons, and 16 W. of Bruſſels.

STEENWICK, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, ſeated on the river Aa, on the frontiers of Frieſland, 20 miles S. E. of Slooten, and 32 N. of Deventer. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

STEGE-

STEGEBURG, a town of Sweden, in Oſtrigothia, or E. Gothland, ſeated on the coaſt of the Baltic Sea, with a ſmall commodious harbour, 25 miles S. of Nycoping, and 84 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 58. 16. N.

* STEIN, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, ſeated on the Rhine, near the lake Conſtance, 25 miles N. E. of Zurich, and 15 W. of Conſtance. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 47. 32. N.

* STEINBACH, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Baden, ſeated in a country that produces good wine.

* STEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhoprick of Mentz, ſeated on a hill near the river Maine, with a good caſtle, nine miles from Francfort. Lon. 8. 54. E. lat. 49. 58. N.

* STEKE, a town of Denmark, on the north coaſt of the Iſle of Mona, with a ſtrong caſtle. It is almoſt ſurrounded with a lake.

STENAY, a fortified town of France, in the duchy of Bar, on the frontiers of Luxemburg, ſeated on the river Maeſe, or Meuſe, 24 miles N. by W. of Verdun, and eight S. W. of Mont-Medi. Lon. 5. 19. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

STENDAL, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the marquiſate of Brandenburg, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, and ſeated on the river Ucht, 30 miles N. of Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

STENFORD, or STENFORT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim, with an academy, ſeated on the river Vecht, 16 miles N. W. of Munſter. Lon. 7. 41. E. lat. 52. 15. N.

* STERLINGSHIRE. See STIRLINGSHIRE.

STERNBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquiſate of Brandenburg. It is a large, open place, but carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is ſeated 20 miles N. E. of Franefort upon Oder, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lon. 15. 11. E. lat. 52. 30. N.

* STERTZINGEN, a town of Germany, in the Tyrol, ſeated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Eyſack, 12 miles from Brixen.

STETIN, or STETTIN, a ſea-port town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of Hither Pomerania, with the title of a duchy, and a caſtle. It had long a famous ſchool, which the wars of Germany never diſturbed. The ancient dukes of Pomerania reſided here; and it was taken by the elector of Brandenburg, in 1676; but given to Sweden by the treaty of Nimeguen. In 1713 it ſubmitted to the allies, and then the ſaid elector was put in poſſeſſion again of this important place, which is a bulwark to the Marche of Brandenburg; and the fortifications have been greatly improved. It is now a flouriſhing place, and carries on a conſiderable trade; and is ſeated on the river Oder, 72 miles N. of Francfort, and 70 N. by E. of Berlin. Lon. 14. 38. E. lat. 53. 35. N. The duchy is 125 miles in length, and borders upon Mecklenburg, and partly upon Brandenburg. The breadth is from 17 to 25 miles, and it is divided by the river Oder into two parts.

STEVENAGE, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Fridays. The market is now diſuſed. It is a good thoroughfare place, containing ſeveral inns, 12 miles N. N. W. of Hertford, and 31 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

STIEVENSWAERT, a fortreſs of the Netherlands, in the province of Guelderland; ſeated on the river Maeſe, over which there is an important paſſage at this place which belongs to the Dutch. It is 20 miles N. E. of Maeſtricht, and five from Ruremond. Lon. 5. 48. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

STEYNING, a town of Suſſex, with a market on Wedneſdays. There are ſome hundreds of acres of land about this town, worth above 20s. an acre per annum, which often produce 30 or 40 buſhels of wheat, and 30 buſhels of barley per acre. The downs alſo afford ſuch good paſture for ſheep, as well as black cattle, that there is as ſweet and as ſound beef and mutton in theſe parts as any where in England. It ſends two members to parliament. It is 15 miles W. of Lewes, and 51 S. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 50. 56. N.

STEYR, or STEYRE, a town of Germany, in Upper Auſtria, and in the quarter of Traun. It is well-built, carries on a great trade in iron, and has a Jeſuits college; it is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Steyr and Ens, 20 miles S. E. of Lintz, and eight S. of Ens. Lon. 14. 23. E. lat. 48. 6. N.

* STILIGIANO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, with the title of a principality. It is famous for its baths, and is ſeated near the river Salandrella.

STIRIA,

STIRIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by the archduchy of Auſtria; on the E. by Hungary; on the S. by Carniola; and on the W. by Carinthia, and the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg; being 125 miles in length, and 17 in breadth. It is ſaid to contain 22 cities, 95 towns, 338 caſtles, 15 convents, and 200,000 inhabitants. Though it is a mountainous country, yet there is a great deal of land fit for tillage, and the ſoil is ſo good, that the inhabitants never were in want of corn. It contains mines of very good iron, whence the arms made here are in great eſteem. The women differ greatly from the Auſtrians, and are very plain and downright. They have all ſwellings on their throats, called bronchoceles. The men are alſo very ſimple, and are very zealous worſhippers of the Virgin Mary. They delight to ſit at home, in the chimney-corner, never troubling their heads about foreign affairs. The chief town is Gratz.

* STIRLINGSHIRE, in Scotland, extending 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, is bounded on the W. by part of Lenox and Clyderdale; on the E. by Clackmananſhire, and the river Forth; on the E. and S. E. by Lothian, and on the N. by Monteith. It ſends a member to parliament, and takes its name from Sterling its capital.

STIRLING, a town of Scotland, and capital of a ſhire of the ſame name. It is a very important place, and ſeated on the declivity of a rock, where the Forth runs at the bottom, over which there is a handſome ſtone-bridge of four arches, with an iron gate acroſs it; veſſels come up to the bridge, which makes it a place of trade. Above the town is a caſtle, ſeated on a rock, very ſtrong, and ſerves to defend the town and bridge. This place is ſo commodiouſly ſeated, that it commands the paſs between the N. and S. part of Scotland. It is 30 miles N. W. of Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 59. W. lat. 56. 6. N.

STIRUM, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg, ſeated on the river Roer, 11 miles N. of Duſſeldorp, and ſubject to the elector Palatine. Lon. 6. 52. E. lat. 51. 24. N.

STIVES. See THEBES.

STOCHEM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Liege; ſeated on the river Maeſe, or Meuſe, 12 miles N. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 5. 42. E. lat. 51. 4. N.

STOCKAK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and landgraviate of Nellemburg, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, five miles from the lake Conſtance, and 12 N. from the town of that name. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

STOCKBRIDGE, a town of Hampſhire, whoſe market is on Thurſdays. It is a thoroughfare, with good accommodations for travellers, is a corporation, and ſends two members to parliament. It is nine miles N. W. of Wincheſter, and 67 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 51. 9. N.

STOCKHOLM, the capital city of Sweden, and the uſual reſidence of the kings of that country. It is ſeated near the lake Meler, and comprehends ſix ſmall iſlands, joined together by wooden bridges. In the ſuburb called Nordelmalm, is a very high mountain named Brunchberg, on whoſe top is a tower and a bell, which is rung when any fire happens. The lake Meler, which is to the W. ſupplies the inhabitants with good water. The city contains ſuperb palaces, whoſe roofs are covered with copper; and there have been ſeveral rocks blown up, to render it larger and more regular; but the ſuburbs are in the antique taſte. The royal palace, or caſtle, was reduced to aſhes in 1697; but it has been rebuilt more magnificent than before: ſeveral hundred houſes were burnt in one of the ſuburbs in 1723. The arſenal is very famous, and the harbour ſo large, that it will contain 1000 ſhips, which may ride there in ſafety; but when the veſſels come from the N. they are obliged, before they can enter, to paſs a long way between the rocks, which render it very difficult for them to get in; beſides which, it is frozen up four months in the year. There are about 30,000 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in copper, iron, and naval ſtores. In 1739, there was an academy of ſciences eſtabliſhed here; as alſo of painting, and ſculpture, founded by Count Teſſin. It is 200 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, 625 N. W. of Vienna, 625 W. of Moſcow, 1000 N. E. of Paris, 900 N. E. of London, and 1200 N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 18. 9. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

STOCKPORT, or STOPPORT, a town in Cheſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on the river Merſey, over which there is a bridge that leads into Lancaſhire,

Lancaſhire, and is ſix miles S. of Manchester, and 175 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 53. 35. N.

STOCKTON, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wedneſdays, ſeated on the river Tees, near the ſea, and noted for its good ale, and ſending corn and butter to London. A ſilk mill has lately been erected here. It is 18 miles S. E. by E. of Durham, and 244 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 6. W. lat. 54 38. N.

STOCKZOW, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and in the principality of Teſchen, ſeated on the river Viſtula, 12 miles S. E. of Teſchen, and 37 S. E. of Troppaw. Lon. 18. 32. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

STOKE, a village in Dorſetſhire, N. W. of Wareham, commonly called EAST STOKE. At Highwood, near this village, in 1750, on opening a tumulus, two feet from the ſurface, two or three urns were taken up full of decayed bones.

STOKE, a village in Kent, near the Iſle of Grean, five miles and a half N. E. of Rocheſter.

STOKE, a village in Norfolk, S. E. of Downham, with a ferry on the river Stoke, which is navigable to it from the Ouſe.

STOKE, a village in Suffolk, near Nayland. It has a church upon a hill, whoſe tower is 120 feet high, and the ſteeple is a land-mark to ſhips that paſs the mouth of the Orwell, at 15 miles diſtance.

STOKECOMER, a town of Somerſetſhire, whoſe market is now diſuſed. It is 26 miles W. of Wells, and 152 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 14. W. lat. 51. 10. N.

STOKESLEY, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated among ſeveral ſmall ſtreams, with which it is well watered; and is 36 miles N. of York, and 239 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 54. 29. N.

STOLBERG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It has a handſome caſtle, where the count reſides, and is ſeated in a valley between two mountains, 10 miles N. of Northauſen, and 58 N. W. of Leipſick. Lon. 11. 8. E. lat. 51. 42. N.

STOLHOFFEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and marquiſate of Baden; ſeated on a moraſs near the Rhine, eight miles S. W. of Baden, and 12 N. E. of Straſburg. Lon. 8. 10. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

STOLPEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Farther Pomerania. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, on a river of the ſame name, 50 miles N. E. of Colberg, and 66 N. W. of Dantzick. Lon. 16. 45. E. lat. 54. 32. N.

STONE, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Trent, and is but a mean place, though a thoroughfare, and has ſeveral good inns. It is 22 miles N. W. of Litchfield, and 140 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 53. 4. N.

STONE-HENGE, a moſt remarkable heap of ſtones, lying upon Saliſbury-plain, ſix miles N. of Saliſbury. It conſiſts of ſeveral very large ſtones, placed one upon another, and is ſuppoſed to have been a temple of the ancient Druids; and the rather becauſe it is in a circular form, and ſeems to have been much more regular than it appears to be at preſent. It has puzzled a great many diligent enquirers to account for the laying of thoſe enormous ſtones one upon another; for they are ſo heavy, that it is thought no artifice now known is ſufficient to have raiſed thoſe that lie acroſs, to that height.

STONE-HAVE, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Mearns, with a good harbour ſecured by a ſtone pier. Near it was the famous caſtle of Dunnotyr, ſeated on a rock near the ſhore. It was formerly the reſidence of the hereditary earl-marſhal of Scotland, but is now in ruins.

STONY-STRATFORD, a town of Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, and is an ancient place, ſtanding on the Roman highway called Watling-ſtreet. It is a good thoroughfare town, contains two pariſh churches, and has ſeveral good inns; 20 miles N. W. of Dunſtable, and 52 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 52. 7. N.

STOMARIA, a country of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, with the title of a principality. It is bounded on the N. by Proper Holſtein; on the E. by Wagria, and the duchy of Lawenburg, and on the S. and W. by the duchies of Lunenburg and Bremen, from which it is ſeparated by the river Elb; being 12 miles in length, and eight in breadth. Hamburg is the capital town.

STORN-

STORNWAY, a town of Scotland, in the iſle of Lewis, and one of the weſtern iſlands: It has a harbour called Loch Stornway, on the E. ſide of the iſland.

STORTFORD, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is called by ſome, Biſhop's Stortford, and is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, being a large, handſome, and well frequented town, with ſeveral good inns. On the E. ſide there are the ruins of a caſtle, which ſtood on an artificial mount. It is 12 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 30 N. of London. Lon. 0. 12. E. lat. 51. 55. N.

STOUR, the name of ſeveral ſmall rivers in England.

STOURBRIDGE, or STURBRIDGE, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on the river Stour, in a flat, over which there is a bridge, from whence it has its name. It is a pretty good town, and is noted for its glaſs-houſes. It has a good free-ſchool, in which there is a library, and is 22 miles N. of Worceſter, and 124 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 32. N.

STOURBRIDGE, or STURBICH, the name of a field near Cambridge, noted for its famous fair kept annually, on the 7th of September, and continues a fortnight. There are a great many tradeſmen go thither from London, as well as from other parts; and the commodities are horſes, hops, iron, wool, leather, cheeſe, and many other things.

STOW, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. Some call it Stow on the Would, and it is not only ſeated on a bleak hill, but is deſtitute of wood and water. It contains about 200 houſes, and is 11 miles S. of Camden, and 77 W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 51. 54. N.

STOW, a ſeat of the Marq. of Buckingham, in Buckinghamſhire, with the fineſt gardens in England, adorned with buſts, ſtatues, obeliſks, pavilions, and temples. The ſtatues and buſts are thoſe of ſeveral famous men, ancient and modern. It is two miles from Buckingham.

STOWEY, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is 22 miles W. of Wells, and 145 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 9. W. lat. 51. 20. N.

STOW-MARKET, a town of Suffolk, ſo called, to diſtinguiſh it from towns of the ſame name, in other parts of this country. It has a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated between the branches of the rivers Gyppe and Orwell, upon a riſing ground in the center of the country; and is a large handſome place, having a large church dedicated to St. Peter the Apoſtle; the tower and ſpire are 120 feet high, in which are eight tuneable bells. It has a Preſbyterian meeting, and about 400 pretty good houſes. The ſtreets are tolerably wide, but not paved; and the town is very pleaſant. Its cherries are thought to be the fineſt in England, and it has a large manufactory of woollen ſtuffs. It is 12 miles N. W. of Ipſwich, and 75 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 16. N.

STRADELLA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the Paveſe. It is a paſſage of great importance, defended by a caſtle, and ſeated on the river Verſa, near the Po, 10 miles S. E. of Pavia, and 47 N. W. of Parma. Lon. 9. 12. E. lat. 45. 3. N.

STRALEN, a town of the Netherlands, in the upper quarter of Guelderland, whoſe fortifications were demoliſhed by the French in 1672. It is five miles S. W. of Gueldres, and five N. E. of Venlo. Lon. 5. 57. E. lat. 51. 23. N.

STRALSUND, a ſtrong and rich ſea-port town of Germany, in Hither Pomerania, and was formerly an important trading place. In 1678 it was forced to ſurrender to the elector of Brandenburg, after 1800 houſes had been burnt to aſhes, in one night's time. After this the Swedes defended it to the laſt extremity; and Charles XII. in 1714, came hither after his return out of Turky. But the crown of Sweden not being able to hold out againſt five great powers, it was forced to ſubmit in 1715. In 1720 it was rendered back to Sweden, but in a very poor condition. It is almoſt ſurrounded by the ſea, and the lake Francen, and has a harbour ſeparated from the iſle of Rugen by a narrow ſtrait. It is 15 miles N. W. of Gripſwald, and 40 N. E. of Guſtrow. Lon. 13. 28. E. lat. 54. 17. N.

STRANGFORD, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and province of Ulſter, ſeven miles E. of Down. Lon. 5. 30. W. lat. 54 31. N.

STRANRAVER, a town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Galloway, eight miles N. W. of Glenluce. Lon. 5. 15. W. lat. 55. 0. N.

STRASBURG, an ancient, large, handſome, populous, and ſtrong city of France, in Alſace. It contains about

200

ous streets, part of which are very narrow, and most of the houses are built after the ancient taste. However, there are a great number of handsome buildings, such as the hotel of the marshal of France, who is commander of the city; the hotel of the cardinal of Rouen, the bishop's palace, the Jesuits college, the royal hospital, the hotel of Hesse-Darmstadt, the arsenal, the town-house, and the cathedral. It has a wooden bridge over the Rhine, which is thought to be one of the finest in Europe; as is likewise the cathedral church, whose tower is the handsomest in Germany, and the clock is greatly admired by all travellers. Some look upon it as one of the wonders of the world, and the steeple is allowed to be the highest in Europe. The clock not only shews the hours of the day, but the motion of the sun, moon, and stars. Among other things there is an angel, which turns an hour glass every hour, and the twelve Apostles proclaim noon, by each of them striking a blow with a hammer on a bell. There is likewise a cock, which is a piece of clock work, that crows every hour. There are 700 steps up to the tower, or steeple, it being 500 feet high. It was a free and imperial city, but the king of France became master of it in 1681, and greatly augmented the fortifications, though before it had as many cannon as there are days in the year. The inhabitants were formerly Protestants, and carried on a great trade; but most of them have been obliged to embrace the Romish superstition, though there is still a sort of toleration. It is seated on the river Ill, 55 miles N. of Basil, 112 S. W. of Mentz, and 255 E. of Paris. Lon. 7. 51. E. lat. 48. 35. N.

STRASBURG, a town of Regal Prussia, in Poland, and in Culm. It is a strong place, has a good castle, and is seated on the river Drigentz, 30 miles from Thorn, and as much from Plockow, and somewhat more from Culm. It has been taken and retaken several times in the war between the Swedes and Poles. Lon. 18. 23. E. lat. 53. 3. N.

STRASBURG, a town of Germany, in [illegible]burg, in the Ukraine Marshes, [illegible] on the confines of Pomerania, [illegible] eight miles N. of the lake Uckar.

STRASBURG, a strong, handsome town of Germany, in Lower Canthalia, seated on the river Gurck, five miles from the town of Gurck, and its bishop has a palace here, where he commonly resides.

STRATFORD, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on the N. side of the river Avon, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, supported by 19 great, and six small arches. It is a well built place, containing about 500 houses, and has a large church, with a chapel of ease, and an alms-house, and contains several good inns. It is eight miles S. W. of Warwick, and 94 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 44. W. lat. 52. 15. N.

STRATHNAVER, the most northern county of Scotland; bounded on the N. by the Ocean; on the E. by Caithness; on the S. by Sutherland; and on the W. partly by Ross, and partly by the Ocean.

STRATONICE, anciently so called, but afterwards Adrianople, now a town of Caria, in Asiatic Turky. It had once a famous temple dedicated to Jupiter, in which the states of Caria held their public assemblies; but it is now in ruins.

STRATTON, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated between two rivulets, which here unite, and fall into the sea at a small distance. The chief riches of the inhabitants rise from the gardens and orchards, but more especially garlick. It is 18 miles N. W. of Launceston, and 221 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

STRAUBING, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a territory of the same name. It is a large place, and its streets are broad, containing handsome churches and fine convents. It was taken by the Austrians in 1743, who demolished the fortifications the next year; but it was rendered back in 1745. It is seated on the Danube, over which there is a bridge; 22 miles S. E. of Ratisbon, and 65 N. E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 35. E. lat. 48. 54. N.

STREND, or STRENGUES, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania, or Sunderland, with a bishop's see, and an handsome college. It is seated on the lake Meler, 30 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 40. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

STROMBOLI, the most northern of the islands of Lipari, lying on the Tuscan Sea, towards the coast of Sicily. There is a volcano here, which throws out fire and flames, and renders it uninhabitable. Lon. 15. 0. E. lat. 39. 0. N.

STROMBURG, a town of Germany,

in the bishoprick of Munster, and capital of a small district, which has the title of a burgraviate. It is 22 miles S. E. of Munster, and 20 N. W. of Paderborn. Lon. 8. 14. E. lat. 51. 40 N.

STRONGOLI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, with a bishop's see. It is seated on a very high rock, surrounded with others, three miles from the sea, and seven N. of St. Severino. Lon. 17. 26. E. lat. 39. 20. N.

STROUD, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays. It is seated on a river of the same name, over which there is a bridge, and on whose banks are several fulling mills. The houses are generally built with stone, and many of the inhabitants are dyers. It is governed by a constable, and four tything-men, it has one church, and about 500 houses; but the streets are narrow, though most of paved. There is a large manufactory of white broad-cloth in this town and its neighbourhood. It is 11 miles S. E. of Gloucester, and 102 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 8 W. lat. 51 42. N.

STUDLEY, a village near Calne, in Wiltshire. It is supposed to have risen out of the ruins of a Roman colony in its neighbourhood, where Roman coins are often found.

* STUFN, a town of Upper Hungary, remarkable for its hot baths, and for the mines of copper and silver found in a neighbouring mountain.

STUTTGARD, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and subject to the duke of Furstenburg, with a castle. It is seated near the frontiers of the canton of Schaffhausen, 35 miles W. of Constance. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 47. 45. N.

STULWEISSENBURG, a very strong town of Lower Hungary, and capital of Tickeldegewar. It had the title of regalis, or royal, because formerly the kings were crowned and buried here. It has been several times taken and retaken by the Imperialists, and has been in the hands of the house of Austria ever since 1688. It is seated on the river Raufza, 20 miles S. W. of Buda, and 162 N. by W. of Belgrade. Lon. 18. 40. E. lat. 47. 19. N.

STURMINSTER, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a handsome stone bridge, in a rich vale; however, it is but a mean place, remarkable for the ruins of an ancient castle near it, which was the seat of the W. Saxon kings. It is 20 miles N. E. of Dorchester, and 111 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 50. 56. N.

STUTGARD, a handsome, populous, town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, but stands so low, that it is impossible to make it a strong place. There is an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, and on the side are very handsome gardens. The streets are narrow in the town, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and wide straight streets, in one of the suburbs. Here are the duke's palace, an orphan-house, and a famous college. It is seated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar, 36 miles E. of Baden, and 40 N. E. of Strasburg. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

SUABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by the circle of Franconia, and that of the Lower Rhine; on the W. by the circle of the Lower Rhine, and Alsace, on the S. by Switzerland; and on the E. by the circle of Bavaria. It comprehends the duchies of Wirtenberg, or Wittemberg, the marquisate of Baden, the principality of Hoven-Zollern, that of Oettingen, that of Mindelheim; the bishoprics of Augsburg, Constance, and Coire, with several abbeys, and free towns, which see in their proper places.

SUANA, or SOANA. See SOANA.

* SUANES, a people that inhabit the mountains of Caucasus, between the Circassian Tartars, and the kingdoms of Imiretta and Caudel. They pretend to be Christians, and are the most civilized of those mountaineers. In the summer they come to work in Georgia, and return back at the beginning of winter.

* SUAQUEM, a town of Turky in Africa, and capital of a beglerbeglic. It is seated on the Red Sea, having a well-frequented harbour, in a small island, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay. Lon. 37. 55. E. lat. 19. 55. N.

* SUBBIACO, a town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, and on the frontiers of Naples, with a castle. It is seated on the river Teverone, 33 miles E. of Rome

SUDBURY, a town of Suffolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a handsome bridge into Essex. It sends two members to parliament, and is governed

by a mayor, seven aldermen, and 24 common-council. Here are three very ancient churches, in one of which is the tomb of Sir Thomas Sudbury, beheaded in the time of Oliver Cromwell. There is here also a Presbyterian meeting-house. This town is supposed to have been formerly much larger than at present; it now consists of about 900 houses, and about 5000 souls. The streets are but narrow, and paved only here and there. Sir Thomas Sudbury had a fine seat here, which is now converted into a work-house. In this town is a large manufactory of crapes and says. It is 14 miles S. E. of St. Edmundsbury, and 56 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

SUDERCOPING, a town of Sweden, in Ostrogothia. It is 10 miles S. of Norkoping, and 90 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 15. 56. E. lat. 58. 19. N.

SUDERMANIA, or SUNDERLAND, a province of Sweden, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by Upland and Westermania; on the E. by the peninsula of Tarin; on the S. by the Baltic Sea; and on the W. by Neria. It is about 62 miles in length, and 42 in breadth, and is the most populous part in Sweden. It abounds in corn, and mines of divers metals; and Nicoping is the capital town.

SUEZ, a town of Africa, in Egypt, seated at the N. end of the W. gulph of the Red Sea, called the gulph of Suez, and has a castle and a harbour. It is separated from the Mediterranean Sea by an isthmus, 125 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. It is surrounded by a sandy country, and is without water. It consists of about 200 houses, and is very much crowded with people, when the Turkish galleys arrive there. However, at other times it is almost deserted; and the harbour is too shallow to admit ships of great burthen. Some think it the ancient Posidium, and others Arsinoe. It is 65 miles E. of Cairo. Lon. 32. 45. E. lat. 30. 2. N.

SUFFOLK, an English county, 50 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Cambridgeshire; on the N. by Norfolk; on the S. by Essex; and on the E. by the German Ocean. It contains 14,424 houses, 154,520 inhabitants, 575 parishes, 28 market-towns, and sends 16 members to parliament. The air is generally wholesome, but the soil is various; on the sea-coast it is sandy, and there are several small hills, which yield hemp, peafe, and rye. The inland parts are clayey, and more full of trees. The borders towards Essex are fit for pastures, and the N. W. produces corn of all sorts. There are manufactories of several kinds, particularly all sorts of broad-cloth, stuffs, and course linen. The principal rivers are, the Little Ouse, the Waveney, the Stour, the Breton, the Orwel, or Gippe, the Deben, the Ore, and the Blyth. Ipswich and St. Edmundsbury are the principal towns.

* SUGILMESSA, or SIGILMISSA, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid. It is bounded on the W. by the province of Dara; on the E. by Retel, on the S. by the kingdom of Tafilet; and on the N. by Mount Atlas. It is about 100 miles in length, and the capital is of the same name. It abounds in dates, and has corn and other fruits, besides mines of iron, lead, and antimony. It is seated in a plain on the river Ziz. The government is in the form of a commonwealth. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 29. 40. N.

SULLY, a town of France, in Orleanois, with the title of a duchy; seated on the river Loire, 20 miles S. E. of Orleans. Lon. 2. 26 E. 47. 40 N.

SULMONA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Abruzzo, with the title of a principality. It is remarkable for being the birth place of Ovid, and is seated on the river Sora, 96 miles S. W. of Chieti. Lon. 14. 5. E. lat. 42. 0. N.

* SULTANIA, a considerable town of Asia, in Persia, and in Irac-Agemi, on the frontiers of Aderbizan. Here is a very magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb of Sultan Chodabend. It is seated on a large plain, 225 miles N. W. of Ispahan, and 50 N. W. of Casbin. Lon. 51. 53. E. lat. 36. 15. N.

SULTZBACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of Bavaria, and near the borders of Franconia. It is a handsome place, has a fine castle, and belongs to the duke of Neuburg-Sultzbach. Lon. 11. 56. E. lat. 49. 54. N. It is 10 miles N. W. of Amberg, and 82 N. of Ratisbon.

* SULTZBURG, a town of Germany, in Brisgaw, belonging to the marquisate of Baden-Dourlach, where there is a handsome palace. It is seated in a territory fertile in good wine, eight miles S. W. of Freyburg. Lon. 7. 30. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

SUMATRA, an island of the E. Indian Sea, and one of the three largest of the Sunda

Sunda islands, lying to the W. of the peninsula of Malacca, and the island of Borneo, and separated from that of Java, by the strait of Sunda. It is about 750 miles in length, and 175 in breadth. This island lies nearly under the equator, and the low grounds near the sea-coast are overflowed with water, which renders it very unhealthy. Here the natives generally build their houses upon posts, to secure them from the yearly inundations. The English have several forts and factories on the W. coast, the chief of which is Bencooken, which is now built five miles up the country, the place where it stood formerly being very unwholesome; and they have given it the name of Marlborough Fort. The chief commodities exported from hence are, pepper, canes, and gold-dust. The chief grain here, as in most of these parts, is rice; and they have also sugar, plantains, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, limes, citrons, oranges, melons, and pomegranates. Achin, or Atcheen, is the most remarkable place for trade, and lies at the N. W. end of the island, elephants are very plentiful here, and consequently their teeth, which are bought up by the merchants of Surat. The inhabitants on the sea coast are chiefly Mahometans; but those in the inland country are Pagans, whose particular worship is not certainly known. They are all of a black complexion, with long hair, and have not the best character in the world for honesty.

* SUNDI, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, lying in about 11 d. g. of S. lat. The inhabitants who live upon the coast are strong, large, and very superstitious; but the inland parts are very little known.

SUNEREIN, an open town of Lower Hungary, seated in the island of Schut, made by the river Danube; subject to the house of Austria. It is 16 miles S. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 27. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

SUNDA ISLANDS lie in the E. Indian Sea, near the Straits of Sunda. The chief of these are Borneo, Java, and Sumatra; which see.

SUNDERBURG, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alsen, with the title of a duchy, and a castle. It is seated on a strait, called Sunderburg-Sound, 12 miles E. of Flensburg, and 17 S. E. of Apenrad. Lon. 10. 0. E. lat. 54. 51. N.

SUNDERLAND, See SUDERMANIA.

SUNDERLAND, a sea port town of Durham, with a market on Fridays. It is seated on the sea-shore, at the mouth of the river Wyer, and is remarkable for its great trade in sea-coal. It is 13 miles N. E. of Durham, and 264 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 14. W. lat. 54. 56. N.

* SUNDI, a province of Africa, in Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. It is well watered by rivers which render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains there are mines of several metals. The capital town is of the same name. Lon. 17. 55. E. lat. 4. 30. S.

SUNNEBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, in the Marche of Brandenburg, and in the territory of Stetzburg. Of late its condition has been mending every year, and it is now in a flourishing state, with a very superb castle. It is seated on the river Darta, 50 miles E. of Berlin. Lon. 13. 54. E. lat. 52. 41. N.

SUNTGAW, or SUNTGOW, a territory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine; bounded on the N. by the river Rhine; on the E. by the Rhine, and the canton of Basle; on the S. by Franche Comté, and Porentru; and on the W. by Lorrain. It is subject to France.

* SUPINO, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the country of Molise, with a castle. It is seated at the source of the river Tamara, at the foot of the Apennine mountains, 17 miles N. by W. of Benevento.

SURAT, a sea-port town of Asia, in the province of Guzurat, and in the peninsula on this side the Ganges. It was built in the year 1660, on the banks of the river Tapa, the then mart town being in another place; and when the English removed from it to this, others followed their example; in a few years it became a large place, and is now said to have 200,000 inhabitants. Its trade is now very considerable; for from 1699 to 1703, the revenues arising from the custom-house, and other things, amounted to 162,500 pounds. In this city there are as many different religions as in Amsterdam; for there are Mahometans of several sects, and many sorts of Gentoos, of which the Banyans are most numerous. These are either merchants, bankers, brokers, accomptants, collectors, or surveyors; but there are very few handicrafts-men, except taylors and barbers. It is said there are 85 different sects among them, who never eat with each other. There are also Talapoins, who are great enemies to the Papists, and preach up morality as the best guide of human life. They live upon alms, seldom speak in the streets, and extend their charity even to birds and beasts; but it would be endless to make mention of all their different religions, and different ceremonies, on-

by we muſt not forget the Perſees, of which there are a great number about Surat, and the adjacent countries. They were baniſhed from Perſia in the ſeventh century, becauſe they would not change their religion. They never marry into any other religion, which keeps their complexion almoſt as fair as that of the Europeans. Beſides theſe, there are Jews and Armenian Chriſtians, who are all great merchants. The fields about Surat are all plain, and the ſoil is fertile, except towards the ſea, which is ſandy and barren. All ſorts of proviſions are very cheap, and they have as good wheat as in Europe. They have various ſorts of fowls, and plenty of antelopes in their forteſts, tho' but few deer. There are no fine buildings, but many of the houſes are large; and there are caravanſaries and moſques. The French have a little church near the old Engliſh factory, where they keep a few Capuchins, who practice ſurgery without a reward. The Engliſh and Dutch agents make good figures here, and they always have a good underſtanding with the officers of ſtate and juſtice. The affairs of the E. India company are managed by a preſident and council; and the former lives in great ſplendor. The Mahometan women are always veiled when they appear abroad, and their dreſs is much the ſame as the men. The Gentoo women are bare faced, and their legs are bare up to the knee. They have ſeveral gold and ſilver rings on their noſes, ears, legs, and toes. Surat, together with the citadel, was taken by the Engliſh in April 1759; and afterwards ceded to them by the Great Mogul. It is 160 miles N. of Bombay, and 373 S.W. of Agra. Lon. 72. 28. E. lat. 21. 10. N.

SURINAM, a country of S. America, in Terra Firma, in Guiana, and capital of the Dutch ſettlements there. It extends about 75 miles along the river of Surinam, and abounds in fruits, fiſh, game, and ſingular animals of different kinds. They have ſugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and dying woods. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is ſaid there are ſerpents 30 feet long. The capital town is of the ſame name.

* SURINGA, a large trading town of Aſia, in Japan, and in the iſland of Nipuon; capital of a province of the ſame name, with a caſtle, where the emperors formerly reſided. Lon. 139. 5. E. lat. 39. 30. N.

SURREY, or SURRY, an Engliſh county, 30 miles in length, and 23 in breadth; bounded on the E. by Kent; on the S. by Suſſex; on the W. by Berkſhire; and on the N. by Middleſex. It contains 34,220 houſes, 205,322 inhabitants, 140 pariſhes, and 11 market-towns, and ſends 14 members to parliament. The air is generally good, wholeſome, and temperate, but the ſoil is different in different places, the middle being barren and full of heaths, but in other parts fertile and good. The principal rivers are the Thames, the Wey, the Mole, and the Wandel. The principal towns are Guildford and Kingſton, the aſſizes being kept ſometimes at one place, and ſometimes at the other.

* SURSEA, a handſome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, ſeated on a ſmall lake, formed by the river Sur, five miles S. of Lucern; it enjoys handſome privileges.

SUS, a kingdom or province of Africa, belonging to Morocco; bounded on the W. by the Ocean; on the N. by Mount Atlas; on the E. by Gefula, and on the S. by the ſands of Numidia and Sus. Taradant is the capital town. It is a flat country, moſt of which abounds in corn, ſugar-canes, and dates. In the mountainous part the inhabitants are entirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs.

SUSA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of the marquiſate of Suſa, with a fort. There is alſo a rich convent, called the abbey of St. Juſt, and a triumphal arch erected to the honour of Auguſtus Cæſar. It is ſeated on the river Dora, among pleaſant mountains and hills, and is called the key of Italy, becauſe it is the principal paſſage out of France into Italy. It is 30 miles N.W. of Turin, and 25 N.E. of Briançon. Lon. 7. 24. E. lat. 45. 20. N. It was taken by the French in 1704, but reſtored back to the duke of Savoy in 1707.

SUSDAL, a town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is built with wood, as are moſt towns in theſe parts, and ſeated on the river Clidma, 90 miles N.E. of Moſcow. Lon. 40. 26. E. lat. 56. 26. N.

SUSSEX, an Engliſh county, 80 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; bounded on the S. by the Britiſh channel; on the W. by Hampſhire; on the N. by Surry; and on the E. by Kent. It contains, 21,548 houſes, 159,240 inhabitants, 312 pariſhes, 17 market-towns, and ſends 20 members to parliament. The air is often thick and foggy, but not unwholeſome, unleſs it be in the low marſhy parts. The ſoil in the middle is rich and fruitful, which renders the

the roads deep and dirty in the winter. It is more woody towards Kent, and has several iron mines. The sea-coast is high and chalky, being called the Downs, but the sea-shore is full of banks of sand and rocks. The chief rivers are the Arun and the Rother, besides some small streams which fall into the sea. Chichester is the capital town.

* SUSTER, an ancient and celebrated town of Persia, and capital of Susiana, but it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It is seated on the river Caron, 105 miles S. W. of Ispahan. Lon. 51. 19. E. lat. 31. 15. N.

SUSTEREN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, seated two miles from the river Maese, and 12 S. of Roermond or Ruremond. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

SUTHERLAND, a shire of Scotland, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean; on the S. by the shire of Ross, and on the W. and N. by Strathnavin and Caithness. It is a mountainous country, and sends one member to parliament.

* SUTRI, a town in the territory of the Church, and Patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Pozzolo, 28 miles N. W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 42. 10. N.

SUTTON, a village in Cambridgeshire, S. W. of Ely, and 14 miles from Cambridge. In 1604, here were ploughed up several small old coins, three silver plates, three twisted rings, and a plain one. There was a Saxon inscription on the plates, but not legible.

SUTTON-COLDFIELD, a town of Warwickshire, with a market on Mondays. It is seated in a fine air, but in a barren soil, and is but a small place. It is 24 miles N. W. of Warwick, and 111 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 49. W. lat. 52. 39. N.

SWABIA. See SUABIA.

SWAFFHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on a hill, and is a large well-built place, full of inns and shopkeepers, and is one of the best towns in the county. It has one large church, one quaker's meeting-house, and about 600 good houses; and is a genteel place, but the streets are not paved. It is 34 miles N. N. E. of Newmarket, and 94 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 46. E. lat. 52. 42. N.

SWALE, a river of Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmoreland, and running S. E. passes by Richmond and Thrusk, and falls into the Ouse.

SWALLEY, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and in the province of Cambaya. It has a harbour where ships receive and deliver their merchandize for the merchants of Surat, being 12 miles N. W. of that place. Lon. 72. 15. E. lat. 21. 18. N.

SWANSEY, a sea-port town of Glamorganshire, in S. Wales, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is commodiously seated on the sea-shore, where the river Tawey discharges itself, and is by the Welch called Aber-Taw. It is a large, clean, and well-built town, having the best trade in the county, and has a great correspondence with Bristol and Worcester. It is 24 miles W. N. W. of Cowbridge, and 205 W. of London. It is governed by a portreeve, a chief, 12 aldermen, two chamberlains, and 60 or 70 common-councilmen. It has an old castle, two churches, and 400 houses, with broad paved streets. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 51. 38. N.

SWEDEN, a large kingdom, in the N. part of Europe; bounded on the N. by Danish Lapland, and the Ocean; on the S. by the Baltic Sea, and the gulph of Finland; and on the W. by Norway, the Sound, and the Cattegat; being about 800 miles in length, from N. to S. and 350 in breadth, from E. to W. It is divided into Proper Sweden, Gothland, Nordland, Finland, and Lapland. It was anciently called Scandinavia, or at least it is part of the country of that name. We may easily conceive that the climate is not every where the same; for on the side of Muscovy, the longest day is 18 hours, 30 minutes; but farther towards the N. and at the Pole, there is but one day and one night throughout the year. In the province in which Stockholm is seated, the spring and autumn is scarce to be perceived, for the winter continues nine months, and the summer during the remaining three. In winter the cold is excessive, and in summer the heat is almost insupportable, the air being serene all that time. Notwithstanding this, the Swedes live a long while, and it is not uncommon to see ten people at the same table, whose ages make up 1000 years. Those places that are fit for cultivation have scarce a foot of good earth, for below it is all gravel; for which reason they till the ground with a single ox, and one servant may readily manage the plough. For want of manure they burn their superfluous wood, and strew the ashes on the ground, to render it fruitful; however, this practice has of late been forbid. All their rocks are quite covered with flowers in the summer time, and their gardens

[illegible]ave plenty of fruits. The trees are early in blossoming, because the soil is fat and sulphureous, which contributes greatly to the vegetation of plants; but yet the apples, pears, cherries, apricots, melons, and grapes, have not so good a taste as in the more southern countries. Their domestic animals are horses, cows, hogs, goats, and sheep. In the winter-time fodder is so scarce, that the inhabitants are obliged to unthatch their houses to feed their cattle. With regard to the wild beasts, there are bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. In winter the foxes and squirrels become grey, and the hares as white as snow. There are also elks and rein-deer. They have several sorts of fowls, and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. The silver-mines are 200 yards in depth; and though they are rich, yet the people who work them have scarce wherewith to subsist, when the king's duties are paid. The mines of copper are exceedingly good, and they get large quantities out of them every year, tho' not so much as formerly. Likewise the iron mines yield a great deal of iron, and they usually exchange them for the commodities of foreign countries. But since the Swedes have had manufactories of their own, foreign merchandizes have been prohibited; which has reduced the iron to so low a price, that those who work in the mines can scarce get enough to live upon. The Swedes did not apply to navigation till the year 1644, when their vessels had liberty to pass thro' the Sound, without paying any toll. The vast quantities of the Swedes commodities brought here by the English, put them upon thinking of trade; and now they have a great number of artists and workmen, as well Germans as Scots, who are, as it were, naturalized among them, and their manufactories are now in a pretty good condition. The innovations introduced by Charles XI. did great injury to trade, and the English, who purchased many things in Sweden, now fetch them from other places. The merchandizes which the Swedes supply foreigners with, are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, [illegible] pitch, rosin, masts, and all sorts of wooden utensils; and on the contrary, they are obliged to purchase salt, brandy, wine, linen cloth, [illegible], tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. However, the trade has been greatly hurt by the Russians having seized Livonia, which was the granary of Sweden; and now, in [illegible] years, they are obliged to purchase [illegible] and [illegible] from the [illegible] with ready money;

besides, in [illegible] their vessels were obliged to pay the same toll as other nations for passing the Sound; however, in 1731, they set up an East India company at Gottenburg; and as that harbour is without the Sound, the merchandizes brought from the East Indies come duty free. The inhabitants are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are much more polished than what they were; and have several public schools and colleges, where arts and sciences are taught. Their houses are generally of wood, with very little art in their construction. The roofs are covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. There is no country in the world where the women do so much work; for they till the ground, thresh the corn, and row the boats on the sea. The government of Sweden was always monarchical, and was formerly elective, but afterwards became hereditary. But after the death of Charles XII. in 1718, the states of the kingdom began to recover their ancient rights, and elected the husband of Ulrick Eleonora, daughter of Charles XI. for king. He was landgrave of Hesse. The father of the present king was elected in 1743, who was of the house of Holstein-Eutin. At the same time they re-established the authority of the assembly of the states, which consist of 1000 gentlemen, 100 ecclesiastics, 150 burgesses, and about 250 peasants. The whole country is divided into 25 governments, whose governors are called Land-Hoefding, and promise that they will govern according to the Swedish laws, reduced into a body in 1736, and conform to the instructions of the king, as also to quit the province when the king shall command them. The Swedes profess the Evangelical religion, and will not tolerate any other in their kingdom. They have one archbishop, and seven bishops, besides six superintendants, and they must be all, as well as the inferior clergy, natives of the country. It is said that the Swedes can send an army of 80,000 men into the field; for [illegible] peasants must furnish a horseman, and three a footman. [illegible] yet they have not [illegible] to man them; for [illegible] vessels of the [illegible] they defend their [illegible].

Sweden [illegible], in the circle of [illegible], and capital of a county of the same name, with a hand-

fome caftle, where the king refides. The cathedral is a fuperb ftructure, and in the lake near it there are 26 forts of fifh. It is 50 miles S. of Wifmar, and 37 S. E. of Lubeck; fubject to the duke of Mecklenburg. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 53. 44. N.

SWERNICK, a town of Turky in Europe, feated on the river Drino, on the confines of Servia and Bofnia, 70 miles S. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 19. 30. E. lat. 44. 42. N.

SWINDON, a town of Wiltfhire, with a market on Mondays. It is feated at the top of a hill, near a rich vale, and the houfes are well built with ftone. It is 28 miles N. of Salifbury, and 83 W. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

SWITZ. See SCHITZ.

SWITZERLAND, or SWISSERLAND, a large country of Europe; bounded on the E. by the Tyrol; on the W. by the Franche Comté; on the N. by Suntgaw, the Black Foreft, and a part of Swabia; and on the S. by Savoy, the Milanefe, and the provinces of Bergamafco and Breffiano. It is about 225 miles in length, and 83 in breadth; and feparated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, moft of which are covered with fnow. There are a great number of lakes and rivers, and fome very fertile plains, which plentifully afford the neceffaries of life. Swifferland is divided into 13 cantons, without comprehending their allies, namely, Lucern, Uri, Switz, Underwald, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, which are Catholics. The Proteftant cantons are Zurich, Bern, Bafle, and Schaffhaufen. Glaris and Appenzel contain both religions. All thefe cantons are fo many republics; and it was the cantons of Switz, Uri, and Underwald, which begun to throw off the Auftrian yoke in 1308. The mountains of Swifferland, commonly called the Alps, are a long chain of mountains, which begin at the Mediterranean Sea, and extend to the Adriatic; and if it were poffible for a man to travel from one to the other, his journey would be about 700 miles. There are four paffages over them to go into Italy from Swifferland; the firft of which is, beyond the lake of Geneva, over Mount Cenis, which leads to Savoy; the fecond begins in the country of the Grifons, and croffes Mount St. Bernard, leading to the valley of Aoft, which belongs to Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grifons, called Mount Semple-berg, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth croffes Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwicks of Italy, and terminates in the Milanefe. The principal lakes are thofe of Conftance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neufchatel. The moft confiderable rivers are the Rhine, the Rhone, the Aar, the Rues, and the Inn. The principal riches of Swifferland confift of excellent paftures, in which they breed and fatten their cattle. As they leave out their cattle night and day on the mountains, one would think they would be devoured by the wild beafts, and yet it is quite otherwife; for when the beeves perceive a bear, or a wolf, at a diftance, they form themfelves into a circle, and are ready to receive the enemy with their horns. As for the goats, and fhamoy goats, they feed in flocks on the mountains, and in the woods, and they place centinels on all fides; and when any dangerous animal draws near, a fignal is given, and they all get into a place of refuge, where the favage beafts dare not come. The inhabitants are all ftrong robuft men, for which reafon they are generally chofen by feveral nations for the military fervice, and even the pope has his Swifs guards. The women are tolerably handfome, have many good qualities, and are in general very induftrious. The peafants retain their old manner of drefs, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheefe; and there are fome of the mountaineers who never have any bread. An account of the feveral cantons, and their dependencies, may be feen in their order.

SWOLL. See ZWOLL.

SYMONDBURN, a village in Northumberland, whofe rectory is one of the moft valuable in the N. of England. In 1735, a Roman altar was difcovered in the wall of the old kitchen. The caftle was deftroyed by the country people in their vain refearches after treafure.

SYRACUSE, an ancient, ftrong, and famous city of Sicily, in the Val di Noto, with a bifhop's fee, and a fine large harbour, defended by a fortified caftle. This city was almoft ruined by an earthquake in 1693. Near this place, in 1718, there was a fea-fight between the Spaniards and Englifh, in which the former were beaten, and obliged to leave Sicily; but they became mafters of it again in 1735. It is very advantageoufly feated near the fea, 72 miles S. by W. of Meffina, and [illegible] S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 15. 30. E. lat. 37. 5. N.

SYRIA, or SURISTAN, a province of Turky in Afia, bounded on the N. by Diarbeck and Natolia; on the E. by Diarbeck and the defarts of Arabia, which, along together with Judea, bound it on the

S. and on the W. by the Mediterranean Sea. The Turks divide it into three beglerbeglics, namely, thoſe of Aleppo, Tripoli, and Damaſcus. It abounds in oil, corn, and ſeveral ſorts of fruits, as well as peaſe, beans, and all kinds of pulſe and garden ſtuff, but it would produce much more than it does, if it were well cultivated, for there are the fineſt plains and paſtures in the world. The inhabitants have a trade in ſilk, camblets, and ſalt. Damaſcus, by the Turks called Schem, is the capital town.

SYRIAM, a large town of Aſia, in the Eaſt Indies, in the kingdom of Pegu, ſeated near the ſea. Lon. 96. 40 E. lat. 16. 30 N.

SYRICA, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia, in the palatinate of Culm, ſeated on the river Viſtula. Lon. 19. 11 E. lat. 53. 14 N.

T.

TAATA, a town of Upper Egypt, about a mile from the river Nile. It is the reſidence of a governor, and there are a great many curious remains of antiquity. It makes a handſome appearance to thoſe that ſail along the river, and is 200 miles S. of Cairo. Lon. 31. 25. E. lat. 26. 50. N.

* TABACHABAM, a town of Aſia, in Natolia, in the country of Bocot, otherwiſe called the Beglerbeglic of Marſith, among the mountains, ſeated on the river Adena, near its ſource, about 50 miles above the town of Adana.

* TABAGO, the moſt ſouthern of all the iſlands in America, is ſituated in 11 N. lat. 120 miles S. of Barbadoes, and about the ſame diſtance from the Spaniſh Main. It is about 90 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. It has a fruitful ſoil, well watered with numerous ſprings, and capable of producing ſugar and every thing elſe that is raiſed in the Weſt Indies. It is alſo furniſhed with ſeveral bays and creeks, very commodious for all kind of ſhipping. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1763, but reſtored to the French by the treaty of peace in 1783.

TABAGO, an iſland of America, in the South Sea, in the Bay of Panama. It is about four miles in length, and three in breadth, and is a mountainous place, abounding with fruit-trees. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 80. 16. W. lat. 7. 30. S.

TABARCA, an iſland of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, belonging to the Genoeſe, who fiſh for coral here. It is 50 miles W. of Tunis. Lon. 9. 16. E. lat. 36. 50 N.

TABASCO, an iſland of N. America, in New Spain, and in the government of Tabaſco. It is formed by a river of the ſame name, and by that of St. Peter and St. Paul, being about 90 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is near the bay of Campeachy, 10 miles from the ſea, and 160 S. W. of Campeachy.

* TABASCO, a province or government of N. America, in New Spain, bounded on the N. by the bay of Campeachy, on the E. by Yucatan, on the S. by the province of Chiapa, and on the W. by that of Guaxaca. It is about 100 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is very fertile in chocolate-nuts, in which its chief trade conſiſts. The air is extremely moiſt, and there are ſhowers every day for nine months in the year.

TABLE-MOUNTAIN, a mountain of Africa, it is the moſt weſtern cape or promontory in that part of the world, and is near the Cape of Good Hope. The bay at the foot of it is called the Table-Bay.

TABOR, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin where the Huſſites were formed, and Ziſca their chief. It is 45 miles S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

TABRISTAN, a province of Aſia in Perſia, lying on the ſouthern ſhore of the Caſpian Sea, bounded by Aſtrabad on the E. and Ghilan on the W.

* TACHA, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of the Upper Palatinate, near the foreſt of Bohemia, ſeated on the river Mies. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

TADCASTER, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is noted for the great plenty of free ſtone dug up near it, and there is a large ſtone bridge over the river Wharf. It is nine miles S. W. of York, and 188 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

TADMOR. See PALMYRA.

* TADOUSAC, a ſettlement in N. America, in Canada, with a harbour. It is ſeated on the river St. Lawrence, 200 miles from its mouth, at the place where it receives the river Saguenai. Lon. 68. 29. W. lat. 48. 6. N.

TAFALLA, or TARALLA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a caſtle, ſeated on the river Cidacos, in a country producing good wine, 18 miles S. of Pampeluna. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 42. 29. N.

* TAF-

* TAFILET, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, and in the dominions of the emperor of Morocco, bounded on the N. by the kingdoms of Fez and Tremecen; on the E. by the Benhories, on the S. by the defert of Barbary, and on the W. by the kingdoms of Fez, Morocco, and Sus. It is divided into three provinces, Dras, Saro, and Tuet. It is a mountainous fandy country, but produces a little wheat and barley by the fides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camels flefh and dates, and they breed horfes to fell to foreigners. They have alfo oftriches and dromedaries, which laft will travel 100 miles in a day The Arabs live in tents, and the Berbe ries, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages Tafilet is the capital town, which is a trading place, with a caftle, and ſeated on a river in a plain, 930 miles S of Fez, and 275 S E. of Morocco Lon 5 45 W lat 28. 2 N

* TAFRATA, a large town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a conſiderable trade It is ſeated in a fertile plain, 50 miles from the ſea, and 47 S of Tarudant Lon 8 2 W lat 29 23 N.

* TAGARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and province of Conſtantina. It was formerly a conſiderable place but is now reduced to a village It is famous for being the birth place of St Auguſtine

* TAGE, a large town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, on the road from Mecca to the court of the king of Yemen, with a caſtle on a mountain that commands the town Lon 42 6. E. lat. 21. 50 N

* TAGLIACOZZO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the farther Abruzzo

* TAGMADERT, a town of Africa, in the dominions of Morocco, and in the kingdom of Tafilet, ſeated on the river Dras, with a ſtrong caſtle ſtanding on a mountain. Lon 6. 43 W. lat. 27. 10 N.

TAGUS, now called TAJO, a river of Spain, which has its ſource in New Caſtile, on the confines of the kingdom of Arragon. It runs through Old Caſtile, paſſes by Toledo, from whence it proceeds to Alcantara in Eſtremadura, when entering Portugal, it waſhes Santarin, where it forms a ſmall bay, which ſerves for the harbour of Liſbon, and 10 miles ſtill lower it falls into the Atlantic Ocean. This river is called Tejo by the Portugueſe and was formerly famous for its golden ſands

* TAHOORA. See ORIHOUA.

* TAHOOROWA, one of the ſmalleſt of the Sandwich Iſlands, lying off the ſouth-weſt part of Mowee, from which it is diſtant three leagues. It is deſtitute of wood, and the ſoil ſeems to be ſandy and barren. Between this and Mowee lies Morotinne.

* TAIF, a town of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, in the territory of Hegiaz, which abounds in fruits. It is ſeated to the S. of Mount Gazuan

* TAIGH, a town of Aſia, in China, and in the province of Chiangſi, where there are magnificent temples, and two very high towers. Lon. 114. 41. E. lat. 27. 38 N.

TAIN, a ſea port town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Roſs, ſeated on the Frith of Dornock 12 miles N. of Cromarty

TAINTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, four miles S E. from Newent, ſix from Mitchel-Dean, and ſeven W from Glouceſter. In 1700, there was an ore found here, from which the ſmiths extracted gold, but not enough to anſwer the expence of ſeparation

* TAIPING, a town of Aſia, in China, in the province of Quangſi, and in that part that belongs to the king of Tonquin. Lon 107 15 E lat. 22. 10 N.

* TAITING, a town of Aſia, in China, and in the province of Nankin, ſeated on the river Kiang Lon 117. 51. E. lat. 30. 20. N.

TAITSBURG, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Saintonge; ſeated on the river Charente, 30 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat 45. 46. N.

TAITSNIN, a town of Aſia, in China, with a harbour, 260 miles S E. of Nankin Lon 121 16 E lat. 29 10 N.

* TAITONG, a ſtrong city of Aſia, in China, and in the province of Chiangſi.

TALAMONE, a ſea port town of Tuſcany, ſeated on the coaſt del Preſidio, 15 miles N of Orbitello. Lon 11 6. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

TALAVERA, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with a fort, ſeated on the river Tajo, in a large valley abounding in corn, fruits, and excellent wine. It is 58 miles S W. of Madrid, and belongs to the archbiſhop of Toledo. Lon. 4 1. W. lat. 39. 41 N.

* TALAVERUELA, a town of Eſtremadura, in Spain, ſeated on the river Guadiana, 14 miles E of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 34. W. lat. 38 34. N

* TALGARTH, a village of Brecknockſhire, in S. Wales, 10 miles E. N. E. of Brecknock.

TAL-

TALLARD, a town of France in Dauphiny, and in the Gapenzois, seated on the river Durance, 43 miles S of Grenoble. Lon. 6. 20 E. lat. 44. 28 N.

TALLINGTON, a town adjoining to Dorchester. It is on the road about 100 house, with 1 very fine street; are broad, but badly paved, and some not at all.

TALMONT, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Saintonge, with the title of a principality, and a small harbour, seated on a peninsula of the Gironde, 20 miles S. E. of Saintes, and 260 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 50 W. lat. 45. 32. N.

* TAMARACOA, a town of America, in Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, seated on the river Hacha, and belongs to Spain. Lon. 75. 45 W. lat. 9. 6 N.

* TAMAR, a river of England, which runs from N. to S. and divides Cornwall from Devonshire.

* TAMARA ISLANDS are situated in Africa, on the coast of Guinea, near Sierra Leone, where there are all sorts of refreshments, as well as gold and elephants teeth.

* TAMARA, a town of Asia, on the island of Socotora, lying near the mouth of the Red Sea, with a harbour. It is seated on the N. coast of the island. Lon. 52. 15. E. lat. 12. 30. N.

* TAMARACA, a province of South-America, in Brasil, bounded on the N. by the captainship of Paraiba; on the E. by the N. Sea; on the S. by Pernambuco, and on the W. by the Tapuyas. There is an island of the same name, separated from Terra Firma by a narrow channel, and which is eight miles in length, and five in breadth. There is a good harbour, whose entrance is defended by a castle. Lon. 33. 0. W. lat. 7. 20. S.

TAME, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is pleasantly seated on a river of the same name, which with its branches almost surrounds it, and over which there is a bridge. It consists of one large street, in the middle of which is the market-place; and there is a famous free-school and a small hospital. It is 14 miles E. of Oxford, and 45 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 55. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

* TAMERCA, a town of Asia, in China, and in the province of Pekin; seated in an agreeable country abounding in rivers and lakes. Lon. 120. 35. lat. 38. 56. N.

* TAMMERNBOW, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, built by king Pepin, the father of Charlemagne. It belongs to the elector of Saxony, and is near the river Unstrut.

TAMWORTH, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleasantly seated on the river Tame, and on the borders of Warwickshire. It has a great good corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It is eight miles S. E. of Litchfield, and 114 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 38. W. lat. 52. 49. N.

TANAIS. See DON.

TANARO, a river of Lombardy, which rises in the county of Nice, runs by the town of Nice, in the territory of Genoa, crosses Montferrat, passes by Querasco, Alba, Asti, and Alessandria della Paglia, and falls into the river Po, a little below Valenza.

* TANASSARY, a coast of Asia, in the empire of Siam, capital of a province of the same name. It is S. W. of Siam. Lon. 98. 0. E. lat. 11. 30. N.

TANCOS, a town of Portugal in Estremadura, seated on the river Tajo, where the Portuguese have a fort. It is 18 miles S. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 0. W. lat. 39. 26. N.

TANGIER, a town of Africa, in Morocco, seated on the river Mamora, where the English have a fort. It is divided into two parts, one of which is inhabited by Portuguese and the other by Mundingoes. The former call it Tanja, from a hook and the latter round it. It has a strong castle, eight high, the walls of good hard clay and the strong Barbary mortar, made either of fine pulmetto leaves. It is pleasantly seated by the water side, and is about half a mile in length. It is also 12 miles E. of James Fort.

TANDA, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, in the kingdom of Bengal, seated on the east side of the river Ganges, 190 miles N. W. of Dacca. Lon. 87. 56. E. lat. 23. 35. N.

TANDAYA, an island of Asia, and one of the most easterly of the Philippines. It is separated from Manilla by a narrow straits, and is 100 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. On the N. coast there is a volcano, which throws out fire and flames. It belongs to Spain. Lon. 124. 30. E. lat. 12. 30. N.

TANGERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and old Marche of Brandenburg. It is not a large place, but populous; and some of the electors have kept their court in an old castle here. It is seated on the river Tanger, where it falls into the Elbe, 24 miles

miles N W. of Brandenburg, and 28 N E of Madgeburg Lon. 13 30 E. lat 52. 46 N.

TANGIER, a sea-port town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez It was taken from the Moors by the Portuguese in 1471, and given as a dower to the princess of Portugal, who married Charles II king of England, but he did not think it worth the expence of keeping, and therefore in 1683, he caused the works to be blown up, and withdrew the garrison It is finely seated 230 miles N of Fez. Lon 5 30 W lat 35 49 N.

TANGUT, a kingdom of Asia, in Chinese Tartary, bounded on the E. by China, on the S. by the kingdom of Ava, on the W by the dominions of the Great Mogul, and on the N by those of the Great Khan of the Calmucks It is divided into two parts, Tangut Proper, and Tibet, the first is the possessions of Dalai Lama, the foreign pontiff of the Tartars He is looked upon as a God, being thought to know the secrets of the heart, and the most hidden parts of India to prevent him from, He receives all those Barbarians living upon alms, in a very stately pagode, which stands on mount Potala He takes no body nor even prince, to kiss his hand on the cheek, after which they believe themselves for ever forgiven After this pontiff dies, they believe he appears again in a new body and never ceases to live himself known

TANJAOR, a town of Asia, in the East Indies, and on the coast of Coromandel It is capital of a province of the same name, bounded on the N by Gingi, on the S by Madura, on the E. by the sea, and on the W by the kingdom of Madura, and is one of the best countries in the East Indies The town is seated on a branch of the river Caveri and the French, Danes and Dutch, have factories here Lon 79 7. E lat 10. 30 N.

* TANNA, a considerable island in the South Sea, and one of the New Hebrides. Capt Cook lay here some time in his second voyage to the South Sea. The inhabitants are a brave people and not inhospitable. Their arms are bows and arrows, slings, spears, and clubs. There is a volcano in the island, and the soil is very fertile in the tropical fruits and forest trees The coast also abounds in fish This island is situated in 19. 30 S. lat. and 169 46 E. lon.

* TANOR, a small kingdom of Asia, in the East Indies, and on the coast of Mala-bar; bounded by the dominions of the Samorin and the sea, and is about 20 miles square It was a welcome fruitful country.

* TAOO, the southernmost of the Friendly Islands, in the South Sea, is about 12 leagues in circuit, and of a height to be seen 12 leagues It has a good anchorage on the north west side and, though the water is very deep and bad with near the shore, several springs are found inland, and a small stream of good water, which reaches the sea when the springs are copious The south-east side rises with great inequalities immediately from the sea, so that the plains and meadows, of which there are some of great extent, lie all on the north-west side, and being adorned with tufts of trees, intermixed with plantations, and intersected by paths leading to every part of the isle, they form a beautiful landscape. See FRIENDLY ISLANDS

TAORMINA, a sea port town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, seated on a rock a small distance from the sea. It is 88 miles S of Messina

* TAPACARI, a province of S America, in Peru, and in the diocese of Plata, 30 miles long, and 30 broad.

TAPTA, a river of Asia, in the peninsula on this side of the Ganges which runs W through the kingdom of Canbaya, and falls into the sea a little below Surat

* TARAIRA, or TARIRA, and TARAIRAROU, the names of two tribes of American Negroes, in Brasil When the French attempted to settle on the coast, they went stark naked, and the men nor women could be by any entreaties by any means Their bodies were painted of several colours especially black, and the hair of the men was cut pretty close on the top of the head, but behind they wore it long. They had all holes in their under lips, in which they put a green stone. The women had long hair, but no holes in their lips, however, their ears were bored, and they put white bones in the holes They were at first reported to be giants and man-eaters, but that is found to be false

TARANTO, a sea port town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra d'Otranto; a strong and populous place, with an archbishop's see, and the title of a principality. It is seated in a peninsula, and is defended by a strong castle; but the harbour is choked up, which has hurt it very much This town has given name to the spiders called tarantulas, whose bite is not to be cured but by dancing.

It

It is 50 miles S. E. of Bari, 55 N. W. of Otranto, and 140 E. by S. of Naples. Lon. 17. 29. E. lat. 40. 35. N.

* TARAGALLA, a town of Africa, and one of the principal in the kingdom of Tafilet, ſeated on the river Dras, with a fortified caſtle, 275 miles S. W. of Tafilet. Lon. 6. 3. W. lat. 27. 40. N.

* TARARE, a town of France, in Lyonnois; ſeated on the river Turdive, in a valley, and at the foot of a mountain of the ſame name. Lon. 4. 43. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

TARASCON, an ancient, populous, and large town of France, in Provence, with a well-built caſtle, and a chapter compoſed of 15 canons, ſeated on the river Rhone, in a pleaſant fertile country, over-againſt Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It is 10 miles N. of Arles, and 375 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 45. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

TARAZONA, a ſtrong town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, and on the frontiers of Old Caſtile, with a biſhop's ſee. It was taken from the Moors in 1110, and is ſeated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, on the river Chiles, 140 miles N. E. of Toledo, and 127 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 42. 10. N.

TARBES, a populous town of France, in Gaſcony, capital of the county of Bigorre. It is a biſhop's ſee, has a caſtle, and is ſeated on the river Adour, in a plain, 42 miles S. W. of Auch, and 118 S. by E. of Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 9. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

TARENT, a river in Dorſetſhire, which riſes in Southampton, and gives a name to ſeveral villages it paſſes through in its way, to where it falls into the Stour.

TARENTESIA, a province of Savoy, with the title of a county; bounded on the N. W. by the duchy of Savoy, and Faſſigny; and on the S. E. by the duchy of Aoſte, and the county of Maurienne. It is a diſagreeable barren country, full of dreadful mountains; Moutier is the capital.

* TARGA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, ſeated on the ſea-coaſt, with a caſtle built upon a rock. Near it is a very plentiful fiſhery, and it is ſeated in a plain ſurrounded by mountains and thick foreſts full of monkeys. It is accounted a deſart; but there are good wells and fine paſtures. Lon. 4. 36. W. lat. 35. 20. N.

TARGOROD, a town of Turky in Europe, and in the province of Moldavia, 50 miles S. W. of Jazy. Lon. 26. 29. E. lat. 46. 49. N.

* TARGOVISCO, a conſiderable town of Turky in Europe, and capital of Walachia; ſeated on the river Lamnia, 70 miles S. E. of Hermanſtadt, and 188 N. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 25. 26. E. lat. 45. 45. N. See TERGOVISCO.

TARIFFA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, and in the dioceſe of Cadiz, with a caſtle. It is a poor place, with few inhabitants, and is ſeated on an eminence on the ſtraits of Gibraltar, 17 miles W. S. W. of Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 40. W. lat. 30. 0. N.

TARKU, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and capital of Dagheſtan; ſeated on the W. coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, 72 miles S. E. of Terki, and 300 N. E. of Tauris. Lon. 47. 5. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

* TARN, a river of France, which has its ſource in Gevaudan, and falls into the Garonne below Montauban.

* TARO, or BORGO-DI-VAL-DI TARO, a duchy of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, and capital of the territory of Val di Taro; ſeated on the river Taro; 20 miles S. of Borgo-Domino, and 25 S. W. of Parma. Lon. 10. 9. E. lat. 44. 40. N.

TARO, a river of Italy, which riſes in the mountains of the confines of Genoa, and running N. E. croſſes Parma, where it waſhes Campiano, and Borgo-di-val-di-Taro, and proceeds to diſcharge itſelf into the Po, below Cremona.

TARODANT, a town of Africa, in Morocco, and territory of Sus, ſeated near the Atlantic Ocean, 120 miles S. of Morocco. Lon. 8. 10. W. lat. 30. 0. N.

* TARAGA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, ſeated on a hill, near the river Cervera. It is the chief place of a viguère, and is 15 miles from Lerida.

TARRAGONA, an ancient and ſtrong town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a harbour, a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It was built by the Phœnicians, and was very powerful in the time of the Romans. There are many monuments of antiquity here, namely, medals, inſcriptions, and the ruins of magnificent buildings. It is now ſurrounded with walls built by the Moors, and is alſo defended by regular works. It is neither ſo large nor ſo populous as it was formerly; for tho' there is room for 3000 houſes within the walls, there is not above 300, which are all built with large ſquare ſtones. It carries on a great trade, and is ſeated on a hill on the Mediterranean Sea, in a country abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruit. It is 35 miles N. E. of Tortoſa, and 220 E. by N. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 18. E. lat. 41. 5. N.

TARSUS, now called TERASSO, an ancient town of Turky in Aſia, and in Caramania, which takes part of Natolia, with

with an archbishop's see. It was the capital of Cilicia, where St. Paul was born, but is now almost ruined. It is seated near the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 35. 55 E. lat. 37. 10. N.

TARTARY, GREAT, a large extent of country, making the third part of Asia, being about 1500 miles in length, from E. to W. and 1250 in breadth from N. to S. It is seated between 35 and 53 degrees of N. latitude. It was anciently called Scythia, whose last king was named Ungham, and was conquered by a rebel named Chinges Khan. He founded a new kingdom, which has since been called Tartary. European Tartary, as well as Tartary in Turky, lies near the Black Sea, and Muscovy Tartary, is near the Caspian Sea; Asiatic Tartary of which we are now speaking, is watered by five large rivers, which serve to determine the situation of places; namely, the Oby, the Volga, or Wolga, the Jenisea, the Lena, and the Amur. It is a difficult matter to give a true division of this country, for different authors give a different description, and therefore we can only take notice that the Muscovites possess a large part of this country lying beyond the river Oby, and the Chinese possess that part of Great Tartary which is separated from China by a wall. This being premised, we may divide this country into three parts, which are Russian Tartary, Chinese Tartary, and Independent Tartary. Russian Tartary has no fixed bounds, but it may be near 1500 miles in length from E. to W. and 750 in breadth from N. to S. The modern maps divide it into Siberia, whose inhabitants are called Ostiacks, and who are a savage vagabond people, whose principal town is Narim. Tumuha is another part, which lies near the Jenisea, and Jenisetskoy is the capital town. Jakutia, or Burutia, lies near the rivers Lena and Angara, and the capital is Jakutskoy; the fourth part is called Ochotia, which lies near the eastern sea, the river Amur runs through it, and Ochotskoy is the capital town. There is another part lately discovered, called Kamschatka, which is contiguous to great Tartary, and lies on a strait into which the river Amur falls. Chinese Tartary, is separated from China by a great wall, and is about 750 miles in extent. It is divided into the eastern and western; and that part of it near the wall is without inhabitants. It was formerly supposed to be Cathay, whose capital was Cambalu, which is now well known to be Pekin. This is divided into several parts, which are all mentioned in their proper places. Independent Tartary comprehended all that part of it which belongs neither to Russia nor China; and is composed of several kingdoms, namely, Turkestan, Great Bocharia, Little Bocharia, the kingdom of the Calmucks, and Tibet, or Thibet, or Boutan, which is a large country, and part of Tangut. In general, the Tartars are a robust people, have a good constitution, and capable of undergoing hardships. They have broad faces, short chins, large whiskers, and noses even with their faces. They are dextrous in handling their sabres, and shooting with bows and arrows. The men have no other business than that of going to war, and the women take care of domestic affairs. They are pagans, and have a pontiff called Dali Lama, taken notice of in the article TANGUT, which see. As for the several less divisions of the Tartars, they are taken notice of in their order.

* TARTAS, a town of France, in Gascony, and in the territory of Albert; built in the form of an amphitheatre, and on the side of a hill, upon the river Midonze, which falls into the Adour, 19 miles N. E. of Dax. Lon. 0. 48. W. lat. 43. 50 N.

TARTOUANT. See TARODANT.

TASSING, an island of Denmark, between those of Finonia, Langeland, and Arroe. It is separated from the former by a narrow canal, and contains a few towns and villages.

TASSO, an island of the Archipelago, near Romania, at the entrance of the gulph of Contessa. It is about 35 miles in circumference, and the capital town is of the same name, which has a good harbour, and several castles. It was formerly famous for mines of gold and quarries of beautiful marble.

TATTA, a town of Asia, in the dominions of the Great Mogul, and capital of the province of Siuda, otherwise called Tatta. It is a large, rich place, about three miles in length, and one and a half in breadth, and has a large caravansary at the end, capable of lodging 500 men and horses. All goods and merchandizes imported or exported between Tatta and Lariundar, are carried by camels, oxen, and horses. The adjacent country is almost level, and over-grown with shrubs and bushes, wherein the robbers lurk to attack travellers. It is about two miles from the river Indus, or Sind, from whence there are canals cut to bring water to the town. Sometimes it does not rain here for three years together, which has caused so severe a plague, that 80,000 people have died of it in that city only. They have manufactures of silk and

cotton;

cotton; and they make chintz very fine and cheap, as alſo curious cabinets inlaid with ivory. The Portugueſe had formerly a church here, which is now abandoned, and the Gentoos have a free toleration of their religion. Lon. 71. 5 E. lat. 24. 20. N.

TATTERSHALL, a town of Lincolnſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on the river Bane, near the place where it falls into the Witham, and in a fenny country. It is but a ſmall place, and was formerly of note for its caſtle. It is 20 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 127 N. of London. Lon. 0. 8. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

TAVASTUS, a town of Sweden, in Finland, and capital of the province of Tavaſtia, ſeated on the river which falls into the lake Wana, 50 miles N. W. of Borgos, and 60 N. E. of Abo. The province is bounded on the N. by Bothnia, on the E. by Great Savolax, on the S. by Nyland, and on the W. by Proper Finland and Eaſt Bothnia. The principal commodity is iron.

TAUBER, a river of Germany, in Franconia, which riſes in the marquiſate of Anſpach, and running N. W. towards the confines of Swabia, paſſes by Rotenburg, Marienthal, and Wertheim, where it falls into the Maine.

* TAUCHEL, a town of Poland, in Pomerella, ſeated on the river Verſel, 50 miles N. W. of Culm, and 55 S. W. of Marienburg. It has greatly ſuffered by fire and by the war. Lon. 18. 5. E. lat. 53. 38. N.

TAVERNA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, ſeated on the river Corace, 20 miles E. of Nicaſtro, and 70 N. E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 44. E. lat. 39. 11. N.

TAVIRA, or TAVILA, a conſiderable town of Portugal, and capital of the province of Algarve, with a handſome caſtle, and one of the beſt harbours in the kingdom, defended by a fort. It is ſeated in a plain but fertile country, at the mouth of the river Gilao, between Cape Vincent and the ſtreight of Gibraltar, 100 miles W. by N. of Cadiz. Lon. 7. 46. W. lat. 37. 18. N.

TAVISTOCK, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Tavey, or Tave, and was once a flouriſhing place, famous for its ſtately abbey, which is divided into tenements. It is ſtill a large place, and well watered, there being a brook running thro' every ſtreet, and over the river is a ſtone bridge of five arches. It has two alms-houſes, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 38 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 206 W. by S. of London. It alſo gives the title of marquis to the eldeſt ſon of the duke of Bedford. Lon. 4. 12. W. lat. 50. 35. N.

TAUNTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the river Tone or Thone, among meadows, and the river is navigable for barges within three miles of the town, where there is a handſome bridge, and it had once a caſtle, now in ruins. It is a handſome, neat, well-built place, with ſpacious ſtreets and two pariſh churches, and has ſeveral large woollen manufactories. It is reckoned the beſt town in the county, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 21 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 130 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 17. W. lat. 50. 59. N.

TAUNTON DEAN, as it is vulgarly called, for Teavan of Taunton, is a trifling, for 30 miles about, ſo ſtupid, to uſe their phraſe, with the *sun and zorl* alone, that it needs no mention.

TAORMINA. See TAORMINA.

* TAVERNY, an iſle of France, in Beauvoiſin, lying at the mouth of the river Morin. The river is ſaid to be navigable for ſhips of 300 tons.

TAURIS, or TEBRIZ, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and capital of Aderbeitzan. It was formerly the capital of Iran, and now the moſt conſiderable city in Perſia, for it contains 250,000 houſes beſides many ſeparate ſhops, and about 500,000 inhabitants. It is about five miles in circumference, and carries on a prodigious trade in cotton, cloth, ſilks, gold and ſilver brocade, fine turbans, and ſhagreen leather. There are 300 caravanſeras, and 250 moſques. Some travellers ſuppoſe it to be the ancient Ecbatana, but of this there is no certainty. It is ſeated in a delightful plain, ſurrounded with mountains, from whence a ſtream proceeds, which runs thro' the city. It is 90 miles S. E. of Nackſivan, and 300 N. W. of Iſpahan. Lon. 47. 50. E. lat. 38. 18. N.

TAURUS, a great chain of mountains in Aſia, which begin at the eaſtern part of Leſſer Caramania, and extend very far into India. In different places they have different names.

TAY, a river of Scotland, riſing in the Loch or Lake of Tay, in Braidalbin, and running E. through Athol. It afterwards turns S. E. dividing the ſhires of Perth and Fife from Angus, and then falls into the Firth of Tay.

* TAYOAN,

TAYOAN, a town of Asia, and capital of the island of Formosa, lying in the Chinese Sea, with a harbour on the western side. Lon. 120. 30. E. lat. 23. 25 N.

TAYYAN, an ancient, large, and strong town of Asia, in China, in the province of Chansi. The emperor formerly resided here; and it is agreeably seated among the mountains and hills. Lon. 111. 55. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

* TAYTEBELT, a province of Africa, in Biledulgerid, and in the middle of the Zara, or Desert, it contains three small towns, and has a great many palm-trees.

* TEBESSA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, and on the confines of the kingdom of Algiers. There are several remains of antiquity, however, it is but poorly built, and seated at the foot of a mountain, 125 miles from the sea. Lon. 8. 5. E. lat. 34. 51. N.

* TEBZA, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and capital of a province of the same name. It carries on a good trade, and is seated on the side of one of the mountains of Atlas. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 32. 50. N.

* TECH, a river of France, in Roussillon, which has its source in the Pyrenees, passes by Ceret, Belo, and Elna, and a little after runs into the Mediterranean Sea.

TECKLENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle built on a hill. It was bought by the king of Prussia in 1707, and is 12 miles W. of Osnaburg, and 25 N. E. of Munster. Lon. 8. 2. E. lat. 52. 22. N.

* TECLET, or TECHEIT, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus, seated in a fine plain, on the river Sus, and in a country abounding in dates and figs.

* TECUANTEPEC, a considerable town of North America, in the government of Guatemala, on the coast of the South Sea, with a harbour and a fortified abbey. It contains several handsome churches and fine houses. Lon. 93. 15 W. lat. 15. 28. N.

* TEDORT, an ancient and strong town of Africa, in the dominions of Morocco, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Biledulgerid. It is seated on a mountain, and the inhabitants are kind to strangers. Lon. 7. 55. E. lat. 29. 35. N.

* TEDULET, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, with an old castle and a small harbour. It is situated on the side of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 30. 40. N.

TEDRIFT, a strong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and in a province of the same name, on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, with a castle and a plentiful fishery, 50 miles N. E. of Algiers. Lon. 3. 5. E. lat. 37. 5. N.

TEDNAST, a large and considerable town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and capital of the province of Hea. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1517, but they were driven away soon after. The inhabitants are said to be very hospitable. It is seated in a pleasant plain, upon a river which surrounds it. Lon. 8. 35. W. lat. 30. 30. N.

* TEDSI, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Sus, seated on a plain abounding in corn, and where there is plenty of sheep, 17 miles from Mount Atlas, and 50 from Tarudant.

TEES, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, and running eastward divides the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Ocean below Stockton.

* TEFFZAPA, an ancient, large, and strong town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen, 12 miles from the city of that name. There are a great many mines of iron in its territory.

TEFLIS, a handsome, strong, and considerable town of Persia, and capital of Georgia. The inhabitants are almost all Christians, being 20,000 in number, and are Georgians, Armenians, Papists, and a few Mahometans. It carries on a considerable trade in furs, and there are handsome bezars or market-houses, and caravanseras, kept in good order. The Mahometans have no mosques here, for fear of offending their christians; but they have a large castle, whose garrison are all Persians. It is seated on the river Kur, at the foot of a mountain, 105 miles N. W. of Gensa, and 125 W. of Derbent. Lon. 45. 15. E. lat. 43. 20. N.

* TEGAN, a town of Asia, in China, and capital of a province of Huquang. In the territory of this place there are a sort of worms, which make white wax like that

that of bees. Lon. 112. 31. E. lat. 31. 0. N.

TEGAPATAN, a sea port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and near cape Comorin, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 90 miles S. E. of Cochin. Lon. 75. 20. E. lat. 8. 0. N.

* TEGAZA, a town of Africa, and capital of a territory of that name, to the E. of the kingdom of Senegal, and in the desart of Saharah. It is remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 21. 30. N.

* TEGEUT, a town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Sus; divided into three parts, which are a mile distant from each other, and may contain about 400 houses. It is seated on the river Sus, 25 miles from its mouth. Lon. 9. 5. W. lat. 29. 45. N.

TEGLIO, a town of the Grisons, which gives name to the Valtelina. It is seated on a mountain near the river Adda, between Soudrio and Tirano, eight miles from each.

* TEGORARIN, a large country of Africa, in Biledulgerid, between Barbary and the desart, bounded by Zeb on the E. and Segelmessa on the W. It is said to contain 60 towns, and about 150 villages. The inhabitants carry on a great trade to Barbary and Negroeland, and are very civil to strangers.

* TEGOVARIN, a territory of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid. It contains 50 castles, and above 100 villages, and is the place where the caravans meet to travel over the great desart Saharah.

* TEGIZZA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and the province of Hea; seated on the top of a mountain, and the inhabitants are said to be great thieves.

TEHAMA, a country of Arabia Felix, lying on the Red Sea, bounded on the N. by the territory of the sheriff of Mecca; on the E. by Schaulon; on the S. by the territory of Mocha; and on the W. by the Red Sea.

* TEIGNMOUTH, or TEINMOUTH, a town in Devonshire, seated at the mouth of the river Teigne. This is the place where the Danes first landed, and where they committed several outrages. It has no market. It is 12 miles S. of Exeter, and 180 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 29. W. lat. 50. 32. N.

TEISSE, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Transylvania and Red Russia. It runs towards the S. passing by Weraden, Tokay, and Segedin, falling into the Danube, near the Titul, some leagues above the mouth of the Save.

TELEMONA, a town of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, and in the State delli Presidii, with a small harbour, and a strong fort. It is seated at the mouth of the brook Osa, at the extremity of a point of a craggy rock, 10 miles from Orbitello. Lon. 11. 11. E. lat. 42. 28. N.

TELLICIN. See TREMACLN.

TELGRIN, or TELGA, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sunderland. It is a trading place, and is seated on the S. bank of the lake Meller, 12 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 24. E. lat. 59. 18. N.

TELLICHERRY, a sea-port town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Malabar, where there is an English factory; 30 miles N. of Calicut. Lon. 74. 20. E. lat. 11. 2. N.

TELTSH, a town of Germany, in Moravia, seated on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the river Teya. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 49. 0. N.

* TEMENDEFUST, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean sea, 40 miles E. of Algiers. Lon. 2. 31. E. lat. 36. 49. N.

* TEMECEN, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez; bounded on the N. by the river Ommirabi; on the E. by that of Burregreg; on the S. by Mount Atlas; on the W. by the Straits of Gibraltar; being about 75 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; and one of the most fertile countries in Barbary; but the inhabitants are proud and seditious.

TEMESWARY, a considerable, important, and very strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It formerly passed for impregnable: however, it was taken by prince Eugene in a dry season, by throwing in several thousand bombs in 1716. It is seated in a morass, which renders it inaccessible, unless they are in want of rain, 60 miles N. E. of Belgrade, and 150 S. E. of Buda. Lon. 21. 20. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

* TEMIAN, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroeland, bounded on the N. by the river Nigris, on the E. by the kingdom of Wangria, the desart of Zeu, and the kingdom of Dauma; on the S. by the kingdom of Gabus; and on the W. by that of Biru. The inhabitants are quite unknown to the Europeans.

* TEM-

* TEMMERY, a small, but populous town, in the kingdom of Morocco, seated on a very high mountain; from whence proceeds a small river. The inhabitants are a kind of savages, and very poor.

* TEMPRIN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Brandenburg, in the territory of Ukermark, on the confines of the middle Marche, near the lake Dolzin.

TEMPSFORD, a village in Bedfordshire, near Great Barford, between Bletsoe and Eaton, a little below the conflux of the Ouse and Ivel. It is a well accommodated town, and was formerly noted for a castle and a Danish camp.

TEMRUCK, a sea-port town of Kuban, or Circassian Tartary, in Asia, seated on the E. coast of the sea of Asoph, 20 miles E. of the straits of Kaffa. Lon. 37. 0. E. lat. 45. 0 N.

* TENASSERIN, or TENASSERIM, an ancient and populous town of Asia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Siam, capital of a province of the same name, situated on the river Tenasserim, in a country abounding in all the necessaries of life. Lon. 98. 0. E. lat. 12. 50 N. See TANASSERIM.

TENBURY, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated on the river Teme, which divides Worcestershire from Shropshire, 15 miles W. by N. of Worcester, and 130 N. W. by W. of London. Lon. 2. 13. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

TENBY, a sea-port town of Pembrokeshire, in S. Wales, with two markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is seated on the sea shore, where there is a commodious harbour, or road for ships. Its castle was demolished in the late civil war, since which, this place is fallen to decay. It is 10 miles E. of Pembroke, and 233 W. of London. Lon. 5. 5. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

TENDA, a strong town of Italy, in Piedmont, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Roya, 20 miles S. W. of Coni, and 52 S. of Turin. Lon. 7. 45. E. lat. 44. 20. N.

TENEDOS, a celebrated island, in the Archipelago, lying on the coast of Aderbeit, a province of Natolia, to the S. E. of Lemnos, and 10 miles from the straits of Gallipoli. It is 10 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and its malvasine wine is the best in all the Levant. Nothing has rendered this island more famous in antiquity, than the siege of Troy, which might have been seen from hence; however, there are no remains of antiquity now. On the eastern side of the island is a pretty large town, seated at the foot of a mountain, with a fine harbour, commanded by a castle.

TENERIF, an island of Africa, and one of the Canaries, being the most considerable for riches, trade, and extent. It lies to the S. of the island of Salvages, to the W. of the Grand Canary, to the N. of the island of Gomera, and to the E. of that of Palma. It is about 45 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, and abounds in wine, different sorts of fruits, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by inaccessible mountains, and there is one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, which may be seen 100 miles off, in a clear day; it being one of the highest mountains in the world, and is of the form of a sugar-loaf; however, according to Dr. Halley's observations, it is no more than two miles and a quarter high. This island is subject to earthquakes; and in 1704, there happened one that destroyed several towns, and many thousand people. The laborious works in this island are chiefly performed by mules, horses being scarce, and reserved for the use of the officers. Oxen are also much employed here. Hawks and parrots are natives of the island, as also swallows, seagulls, partridges, canary-birds, and black-birds. There are also lizards, locusts, and three sorts of dragon flies. The air and climate are remarkably healthful, and particularly adapted to afford relief in phthetical complaints. By resting at different height in the island, it is in the power of any one to procure such a temperature of air as may be best suited to his constitution. He may commence where it is mild and salubrious, or he may ascend till the cold becomes intolerable; but no person, it is said, can live comfortably within a mile of the perpendicular height of the peak after the month of August. Laguna is the capital town. Lon. 16. 1. W. lat. 28. 30 N.

* TENERIFE, a town of America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of St. Martha, seated on the river Magdelena, 100 miles from St. Martha. Lon. 74. 15. W. lat. 9. 40. N.

* TENEZ, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, and capital of a province of the same name, with a strong

fort; ſeated on the ſide of a mountain, four miles from the ſea. Lon. 1. 0. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

* TENEZ, a province of Africa; bounded on the E. by that of Algiers, on the W. by Tremecen, properly ſo called; on the S. by the mountains of Atlas; and on the N. by the Mediterranean ſea. It abounds in corn and cattle, and the inhabitants value themſelves upon their courage.

* TENEZA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, very advantageouſly ſeated, on a declivity of a part of Mount Atlas.

* TENGCHEU, a town of Aſia, in China, and in the province of Xantong, with a good harbour, where there is generaly a fleet of Chineſe ſhips. Lon. 116. 50. E. lat. 35. 20. N.

* TENNESTADT, a town of Germany, in Thuringia, near the rivers Sellenlein and Schambach; five miles from Erfort, and belongs to the elector of Saxony. It was taken by the Imperialiſts, and pillaged in 1632, and 1641.

TENTERDEN, a town of Kent, with a market on Fridays. The ſteeple of the church is noted for being a handſome and lofty building, which before Goodwin ſands appeared was made uſe of as a beacon to direct ſeamen. It is 24 miles S. W. of Canterbury, and 56 E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

* TENZEGEZET, a ſtrong town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tremecen, ſeated on the top of a rock, at the foot of which runs the river Teſina. It is on the road from Fez to Tremecen.

* TEOLACHA, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid; ſeated in a country abounding in dates, upon a river that proceeds from a hot ſpring.

TERAMO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Farther Abruzzo, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a principality; ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Viciola and Tordino, 10 miles N. W. of Atri, and 25 N. E. of Aquila. Lon. 13. 39. E. lat. 42. 37. N.

* TERASSON, a town of France, in Upper Perigord, and in the diocele of Sarlat, with a Benedictine abbey; ſeated on the river Vizere, over which there is a handſome bridge, 10 miles from Sarlat. Lon. 1. 19. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* TERCERA, one of the Azores, or Weſtern Iſlands. It is very fertile in wheat, and contains about 20,000 inhabitants. Lon. 27. 1. W. lat. 38. 45. N. See Azores.

* TERGA, an ancient town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, ſeated on the river Ommirabi, 25 miles from Azamor, in a fertile country.

TERGOWISKO, the capital town of Walachia, in European Turky, 70 miles S. E. of Hermanſtadt. Lon. 25. 56. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

TERKI, a town of Aſia, in Circaſſia, where a prince reſides who depends on the Ruſſians, this being their frontier town againſt Perſia. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, in a marſhy place, a long mile from the Caſpian Sea, and 125 E. of Teflis. Lon. 47. 50. E. lat. 43. 22. N.

TERMINI, a town of Italy, on the northern coaſt of Sicily; and in the Val-di-Demona, with a ſtrong caſtle, built in the form of a citadel. It is famous for its mineral waters, and there is a fine aqueduct, with ſeveral handſome buildings. It is ſeated on the mouth of a river of the ſame name, in a territory abounding in corn, and good wine, 67 miles N. E. of Mazara, and 20 S. E. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 44. E. lat. 38. 5. N.

* TERMOLI, or TERMINI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, near the confines of Abruzzo, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a duchy; ſeated near the ſea, 32 miles S. E. of Lanciano, and 70 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 20. E. lat. 41. 59. N.

* TERMUYDEN, a ſmall but ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Flanders, to the N. E. of Sluys.

TERNATE, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian Sea, and the principal of the Moluccas. It abounds in cocoa-nuts, bananas, citrons, oranges, almonds, and other fruits proper to the climate. There are alſo a great number of birds of paradiſe. It is a mountainous country, and there are a great number of woods, which furniſh much game. But it is of the greateſt note for being a ſpice iſland, which produces cloves, and is in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and ſo very indolent, that they wonder any one ſhould take ſo much pains to procure a livelihood. It lies a little to the W. of Gilolo, and 100 miles E. of Celebes. Lon. 129. 0. E. lat. 1. 0. N.

* TERNEUSE, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Dutch Flanders, between the two branches of the river Scheld, five miles from

from Axel, and seven from Sas de Ghent. Lon. 3. 45. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

TERNI, an ancient and conſiderable town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Spoleto, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral is a magnificent ſtructure, and the place may contain about 12,000 inhabitants; however, it was much more conſiderable formerly than it is now. The famous cataract of the river Velino is a mile from this place, which is ſeated in an iſland formed by the river Nera, 15 miles S. by W. of Spoleto, and 40 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 42. 34. N.

* TERNOVA, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is the reſidence of a ſangiack, and was formerly the ſeat of the princes of Bulgaria. It is ſeated on a mountain near the river Jenera, 97 miles N. E. of Sophia, and 88 N. W. of Adrianople. Lon. 26. 2. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

* TEROUANE, a ruined town of France, in Artois, ceded to France by the Pyrenean treaty. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 50. 36. N.

TERRACINA, an ancient town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, in the Campagna of Rome, and on the frontiers of Terra-di-Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee. It is greatly decayed on account of its unwholeſome air, and ſeated near the ſea, on the ſide of a mountain, in a very fertile country, 46 miles S. E. of Rome, and 55 N. W. of Naples. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 41. 24. N.

* TERRA DEL ESPERITU SANTO, the moſt weſtern and largeſt iſland of the New Hebrides, in the South Seas, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the hills riſe directly from the ſea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Beſides the bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the north ſide of it, the iſles which lie along the ſouth and eaſt coaſt, form ſeveral good bays and harbours. Lon. 165. E. lat. 16. S.

* TERRA [redacted] FUEGO. Under this name are comprehended ſeveral iſlands at the ſouthern extremity of America. They take their name from a volcano on the largeſt of them. They are all very barren and mountainous; but from what Mr. Forſter ſays, in his voyage to the S. Sea, the climate does not appear to be ſo rigorous and tempeſtuous as it is repreſented in Anſon's Voyage. Upon the lower grounds and iſlands, that were ſheltered by the high mountains, Mr. Forſter found ſeveral ſorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. Among the trees was Winter's bark tree, and a ſpecies of arbutus, loaded with red fruit of the ſize of ſmall cherries, which were very well taſted. In ſome places there is alſo plenty of celery. Among the birds was a ſpecies of duck, of the ſize of a gooſe, which ran along the ſea with amazing velocity, beating the water with its wings and feet. It had a grey plumage, with a yellow bill and feet, and a few white quill-feathers. At the Falkland Iſlands it is called a logger-head-duck; among the birds are alſo plenty of geeſe and falcons. The rocks of ſome of the iſlands are covered with large muſſel-ſhells, the fiſh of which is well flavoured. The natives of this country are ſhort in their perſons, not exceeding five feet ſix inches at moſt, their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek bones very prominent, and their noſes very flat. They have little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in diſorder, and beſmeared with train-oil. On the chin they have a few ſtraggling ſhort hairs inſtead of a beard, and from their noſe there is a conſtant diſcharge of mucus into their ugly open mouth. The whole aſſemblage of their features forms the moſt loathſome picture of miſery and wretchedneſs to which human nature can poſſibly be reduced. Thoſe which Mr. Forſter ſaw had no other cloathing than a ſmall piece of ſeal-ſkin, which hung from their ſhoulders to the middle of the back, being faſtened round the neck with a ſtring. The reſt of their body was perfectly naked, not the leaſt regard being paid to what the Europeans would term indecency. Their natural colour ſeems to be an olive brown, with a kind of gloſs, reſembling that of copper; but many of them diſguiſe themſelves with ſtreaks of red paint, and ſometimes, though ſeldom, with white. Their whole character is the ſtrangeſt compound of ſtupidity, indifference, and inactivity. They have no other arms than bows and arrows, and their inſtruments for fiſhing are a kind of fiſh-gigs. They live chiefly on ſeals fleſh, and like the fat only part moſt. There is no appearance of any ſubordination among them, and their mode of life approaches nearer to that of brutes, than that of any other nation.

TERRA FIRMA, a country of America, lying between the island of Trinidado, and the isthmus of Panama. It comprehends New Andalusia, Venezuela, Rio-de-la-Hacha, St. Martha, Carthagena, Terra Firma, properly so called, Popayan, the new kingdom of Granada Comana, and Castelladel-Oro, which see in their proper places.

TERRA FIRMA, Proper, generally known by the name of Darien, is bounded on the N. by the N. Sea; on the E. by the gulph of Darien; on the S. by Popayan, and the S. Sea; and on the W. by the S. Sea, and the province of Veragua. It lies in the form of a crescent, about the bay of Panama, and is 300 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, from the N. Sea to the S. Sea. It is the isthmus which joins N. and S. America, and the chief towns are Panama on the S. Sea, and Porto-Bello on the N. Sea. Notwithstanding the settlements of the Spaniards here, there are a great number of native Americans, who have preserved their independency. It is a mountainous country, and difficult to pass in the rainy season, on account of the torrents which fall from the mountains, which sometimes rise considerably in a night's time; and travellers are often obliged to get upon trees, to save themselves from being drowned. The men are of the colour of red copper, with black coarse hair, black eyes, and no beards. Both sexes paint their skins with several colours, and the men have a gold plate, which hangs from their noses over their mouths; but the women have a ring hanging in the same manner, which passes through the gristle of their noses. These they lay aside while they are eating. They all in general wear strings of teeth, shells, beads, or the like, hanging from the neck to the pit of the stomach. They have several animals proper to this part of America, and a few tigers, but no lions, as some have asserted; nor are there any in all America, except an animal so called, which is more like a wolf than a lion.

* TERRA NEUOVA, an ancient town of Italy, on the eastern coast of the island of Sardinia, seated at the bottom of a gulph of the same name. Lon. 9. 35. E. lat. 41. 3. N.

TERRING, a town of Sussex, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on the Downs, not far from the sea, 24 miles E. of Chichester, and 55 S. W. of London. Lon. 0. 22. W. lat. 50. 50. N.

TERROUEN, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Artois, seated on the river Lis, six miles S. of St. Omer's, and five W. of Aire. Lon. 2. 20. E. lat. 50. 39. N.

TERUEL, a considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, on the frontiers of Valencia, with a bishop's see; seated in a large, pleasant, fertile plain, watered with streams, planted with gardens and fruit trees, whose blossoms perfume the air; and where they enjoy almost a perpetual spring. It stands at the confluence of the rivers Guadalquivel and Alhambra, 75 miles S. W. of Saragossa, and 112 E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 0 W. lat. 40. 25. N.

TERVERE, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the isle of Walcheren, with a pretty good harbour, and a fine arsenal, subject to the prince of Orange. It is seated on the N. E. coast of the island, four miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 51. 36. North.

TESCHIN, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a duchy of the same name; surrounded on all sides by a morass, and seated near the source of the river Vistula. And at a little distance from it is an old castle, seated on an eminence, where the ancient dukes resided. Since 1709 there is a Protestant school, and church here; and the inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and Hungary wines. They make pretty good fire-arms, and brew excellent beer, which they call magnotz. It is 27 miles S. E. of Troppaw, and 65 S. W. of Cracow. Lon. 18. 17. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

* TESEODELT, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of Hea, near the source of the river Techubit. It is surrounded by a craggy rock, which renders it impregnable; and the inhabitants are said to be very civil to strangers.

TESINO, a large river of Italy, which has its source in the Alps, and on Mount Gothard, and runs through the country of the Grisons, and the lake Maggiore; then running S. E. through part of the Milanese, it washes Pavia, and a little after falls into the Po.

TESSEL, an island of N. Holland, at the entrance of the Zuyder-Zee, with a strong citadel, seated on the S. coast, which serves to defend Amsterdam: it has also a large commodious harbour.

TET-

TETBURY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on the edge of the county next Wiltſhire, and is a pretty good place, with a handſome market-houſe, and a conſiderable trade: the market is large for corn, cattle, cheeſe, malt, yarn, wool, and proviſions. It is 25 miles E. N. E. of Briſtol, and 99 W. of London. Lon. 2. 8. W. lat. 51. 36 N.

TETICACO, a large lake of S. America, in Peru, and in the province of Callao, above 200 miles in circumference; it renders the towns that are ſeated on it extremely pleaſant.

TETUAN, an ancient and pleaſant town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Habat. It is pretty well built, and the inhabitants are about 15,000 in number, who call themſelves Andaluſians, and almoſt all ſpeak Spaniſh; but they are great pirates. Some ſay there are 30,000 Mooriſh inhabitants, and 5000 Jews. The houſes have no windows towards the ſtreets, except little holes to look out at; for theſe are on the inſide towards the court yard, which is ſurrounded with galleries, and in the middle generally a fountain. They are two ſtories high, flat at the top, and the ſtreets exceeding narrow. The dreſs of both ſexes are much alike: but you can ſee nothing of the women in the ſtreets, except their eyes and naked legs, which are never covered in this country. When they are at home, they viſit each other from the tops of their houſes. However, when they meet Europeans in the fields, they make no ſcruple of ſhewing their faces, when there is none of their countrymen near to obſerve them. They wear bracelets on their arms and legs, and large ear-rings in their ears. They have very fine eyes, and ſome of them beautiful ſkins; and their veſt is open before, from the boſom to the waiſt. The ſhops in the city are very ſmall, being without doors, and the maſter, when he has opened the ſhutters, jumps in, and ſits croſs-legged on a counter; the goods being diſpoſed in drawers round about him, and all the cuſtomers ſtand in the ſtreet. It is ſeated on the river Cus, three miles from the ſea, and has a caſtle which commands the town. It is 108 miles N. by W. of Fez, and 28 S. E. of Tangier. Lon. 5. 26. W. lat. 35. 27. N.

* TEUBART, an ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez, ſeated on a mountain near the river Za. It was formerly one of the moſt important places in Africa.

* TEUZAR, an ancient and conſiderable town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid, divided into two parts by a river. It carries on a good trade, and is ſeated in a country abounding in dates.

TEWKSBURY, a town in Glouceſterſhire, with two markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It was formerly noted for its monaſtery, and is now a large handſome corporation, containing about 500 houſes, with a magnificent church. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Severn and Avon, has a cotton manufactory, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 10 miles N. of Glouceſter, and 102 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 13. W. lat. 52 0. N.

TEXEL, a town of the United provinces, in N. Holland, ſeated at the mouth of the Zuyder-Zee, with a good harbour, and a ſtrong fort. It is ſeated in an iſland which is ſeparated from the continent of Holland by a narrow channel, through which moſt of the ſhips paſs that are bound to Amſterdam. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 53. 8. N.

TEYN, a town of Germany, in Bohemia, belonging to the archbiſhop of Prague; 52 miles S. W. of that city. Lon. 13. 40. E. lat. 49. 38. N.

TEZAR, an ancient and conſiderable town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Fez, and capital of the province of Chuſi. It is well inhabited, and the Jews carry on a conſiderable trade here. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, in a fertile plain, 40 miles E. of Fez; there is a moſque here larger than that of Fez, being half a mile in circumference. Lon. 4. 15. W. lat. 33. 40. N.

* TEZCUCO, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, ſeated on the lake of Mexico, 15 miles from the city of that name. It is an inconſiderable place, though the capital of a large government. Here it was that Cortez cauſed a canal to be dug, where he built 18 brigantines, with which he wanted to carry on the ſiege of Mexico. Lon. 100. 20. W. lat. 20. 5. N.

* TEZELA, a very ancient town of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Tremecen, with a ſmall caſtle, ſtrong by ſituation. It is ſeated on a large plain, abounding in wheat and barley; 15 miles from Oran. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 35. 25. N.

TEZOTE, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of

Garet; ſeated on the point of a rock, eight miles from Metila. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat 44. 40. N.

*THABOR, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Bohemia, on the great road from Budweis to Prague, and in the circle of Bechin; built by Ziſka, a general of the Huſſites, in 1419. It ſtands on a mountain of the ſame name, is ſurrounded with walls, and of difficult acceſs. It is 25 miles N. E. of Budweis, and 46 S. E. of Prague. Lon. 15. 6. E. lat 49. 23. N.

THAMES, a large navigable river of England, which riſes in Coſwould-hills in Glouceſterſhire, and receives a great many ſmaller ſtreams in its paſſage, before it falls into the Britiſh Channel. It is chiefly compoſed of the Thame and the Iſis, which laſt is much the largeſt, and bears that name till they unite their ſtreams. It becomes navigable at Lechlade, from whence it runs N. E. to Oxford, where it receives the Charwell: thence it runs S. E. to Abingdon, and ſo to Dorcheſter, where it receives the Thame: from thence it paſſes by Wallingford to Reading; after which it viſits Marlow and Windſor, and continuing its courſe, waſhes Brentford and Richmond, and ſo to London; from it proceeds to the ſea, taking in the river Medway, near the mouth of it. The Thame riſes near Tring in Hertfordſhire, croſſes Buckinghamſhire, and falls into the Iſis at Dorcheſter.

THANET, an iſland of the county of Kent, ſurrounded by the ſea, except on the N. E. ſide, where it is bounded by the branches of the river Stour, now inconſiderable to what they were formerly. It contains ſeveral villages, and the ſea port towns of Margate and Ramſgate. It has the title of an earldom.

*THASO, an iſland of the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Jamboli, a province of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulph of Conteſſa. It is 12 miles in length, and eight in breadth, and abounds in all the neceſſaries of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and ſilver, beſides quarries of very fine marble. The chief town is of the ſame name, and has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon 24. 32. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

THAXTED, a town of Eſſex, with a market on Fridays. It is a large mayor-town, 20 miles N. W. of Chelmsford, and [illegible] N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 21. E. [illegible]. 52. 0. N.

*THEBAID, a large country of Africa, in Upper Egypt, reaching from Siene to the Red-Sea. It is the leaſt fertile, and the thinneſt of people of any province of Egypt, being full of deſerts, and celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Chriſtians, who lived here in a ſolitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, great enemies to the Turks, and thieves by profeſſion.

*THEBES, the ancient name of a city of Upper Egypt in Africa, now called Luxor, and was celebrated for having 100 gates. In the war-time it had 20,000 chariots, and along the ſide of the river between Memphis and Thebes, were one hundred ſtables, each of which would contain two hundred horſes. There are now a great many magnificent remains of the ancient city, which ſome travellers have been ſo curious as to deſcribe.

THEBES, now called THIVE, an ancient and celebrated town of Greece, in Livadia, with a biſhop's ſee. It is nothing now to what it was formerly, and yet it is four miles in circumference, but ſo full of ruins, that here are not above 4000 Turks and Chriſtians. It is now famous for a fine ſort of white clay, of which they make bowls for pipes after the Turkiſh faſhion. They are never burnt, but dry naturally, and become as hard as a ſtone. There are two [illegible] New Thebes, and a great many Greek churches. It is ſeated between two ſmall rivers, 20 miles N. W. of Athens, and 980 S. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon 23. 40 E lat. 38. 17 N.

THEOBALDS, a village in Hertfordſhire, by the New River, in Cheſhunt pariſh, where was a magnificent houſe. King James I ſtaying here for one night's refreſhment, as he came out of Scotland to take poſſeſſion of the throne of England, was ſo pleaſed with the ſeat, that he gave the manor of Hatfield-Regis in exchange for it, enlarged the park on the W ſide of the village, with a brick wall ten miles round, viſited it often for the pleaſure of hunting in Enfield chace, Epping Foreſt, &c. and at laſt died here. In the civil wars, this noble palace was not only plundered, but defaced, it being the place from whence Charles I. ſet out to erect his ſtandard at Nottingham. The great park, which was part in this county, and part in Middleſex, is now converted into farms.

*THERMIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the S. of the iſland of Zia, and to the N. of Serfanto, near the gulph of Engia, 12 miles in length, and five in breadth. The ſoil is good and well cultivated, and they have a great deal of ſilk. Partridges are in ſuch plenty, that they may be almoſt had for nothing. The principal town is of the

same name, and is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 24. 59. E. lat. 37. 31. N.

THERMOPYLÆ, an ancient pass, leading from Achaia to Thessaly, now in European Turky. It is remarkable for the glorious stand made by Leonidas, a Lacedæmonian king, who, with 400 men withstood a formidable army of Xerxes; but the former, except one, were at last all cut to pieces.

THESSALY. See JANNA.

THETFORD, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is an ancient town, and was formerly very famous. It is seated on the river Ouse, over which there is a bridge. The Lent assizes for the county are kept here, and it sends two members to parliament. There is still a high mount, which has been walled round about, and fenced with a double rampart. It is governed by a mayor and recorder, 10 aldermen, and 20 common-council. It has three churches, and one quaker's meeting, with about 400 middling houses; the streets are indifferently wide, but dirty, and only one paved. It has a good free-school, and a town-hall. The river, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, is navigable from Lynn Regis, and there is a good deal of wool-combing carried on here. This was formerly a very large city, had upwards of 40 churches, and was the bishop's see; but was destroyed in the time of the Danes and Saxons, and there are no remains of its ancient monasteries. It is 30 miles S. S. E. of King's-Lynn, and 80 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 50. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

THIBET. See TANGUT.

* THIERACHE, a territory of France, making part of Picardy; bounded on the N. by Hainault and Cambresis; on the E. by Champagne; on the S. by Laonnois; and on the W. by Vermandois.

** THIERS, a trading populous town of France, in Auvergne, and in Limagne, on the frontiers of Forez. It is seated at the side of a hill, near the river Durolle, 22 miles E. of Clermont, and 220 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 38. E. lat. 45. 51. N.

THIONVILLE, a very strong town of France, in Luxemburg, and capital of a bailiwick. It was ceded to France by the treaty of the Pyrenees, and is advantageously seated on the river Moselle, over which there is a bridge defended by a horn-work, 14 miles N. of Metz, and 195 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 15. E. lat. 49. 21. N.

* THIRENSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Lower Austria, seated near the river Danube, with a handsome castle.

THIRSK, or THURSK, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Mondays. It is a small place, formerly noted for its strong castle, and it now sends two members to parliament. It is 20 miles N. W. of York, and 230 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 54. 15. N.

* THOISSEI, a considerable town of France, in the principality of Dombes, with a handsome college; seated in a fertile country, near the river Saone and Chalerone, 16 miles N. from Trevoux, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 46. 13. N.

* THOMA, SAN, an island of Africa, lying under the equator, and in eight deg. of E. longitude. It was discovered in 1499, and belongs to the Portuguese. It is almost round, and is about 30 miles in diameter. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar canes. On the same vine there are blossoms, green, and ripe grapes, all the year round. It is a very unwholesome country, great numbers of the Portuguese dying, and few living to a great age. It consists chiefly of hills, intermixed with vallies, which are constantly filled with a thick stinking fog. However it agrees very well with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the Gold Coast of Guinea.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, with an archbishop's see, and subject to the Portuguese. It is three miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 80. 34. E. lat. 13. 2. N.

THOMAS, ST. a town of S. America, in Guiana, seated on the river Oroonoko, and subject to Spain. It was attacked by Sir Walter Raleigh, when he went in search of a gold mine, for which he afterwards lost his head. Lon. 63. 30. E. lat. 7. 6. N.

THOMAS, ST. an island of N. America, to the E. of Porto Rico, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. It is 15 miles in circumference, and belongs to the Danes and Brandenburghers. Lon. 65. 26. W. lat. 18. 22. N.

THOMOND, a county of Ireland. See CLARE.

THONON, a handsome town of Savoy, and capital of Chablais. It contains a very handsome palace, and several convents of men and women. The inhabitants were formerly Protestants; but coming under the government of the duke of Savoy in 1598, that religion was extinguished. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, at the mouth of the river Drama, 16 miles N.

E. of Geneva, and 13 S. W. of Lauſanne. Lon. 6. 44. E. lat. 46. 19. N.

THORN, a town of Poland, in Regal Pruſſia, and in the palatinate of Culm. It was formerly an hanſeatic town, and ſtill enjoys great privileges; is large and well fortified, but part of the fortifications, and a great number of houſes, were ruined by the Swedes in 1703. There happened a great tumult here in 1724, between the Roman Catholics and Proteſtants, on account of the ſtudents of the Jeſuits; upon which the Poles ſent judges here to try the magiſtrates for not ſuppreſſing the riot, who condemned two of the principal magiſtrates to be beheaded, and ſeven of the citizens after which the Papiſts ſeized on the church of St. John. The Proteſtants have a handſome college here. It is ſeated on the river Viſtula, over which there is a remarkable bridge, 76 miles S. of Dantzick, 15 S. of Culm, and 105 N. W. of Warſaw. Lon. 18. 42. E. lat. 53. 6. N.

THORNE, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It ſtands in the marſh land, on the river Dun. The fens to the E and N. E of this town are generally a turf-moor. The marſhes here have been drained, and the ground thereby much ſunk, by a cut ten miles in length, from hence to Gowle, or Gowld hall.

THORNBURY, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated near the river Severn, and is a mayor-town, 24 miles S. W. of Glouceſter, and 121 W. of London. Lon. 2. 31. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

* THORNEY, in the Iſle of Ely, a village of Cambridgeſhire, four miles E. of Ely.

* THORP, a village in Surry, near Egham.

THOUARS, a conſiderable town of France, in Poitou, with the title of a duchy, and a handſome caſtle, ſeated on a hill by the river Thoue, 32 miles S. E. of Angiers, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 15. W. lat. 46. 59. N.

* THRAPSTON, a town of Northamptonſhire, ſeated on the river Nen, over which there is a handſome bridge. It is but a ſmall place, but it has a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeven miles N. of Higham-Ferrers, and 75 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 52. 26. N.

THREE HILLS ISLAND, one of the Hebrides in the South Sea, to the ſouthward of Maticolla.

THUIN, a town of the Netherlands, in the biſhoprick of Liege, ſeated on the river Sambre, eight miles S. W. of Charleroy, and 15 S. E. of Mons. Lon. 4. 22. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

* THULE, SOUTHERN, land diſcovered by Capt. Cook in 1775. It is high, and mountainous, and was entirely covered with ſnow in the beginning of February, which anſwers to Auguſt in the northern hemiſphere. It lies in lon. 27. 40. W. and lat. 59. 34. S. which being a higher ſouthern latitude than any land had been found in before, gave occaſion for its name.

* THUN, a handſome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a caſtle, where the avoyer reſides. This is the place where they embark on the river Aar for Bern, 10 miles from it. It is pretty large, and ſeated on a lake of the ſame name, partly in a ſmall iſland, and partly on a hill. Lon. 7. 17. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

* THURGAW, a bailiwick of Switzerland, which lies along the river Thur, bounded on the E. and N. by the lake, town, and biſhoprick of Conſtance; on the S. by the territory of the abbot of St. Gaul; and on the W. by the canton of Zurich. It is the largeſt bailiwick in Switzerland, as well as the moſt pleaſant, rich, and fertile, being extremely populous. The ſovereignty belongs to the eight ancient cantons, who ſend a bailiff here in turn.

THURINGIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with the title of a landgravate. It is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Brunſwick, and the principality of Anhalt; on the E. by Miſnia; on the S. by Franconia; and on the W. by Heſſe. It is about 75 miles in length, and 75 in breadth; fertile, abounding in corn, fruits, and wood, and watered by ſeveral rivers. It belongs to the duke of Saxony, elector of Mentz, and ſeveral other petty ſovereigns. Erford is the capital town.

THURSO, a ſea-port town of Scotland, in Caithneſs, ſeated on the ſea-ſide, fifteen miles S. W. of Dungſby-head. Lon. 3. 16. W. lat. 58. 36. N.

* TIANO, an ancient town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro, with a famous convent of nuns. Near it is a mineral ſpring, ſaid to be excellent for the ſtone. It is 15 miles N. W. of Capua. Lon. 14. 8. E. lat. 41. 14. N.

TIBER, a great river in Italy, which riſes in the Apennine mountains, and in the Flo entine [illegible]. It paſſes into the territory of the Church, waſhes Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta-di-Caſtello, Orto, and Rome, 10 miles from whence it diſcharges the Mediterranean Sea, between Oſtia and Porto. Tivere is its modern name.

TICKELL,

TICKELL, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Fridays. It had a caſtle and fortifications, which were demoliſhed in the civil wars, of which ſome ruins remain. It has a diſtinct liberty, called the honour of Tickhill, which is part of the duchy of Lancaſter. It is five miles S. of Doncaſter, and 155 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 11. W. lat. 53. 27. N.

TIDDENHAM, a village in Glouceſterſhire, near Chepſtow, ſeven miles S. of Colford, and 95 S. W. from Glouceſter. It is a parith 15 miles in compaſs, bounded on three ſides by the Wye and Severn. At the utmoſt point of the parith, where the Wye and Severn divide, are ſtill to be ſeen, upon the rocks, at low water, the ruins of a chapel, which was dedicated to St Tecla, (corruptly called in the maps Treacle) the firſt female martyr, who ſuffered A. D. 47.

TIDESWELL, a town of Derbyſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. Its ſituation is low, and is ſo called from a well that is ſaid to ebb and flow. It is but an ordinary place, but it has a handſome church and a free ſchool. It is 22 miles N. W. of Derby, and 158 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 46 W. lat. 53. 17. N.

TIDOR, an iſland of Aſia, in the Indian Sea, and one of the Moluccas, to the E. of the iſland of Gilolo, to the S. of Ternate, and to the N. of Motir. It is 17 miles in circumference, and the air is more wholeſome than at Ternate. It produces cloves and flax. The Dutch are maſters of the iſland, though it has a king of its own. The woods and the rocks that ſurround it, render it a place of defence. Lon. 129 0. E. lat. 0. 50. N.

* TIEL, a ſtrong town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Guelderland, in Lower Betau. The river Wahl waſhes it on one ſide, and on the other it is ſurrounded with moraſſes. It is 17 miles W. of Nimeguen, and 18 N. E. of Bois-le-duc. Lon. 5. 10 E. lat. 51. 56. N.

* TIENCHIN, a large and handſome town of Aſia, in China, and in the province of Pekin, with a large fortreſs, and a harbour, where they carry on a great trade. It is ſeated on an arm of the ſea called Chang.

* TIGRA, a kingdom of Africa, in Abyſſinia, bounded on the N. by the kingdoms of Semnar and of Baloule; on the E. by the Red Sea, on the S. by the kingdoms of Angot and Bagemdar, and on the W. by thoſe of Sennaar and Dambia.

TIGRIS, a river of Aſia, which has its ſource near that of the Euphrates in the mountain Tchildir in Turkomania, afterwards it ſeparates Diarbeck from Erzerum, and Khuſiſtan from Irac Arabi, and uniting with the Euphrates at Corno, it falls into the gulph of Buzarah, under the name of Schat-el-Arab. This river paſſes by Diarbekar, Gezira, Mouzul, Bagdad, Corno, and Buzarah.

TILBURY, a fortreſs in the county of Eſſex, ſeated on the river Thames, oppoſite to Graveſend in Kent.

* TILBURG, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the territory of Oſterwick, which is remarkable for its manufactures of cloths and ſtuffs.

* TILLEMONT, or TIRLEMONT, a village of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Louvain. It was formerly one of the moſt conſiderable places in Brabant, but has been ruined by the wars. It is ſeated on the river Geet, over which there are ſeveral bridges, 12 miles S. E. of Louvain, and 25 S. E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 50. 48. N.

* TIMANA, a town of S. America, in Popayan, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, which abounds in fruits and paſtures. It is ſeated on a ſmall river, which falls into Cakeata, 130 miles from Popayan, and 130 from Santo-fe-de-Bogote. Lon. 79. 55 W. lat. 1. 35. N.

TIMOR, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian Sea, to the S of the Moluccas, and to the E. of the iſland of Java, being 150 miles in length, and 37 in breadth. It abounds in ſandal-wood, wax, and honey; and the Dutch have a fort here. The inhabitants are pagans, and are little better than ſavages; and ſome pretend they had not the uſe of fire many years ago.

TINA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Boſnia. It is ſeated on the river Tin, on the confines of Croatia and Dalmatia, 37 miles N. W. of Spalatro, and 30 N. E. of Sebenico. Lon. 17. 9. E. lat. 44 28 N.

TINA, anciently TINOS, is an iſland of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the S. of St. Andro, to the N. of Micone, and to the W. of Nicaria; 17 miles long, and eight broad. The riches of this iſland conſiſts in ſilk, of which they have 16,000 pounds every year, and the ſilk ſtockings they make of it are very good; but nothing can equal the gloves which are ſent here for the ladies. The fortreſs of Tinos ſtands on a rock, and the adjacent town contains about 500 houſes; the proveditor's palace is very poor, and the Jeſuits church is too little to contain their audience. There is a biſhop's ſee of the Latin

Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or prieſts. It belongs to the Venetians, who have no regular troops here, but they can raiſe about 5000 men. St. Nicolo is the principal town. Lon. 25. 24. E. lat. 37. 30. N.

TINE, a river of England, which riſes on the borders of Scotland, and is called North Tine. There is another which riſes on the confines of Cumberland, and is called South Tine. Theſe ſtreams unite at Hexham; and continuing their courſe eaſtward, ſeparate the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and by Newcaſtle, fall into the German Ocean at Tinmouth.

* TINGOISIS, a people of Aſia, in the empire of Ruſſia, and in Siberia. They inhabit the banks of the river Janiſea, to the E. of the Samoides, and to the S. of the N. Sea.

TINIAN, an iſland lying in the E. Indian Ocean, and one of the Marians. It was viſited by commodore Anſon in his cruiſe towards Manilla, one of the Philippines. It is about 12 miles in length, and ſix in breadth, and the ſoil is every where dry and healthy; and being withal ſomewhat ſandy, it is thereby the leſs diſpoſed to rank and over-luxuriant vegetation. Hence the meadows, and the bottoms of the woods, are neater and ſmoother than is ulual in theſe hot climates. The land riſes in gentle ſlopes from the ſhore to the middle of the iſland, intermixed with vallies of an eaſy deſcent; and they are beautifully diverſified with the mutual encroachments of the woods and lawns. The woods conſiſt of tall and well ſpread trees, and the lawns are covered with clean uniform turf, producing fine trefoil, and variety of flowers. There are at leaſt 10,000 cattle here, that are all milk white, except their ears, which are brown or black. There are alſo a vaſt number of fowls, which are eaſily catched, and the fleſh of both are exceeding good, beſides plenty of wild hogs, whoſe fleſh is delicate food. In the woods are prodigious quantities of cocoa-nuts, with cabbages growing on the ſame tree, as alſo guavoes, limes, ſweet and ſour oranges, and a kind of fruit peculiar to theſe iſlands, called rhimay, and by the Engliſh bread-fruit, which the ſailors prefer greatly to the ſhip's bread. It grows on all parts of the branches, is more long than round, being covered with a rough rind. It is about ſeven or eight inches long, and is fitteſt for uſe when full grown, but not quite ripe. There are alſo vegetables proper for the ſcurvy; ſuch as water melon, dandelion, creeping purſlain, mint, ſcurvy-graſs, and ſorrel. There are now no inhabitants, but there were 30,000, who were taken away by the Spaniards to other iſlands, and particularly Guam. There are many ruins of a particular kind, conſiſting of two rows of ſquare pyramidal pillars, each pillar being about ſix feet from the next, and the diſtance between the rows is 12 feet; on the top of each there is a ſemi-globe, with a flat ſurface upwards, and they are compoſed of ſand and ſtone cemented together. Add to theſe advantages, that the climate is extremely healthful, for the rains are not continual, but fall in frequent refreſhing ſhowers. There are no ſtreams, but the water of the wells and ſprings is extremely good. The principal inconvenience ariſes from the number of muſkitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewiſe inſects called ticks, which faſten upon the limbs and bodies of men, and bury their heads under their ſkins, but the worſt of all is, that the road is inconvenient, and in ſome ſeaſons there is little ſecurity for a ſhip at anchor. Lon. 146. E. lat. 15. N.

TINMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Northumberland, ſeated at the mouth of the river Tine, nine miles E. of Newcaſtle. It has a caſtle ſeated on a very high rock inacceſſible on the ſea-ſide, and well mounted with cannon. There is a bar acroſs the mouth of the river, which is not above ſeven feet deep at low water. There are dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but to guide the ſhips by night, there are light houſes ſet up, and maintained by the Trinity-houſe. Here ſhips take in their loading of coals, and other things which are brought from Newcaſtle. Lon. 1. 16. W. lat. 55. 6. N.

* TINZULIE, a large and ſtrong town of Africa, in Barbary, and in Biledulgerid, and province of Dras. It is ſeated on the river Dras, and has a ſtrong [illegible]. Lon. 5. 48. W. lat. 28 15. N.

* TINZEDA, a town of Africa, in Barbary, in Biledulgerid, and province of Dras, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, fertile in dates, corn, and barley, and abounding in indigo. Lon. 6. 18. W. lat. 27. 30. N.

TIPPERARY, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; bounded on the N. by the King's County; on the E. by the Queen's County and Kilkenny; on the S. by Waterford; and on the W. by Galway, Clare, and Limerick. The ſouth parts are exceeding fertile, and well furniſhed with good buildings; but the north inclinable to be barren and terminates in a row of

12 mountains, the higheſt in Ireland, and called Phelem-dhe-Madina. It contains 15,998 houſes, 147 parſhes, 10 baronies, three boroughs, and ſends eight members to parliament. The river Shure runs through all the length of it from N. to S. The moſt conſiderable places are Caſhel and Carrick.

TIPRA, a kingdom of Aſia, in the dominions of the king of Ava, lying under the tropic of Cancer. It is to the E. of the dominions of the Great Mogul, but we have very little knowledge either of the country or the inhabitants.

* TIRANO, a handſome and populous town of the country of the Griſons; near it is a magnificent church, to which they go in pilgrimage from all parts. It is ſeated on the river Adda, 17 miles S. W. of Bormio. Lon. 9. 46. E lat. 46. 12. N.

TIRLEMONT. See TILLEMONT.

* TIRNAU, a ſtrong, handſome, and conſiderable town in Upper Hungary, in the county of Neitra, and on the frontiers of Poſen. It is a large well fortified place, and ſeated on the river Tirna, five miles W. of Leopolſtadt, and 22 N. E. of Preſburg. Lon 17. 39. E. lat. 48 24. N.

TIROL, a county of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and part of the hereditary dominions of that houſe. It is 150 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. There are a great many mountains in this country, and yet it produces as much corn and wine as the inhabitants have occaſion for. They have rich mines of gold, ſilver, and copper, and it contains 28 cities and large towns, 120 biſhopricks, 48 convents, 1230 churches, 355 caſtles, and 100,000 inhabitants. They never enter into foreign armies, and their militia conſiſts of a body of ſome thouſand men; but they can raiſe 20,000 when occaſion requires. They never change the faſhion of their garments, and are an induſtrious ſort of people, but very obſtinate. There is better hunting of ſhamoy-goats here than in any other country; but this diverſion is ſomewhat dangerous, on account of the rocks which they take to. This country is divided into four parts. Tirol, properly ſo called, the biſhoprick of Trent, the biſhoprick of Brixen, and four of the provinces of Suabia, which are united to the Tirol. It is bounded on the N. by Bavaria; on the E. by Carinthia and the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg; on the S. by part of the territory of Venice, and Trentino; and on the W. by Switzerland and the country of the Griſons. Inſpruck is the capital town.

? TITAN, or CABAROS, an iſland of France, on the coaſt of Provence, and the moſt eaſtern of the Hieres.

* TITICATA, an iſland of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Los Charcas. It lies in a lake of the ſame name, which is one of the largeſt in S. America.

* TITMONING, a town of Germany, in the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg, and on the confines of Bavaria, ſeated on the river Saltza It was almoſt rendered deſolate by the plague in 1310, and it was reduced to aſhes by lightning in 1571; but it has been ſince rebuilt.

* TITCHFIELD, a village in Hampſhire, ſix miles E. of Southampton.

TITUL, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Bodrog. It is a fortified place, and it is ſeated on the river Teiſſe near its confluence with the Danube, 20 miles E. of Peterwaradin, and 20 N. W. of Belgrade. Lon. 20. 34. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

TIVERTON, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Ex, over which there is a handſome ſtone bridge; it is a corporation, and ſends two members to parliament. It has ſuffered greatly by fire, having been almoſt burnt down ſeveral times; particularly in June 1718, when 200 of the beſt houſes were deſtroyed: however it is now built in a more elegant taſte, and they have a new church erected by ſubſcription. It has been noted for its great woollen manufacture, and is 14 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 161 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 38. W. lat. 50. 54 N.

TIVIO, or CHIVIOT MOUNTAINS, are high hills which lie on the borders of England and Scotland, where there has been many ſharp battles between the Engliſh and Scots.

* TIVIOTDALE, a county of Scotland; bounded on the E. by Mers, and part of Northumberland; on the W. by Liddiſdale; on the N by the ſhire of Selkirk; and on the S by Northumberland. It derives its name from the river Tiviot that runs thro' it; and is fruitful in corn and paſtures, and abounds in flocks of ſheep. Jedburgh is the principal town.

TIVOLI, an ancient and celebrated town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and in the Campagna of Rome, with a biſhop's ſee. There are ſeveral remains of antiquity, and a handſome palace built by the cardinal of Eſt; beſides ſeveral more. It is well known on account of the river Teverone, on which there is a fine cascade. There are alſo a great number of fine gardens and handſome fountains. Near it is alſo a lake

called

called Lago di Solfatara, in which there are 16 floating islands. It is seated on a mountain in a country abounding in excellent wine, fruits, corn, and all the necessaries of life. It is 17 miles N. E. of Rome, and 10 N. E. of Frescati. Lon. 12. 43. E. lat. 41. 59. N.

* TLASCALA, a considerable town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of a province of the same name which makes part of the audience of Mexico. The inhabitants are the native Americans and Spaniards, but it is not so considerable now as it was formerly, though it is the residence of an alcade major. It is seated on a river, partly on a mountain, and partly on a plain, 62 miles S. E. of Mexico. Lon. 99. 1. W. lat. 19. 30. N.

TLASCALA, a province of N. America, in New Spain, which extends from the N. to the South Sea. It is bounded on the N. by the gulph of Mexico, on the S. by the province of Guaxaca, and by the South Sea; and on the W. by the government of Mexico. In the western parts of this province is the mountain of Tlascala, 12 miles in circumference. It is well peopled and cultivated, except on the top, which is always covered with snow. There are also other mountains covered with trees, wherein are tygers and monkies; but no lions, as some geographers falsly pretend. The principal town is of the same name.

TOBAGO. See TABAGO.

TOBOLSKI, a considerable town of the Russian empire, and capital of Siberia. It is seated on a high hill, of vast extent, at the bottom of which the river Irtis runs; and is inhabited by Mahometan Tartars, and Bochars, who drive a great trade on that river, and carry their goods to China. There is a large stone building here with high watch-towers, which may pass for fortifications, but the houses are low and mean. Here the river Tobol joins with the Irtis, or Irtish, from whence the town has its name. The territory is well peopled with Russians and divers other nations. The rivers are well stocked with fish; and a sturgeon of 40 pounds may be bought for five shivers. There are great plenty of all sorts of wild beasts and game; such as elks, stags, deer, hares, pheasants, partridges, swans, wild geese, ducks, and storks. There is always a strong garrison by order of the government; and there are several thousand Tartars who serve on horseback upon occasions. The Tartars that live round this city for several miles are all Mahometans, but their mufti is an Arabian. There are also a great number of Calmuck Tartars, who serve as slaves. The Russians commonly send their state prisoners hither. It is 800 miles E. of Moscow, and 1000 E. of Petersburgh. Lon. 68. 18. E. lat. 58. 19. N.

TOCAT, a large and handsome town of Turky in Asia, and in Natolia, capital of a province of the same name. The houses are handsomely built, and for the most part two stories high. It makes a very odd appearance, and is in the form of an amphitheatre. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle upon each. The streets are pretty well paved, which is an uncommon thing in these parts. There are so many streams, that each house has a fountain, and yet they were not able to extinguish a fire which happened here about 50 years ago. There are about 20,000 Turkish families, 4000 Armenian families, and 400 families of Greeks. There are 12 mosques with minarets, and a vast number of chapels. The Armenians have seven churches, and the Greeks only one. Besides the silk of this country, they manufacture eight or ten loads of that of Persia, and make it into sewing silk. Their chief trade is in copper vessels, such as kettles, drinking cups, lanthorns, and candlesticks. They also prepare a great deal of yellow Turky-leather. Tocat ought to be looked upon as the centre of trade in Natolia, for their caravans come hither from several parts. Its territory abounds in fruit and excellent wine; and it is 180 miles W. of Erzerum, 238 N. of Aleppo, and 250 from Constantinople. Lon. 35. 55. E. lat. 39. 55. N.

* TOCAYMA, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada. It is seated on the river Pati, in a country abounding in fruits and sugar-canes. There are hot baths between two cold springs; and near it is a volcano, which vomits fire and flames. Lon. 73. 50. W. lat. 4. 3. N.

TOCKAY, a very strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Zimplin, with a castle. The town itself is inconsiderable; but it is greatly noted for its excellent wine. There is but one vineyard that produces it, insomuch that it is scarce at Vienna itself; therefore we must not wonder, if there are other wines sold instead thereof. Some distance from it are large salt-works. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Bodrog and Teisse, 75 miles N. W. of Great Waradin, and 90 N. E. of Buda. Lon. 21. 25. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

* TOKENBURG, a county of Switzerland, depending on the abbey of St. Gal-

Gal. It is in the figure of a leg, and lies among high mountains. It is fertile in corn and fruits, and is divided into the Upper and Lower.

TODENHAM, a village in Glouceſterſhire, eight miles N. from Stow on the Would, ſix from Campden, and 34 N. E. of Glouceſter, where is an elegant ſeat of Vile. Tracey, to which place the fine painted glaſs and elegant marble chimney piece was removed from Hayles.

TODI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Pope's territory, and in the dioceſe of Spoletto, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on a hill, near the river Tiber, 22 miles S. of Perugia, and 50 N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 32. E. lat. 42. 44. N.

TODINGTON, a village in Glouceſterſhire, nine miles E. from Tewkeſbury, and eleven N. W. from Stow on the Would. The river Iſbourne runs through it from Winchcombe, in its courſe to the upper Avon.

TOLEDO, an ancient, handſome, and trading city of Spain, in New Caſtile, of which it was formerly the capital. It is advantageouſly ſeated on the river Tajo, which ſurrounds it on two ſides; and on the land ſide it has an ancient wall built by a Gothic king, and flanked with 100 towers. It is ſeated on a mountain, which renders the ſtreets uneven, and which are narrow; but the houſes are fine, and there are a great number of ſuperb ſtructures, beſides 17 public ſquares, where the markets are kept. The fineſt buildings are the royal caſtle, and the cathedral church; which laſt is the richeſt and moſt conſiderable in Spain. It is ſeated in the middle of the city, joining to a handſome ſtreet, with a fine ſquare before it. Several of the gates are very large, and of bronze. There is alſo a ſuperb ſteeple extremely high, from whence there is a very diſtant proſpect. The Sagrario, or principal chapel, is a real treaſury, in which are 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of prodigious quantities of gold and ſilver veſſels, and other works. There are two mitres of ſilver gilt, ſet all over with pearls and precious ſtones, with three collars of maſſy gold, enriched in like manner. There are two bracelets and an imperial crown of the Virgin Mary, conſiſting of large diamonds and other jewels. The weight of the gold in the crown is 15 pounds. The veſſel which contains the conſecrated wafer is of ſilver gilt, as high as a man, and ſo heavy, that it requires 30 men to carry it; within it is another of pure gold enriched with jewels. But it would be endleſs to take notice of the reſt of the riches. Here are 38 religious houſes, moſt of which are worthy a traveller's notice, with many other ſacred buildings, a great number of churches belonging to 27 pariſhes, and ſome hoſpitals. Without the town are the remains of an ancient amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It has an archbiſhop's ſee, has a famous univerſity, and ſeveral manufactories of ſilk and wool. It is very pleaſantly ſeated, 37 miles S. of Madrid, 180 N. of Granada, and 175 N. by E. of Seville. Lon. 3. 15. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

TOLEN, a town of the Dutch Netherlands in Zealand, and in an iſland of the ſame name, near Brabant, from which it is ſeparated by a canal on which this place is ſeated, five miles N. W. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lon. 4. 20. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

TOLENTINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and in the Marche of Ancona, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the place where the relics of St. Nicholas are kept, and is ſeated on the river Chiento, eight miles S. E. of St. Severino, and 88 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 11. E. lat. 43. 14. N.

* TOLLERTON, a village in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, not far from York.

TOLESBURG, a ſea port town of Livonia, ſeated on the gulph of Finland, 60 miles W. of Narva, and ſubject to Ruſſia. Lon. 26. 4. E. lat. 59. 38. N.

TOLHUYS, a town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and territory of Betuye, ſeated on the Rhine, eight miles E. of Nimeguen. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 51. 56. N.

TOLMEZZO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and province of Friuli, 30 miles N. E. of Belluno. Lon. 12. 50. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

TOLNA, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Danube, in a country producing excellent wine, eight miles S. W. of Colocza, and 45 S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 28. E. lat. 46. 33. N.

TOLOSA, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, and capital of Guipuſcoa. It is not large, but is the capital of the province, and is inhabited by a great number of artiſts, who make ſword-blades in high eſteem. It is ſeated in a pleaſant valley, between two rivers, Araxis and Oria; over which there are two handſome bridges, and near them

are ſeveral natural caſcades. It is 37 miles S. W. of Bayonne, 47 S. E. of Bilboa, and 45 N. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 2. 5. W. lat. 43. 10. N.

TOLU, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the government of Carthagena; famous for the fine balſam of Tolu, brought into Europe from thence, and produced from a tree like a pine. It is ſeated on a bay of the N. Sea, 60 miles S. of Carthagena. Lon. 75. 22. W. lat. 9. 30. N.

TOMAR, a handſome town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the road from Coimbra to Liſbon. It is ſeated on the river Nabon, in a pleaſant plain, at the foot of the mountains, where there is a caſtle belonging to the knights of Chriſt, 40 miles S. E. of Coimbra, and 65 N. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 7. 55. W. lat. 39. 30. N.

TOMBEC, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Brabant, eight miles S. of Louvain, and 10 E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

* TOMBERLAINE, a ſmall iſland, with a town of the ſame name, on the coaſt of Normandy, in France, lying on a ſmall gulph between Avranche and St. Malo. This iſland, as well as that of St. Michael, in which there is a monaſtery, are every day joined to Terra Firma at low water.

TOMBUTO, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, bounded on the N. by the kingdom of Chinquella and Guber; on the E. by Caſena and Cano; on the S. by Ghana, Gago, and Iſa; and on the W. by the kingdom of Caſſin. The houſes in this country are built like bells, with walls of hurdles plaiſtered with clay, and covered with reeds. They are the ſame in the city or town of Tombuto, where there is one ſtately moſque built with ſtone, as alſo is the royal palace. There are a great number of weavers of cotton cloth; and hither the cloth and other merchandizes are brought by caravans from Barbary. The better ſort of women have their faces covered, their religion being Mahometaniſm. There are many rich merchants; and water is conveyed to the town by canals when the river Niger is overflowed. They have great plenty of corn, cattle, milk, and butter; but the ſalt is brought from Tegaza, 500 miles diſtant, and is exceſſively dear. The king has 300 horſemen, beſides a great number of foot, who frequently take captives, and ſell them to the merchants for ſlaves. They will not admit any Jews, nor ſuffer any to deal with them. Inſtead of money, they make uſe of ſhells and ſmall bits of gold. Both men and women are very fond of dancing, and expend a great part of the night in that exerciſe. It is ſeated near the river Niger. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 15. 25. N.

TOMEBAMBA, a town of S. America, in Peru, in the province of Quito, where was a temple of the Sun, whoſe walls, as the Spaniards pretend, were covered with gold. It is 120 miles S. of Quito. Lon. 77. 50. W. lat. 2. 16. S.

* TONDEREN, or TUNDIREN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, with a ſtrong fort. It is ſeated on the river Widaw, in a fertile country, and on a bay of the German Ocean, 25 miles S. E. of Ripen, and 30 N. W. of Sleſwick. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 54. 58. N.

* TONGATABOO, one of the Friendly Iſlands, about 20 leagues in circuit, ſomewhat oblong, broadeſt at the eaſt end, and its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt. The ſouth ſhore is ſtraight, and conſiſts of coral rocks, eight or ten feet high, terminating perpendicularly; while the whole north ſide is environed with ſhoals and iſlands, and the ſhore within them low and ſandy. Here is alſo the beſt harbour, or anchoring-place, to be found among theſe iſlands. It is nearly all of an equal height, not exceeding 60 or 80 feet above the level of the ſea. Hence it is wholly laid out in plantations, with roads or lanes for travelling, diſpoſed in ſo judicious a manner, as to open an eaſy communication from one part to another. It has alſo the advantage of being the ſeat of government for all the other iſlands, and the ordinary reſidence of all the principal chiefs. Lon. 184. 55. E. lat. 21. 8. S.

* TONGUSIANS, a people who inhabit the eaſtern parts of Siberia, and are ſubject to the Ruſſians. They are all pagans, and chiefly ſubſiſt by grazing, and hunting of ſables, whoſe ſkins are very black. They live in huts, compoſed of wooden poles; and when they remove their dwellings, they take them down, and ſet them up elſewhere. They are covered all over with hair and rubbiſh, and there is a hole to let out the ſmoke left at the top. Their fire is made in the middle, and they ſit all round it upon turfs. Both ſexes are very ſtrong and broad faced, and they all

ride

ride on horſeback, not excepting the girls. Both men and women dreſs alike in a ſort of frock, with boots of ſkins on their legs, and their common drink is water.

TONGERES, or TONGEREST, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Liege. It was anciently a very conſiderable place; but taken and diſmantled by the French in 1673. It is ſeated on the river Jeckar, 12 miles S. W. of Maeſtricht, and 15 W. of Liege.

* TONNAY BOUTONNE, a town of France, in Saintonge, ſeated on the river Boutonne. Lon. 0. 34. W. lat. 45. 56. N.

* TONNAY CHARENTE, an ancient and conſiderable town of France, in Saintonge, and in the dioceſe of Saintes, with a caſtle, a Benedictine abbey, and the title of a principality. It is ſeated on the river Charente, three miles from Rochfort, and 253 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 45. 56. N.

* TONNERE, an ancient town of France, in Champaigne, in the Sennois, and capital of a conſiderable county. It is famous for its good wines, and is ſeated on the river Armanzon, 27 miles S. of Troyes, and 102 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 4. E. lat. 47. 51. N.

TONNINGEN, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, and capital of a territory of the ſame name. It formerly belonged to the duke of Holſtein Gottorp; but being taken by the Danes, in 1707, they demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated in a peninſula formed by the river Eyder, where there is a commodious harbour, 29 miles S. W. of Sleſwick, and 58 N. W. of Hamburgh. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 54. 30. N.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, beyond the Ganges, bounded on the N. by the province of Yunnan in China; on the E. by the province of Canton and the bay of Tonquin; on the S. by Cochin China; and on the W. by the kingdom of Laos. It is about 1200 miles in length, and 500 in breadth, and is one of the fineſt and moſt conſiderable kingdoms of the Eaſt, as well on account of the number of inhabitants, as the riches it contains, and the trade it carries on. The country is thick ſet with villages, and the natives in general are of a middling ſtature, and clean limbed, with a tawny complexion. Their faces are oval and flatiſh, and their noſes and lips well proportioned. Their hair is black, long, lank, and coarſe; and they let it hang down their ſhoulders. They dye their teeth black, being accounted a great ornament here. They are generally dexterous, nimble, active, and ingenious in mechanic arts. They weave a multitude of fine ſilks, and make curious locker-works, which are tranſported to other countries. There is ſuch a number of people, that many want employment; for they ſeldom go to work but when foreign ſhips arrive. The money and goods brought hither by the Engliſh and Dutch put them in action, for they have not money of their own ſufficient to employ themſelves; and therefore one third at leaſt muſt be advanced before-hand by the merchants; and the ſhips muſt ſtay here till the goods are finiſhed, which is generally five or ſix months. They are ſo addicted to gaming, that when every thing elſe is loſt, they will ſtake their wives and children. The garments of the Tonquinele are made either of ſilk or cotton; but the poor people and ſoldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour. Their houſes are ſmall and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed over with clay. They have only a ground floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a ſquare hole to let in the light. They have ſtools, benches, and chairs, to ſit on, and on the ſide of a table is a little altar, with two incenſe pots thereon, which no houſe is without. The villages conſiſt of 30 or 40 houſes, ſurrounded with trees, and in ſome places there are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumkins, melons, and ſallad herbs. In the rainy ſeaſon they cannot paſs from one houſe to another, without wading through the water. They ſometimes have boats. In the capital city called Cacho, there are about 20,000 houſes, with mud walls, and covered with thatch; a few are built with brick, and roofed with pantiles. In each yard is a ſmall arched building, like an oven, about ſix feet high, made of brick, which ſerves to ſecure their goods, in caſe of fire. The principal ſtreets are very wide, and paved with ſmall ſtones. The king of Tonquin has three palaces in it, ſuch as they are; and near them are ſtables for his horſes and elephants. The houſe of the Engliſh factory is ſeated at the N. end of the city, fronting the river, and is the beſt in the city. The people in general are courteous, and civil to ſtrangers; but the great men are proud, haughty, and ambitious; the ſoldiers inſolent, and the poor thieviſh. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have ſeveral; but

the poor are ſtinted for want of money. In hard times the men will ſell both their wives and children, to buy rice to maintain themſelves. When a man dies, he is buried in his own ground, and if he was maſter of a family, they make a great feaſt. The firſt new moon in the year, that happens after the middle of January, is a great feſtival; when they rejoice for 10 or 12 days together, and ſpend their time in all manner of ſports. Their common drink is tea, but they make themſelves merry with arrack. At their great entertainments, they give their viſitants arek, folded up in a betel leaf, dabbed over with lime made into mortar; they have another great feaſt in May or June, when their firſt harveſt is got in. Their religion is Paganiſm, and yet they own a Supreme Being, their idols have human ſhapes, but in very different forms. They have likewiſe ſome reſembling elephants and horſes, placed in ſmall low temples built of timber. There are many priеſts belonging to them, who are not allowed the uſe of women, or ſtrong drink. The language is ſpoken very much in the throat, and ſome of the words are pronounced through the teeth, and has a great reſemblance with the Chineſe. They have ſchools of learning, and their characters are the ſame, or like thoſe of China; and like them they write with a hair pencil. They have ſeveral mechanic arts or trades, ſuch as ſmiths, carpenters, ſawyers, joiners, turners, weavers, taylors, potters, painters, money-changers, paper makers, workers in lacker, and bell-founders. The commodities are gold, muſk, ſilks, callicos, drugs of many ſorts, woods for dying, lackered wares, earthen wares, ſalt, aniſeeds, and worm ſeeds. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan, which is accounted the beſt in the world. With all theſe merchandizes, one would expect the people to be very rich; but they are in general very poor, the chief trade being carried on by the Chineſe, Engliſh, and Dutch. The goods imported beſides ſilver, are ſaltpetre, ſulphur, Engliſh broad-cloth, pepper, ſpices, and great guns. This kingdom is an abſolute monarchy, and has two kings; but one of them has no ſhare in the government, for the prime miniſter is maſter of all the treaſures and forces in the kingdom; ſo that the king is little more than a perſon of ſtate. The one is called Bouw, and the other Chouw, who has always a ſtrong guard of ſoldiers about his palaces, and many large ſtables for his horſes and elephants. The horſemen are but few, and thoſe armed with bows and long lances, or ſpears. There are always about 30,000 ſoldiers near his perſon, ready upon all occaſions. With regard to his naval force, he has only a fleet of flat-bottomed galleys, which are more for ſtate than ſervice. The ſoldiers go all naked, having only a cloth to cover what decency obliges them to hide; and ſome of them are employed in keeping watch and ward, there being a ſtrong watch in every ſtreet. They have no courts of judicature, and therefore warrants are granted to apprehend malefactors, who are tried by ſingle magiſtrates. They have various ſorts of puniſhments, which would take up too much time to deſcribe. At their entertainments they have neither forks nor ſpoons, but two ſmall ſticks of the ſize of a tobacco pipe. There are ſeveral convents among them, chiefly about the court; and theſe are ready to procure miſtreſſes for ſtrangers. They have a great number of common bawdy-houſes, which are generally accounted hateful and ſcandalous.

TONSBERG, a ſea-port town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, ſeated on the Scaggerac Sea, 37 miles S. of Anſlow, and 30 W. of Friderickſtadt, ſubject to Denmark. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 58. 40. N.

* TOONOLAI, a ſmall iſland in the South Seas, diſcovered by Capt. Cook, being, in any direction, not above five or ſix miles. Small as it appears, however, there are hills in it of a conſiderable elevation; at the foot of which is a narrow border of flat land, extending almoſt all round it, bordered with a white ſand beach. The hills are covered with houſes, except a few rocky ſpots, with patches of trees interſperſed to their ſummits. This iſland, according to the information Capt. Cook received from ſome of the natives, who ſpoke the language of Otaheite, is plentifully ſtored with hogs and fowls, and produces ſeveral kinds of fruits and roots that are to be met with at the other iſlands in its neighbourhood. Lon. 210. 30. E. lat. 21. 26. S.

* TOPCLIFF, a town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, 24 miles N. of York, on the great northern road, with ſeveral good inns for the entertainment of travellers. It is thought to ſtand a mile in length, and ſeated on the river Swale, upon a conſiderable acclivity.

TOPIN-

TOPINAMBOSS. See TAPUYES.

TOPSHAM, a town of Devonſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Exmouth, five miles S. E. of Exeter, and formerly the river was navigable to that place; but in war time it was choaked up deſignedly, and now veſſels are obliged to load and unload their goods at Topſham. It is 170 miles S. W. of London. Lon. 3. 26. W. lat. 50. 39. N.

* TOR, a town of Aſia, in Arabia Petræa, ſeated on the Red Sea, with a good harbour defended by a caſtle. There is a handſome Greek convent, in whoſe garden are fountains of bitter water, which they pretend are thoſe which Moſes rendered ſweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. Some think that this town is the ancient Elana. Lon. 38. 45. E. lat. 28. 27. N.

TORBAY, a fine bay of the Engliſh Channel, on the coaſt of Devonſhire, a little to the E. of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Bury-Point and Bob's Noſe. It was here the Prince of Orange landed in November 1688, when he came over from Holland, by the invitation of many principal perſons, to free them from popery and arbitrary power.

TORBOLE, a town of Italy, in the biſhoprick of Trent, 14 miles S. E. of the city of that name. Lon. 21. 39. E. lat. 45. 56. N.

TORCELLA. See TORELLA DE MONGRIS.

TORCELLO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice. It is a ſmall place, and thin of people, on account of the unwholeſome air. It is ſeated in a ſmall iſland, ſeven miles N. of Venice. Lon. 21. 9. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

TORDESILLAS, a fortified town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a large and magnificent palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V. ended her melancholy days. It is ſeated in a country fertile in corn and wine, on the river Duero, over which there is a handſome bridge, 24 miles W. of Valladolid, and 75 S. E. of Leon. Lon. 4. 56. W. lat. 41. 48. N.

TORGAW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, with a handſome caſtle. The ſtair-caſe is built in ſuch a manner, that a perſon may ride up in a chaiſe from the bottom to the top. There is a very flouriſhing ſchool here, and the inhabitants maintain themſelves by brewing excellent beer, which they ſend to other places by means of the river Elb, on which it is ſeated. It is 27 miles N. E. of Leipſick, and 42 N. W. of Dreſden. Lon. 13. 5. E. lat. 51. 34. N.

TORIGNY, a town of France, in Normandy, with a magnificent caſtle, and an abbey; ſeated on a rivulet near St. Lo, 26 miles from Coutances. Lon. 0. 42. W. lat. 49. 0. N.

TORMES, a river of Spain, which riſes in the mountains of Avila, in Caſtile, croſſes the kingdom of Leon, paſſes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and falls into the Douero, or Duero, below Miranda-de-Duro.

TORNA, or TORNAW, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is a fortified place, and is ſeated on the river Sayo, upon an eminence, 42 miles W. of Caſſovia; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 20. 43. E. lat. 48. 50. N.

TORNEA, a town of Sweden, in Bothnia, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a good harbour. It is ſeated on the northern coaſt of a gulph of the ſame name, at the mouth of the river Tornea. It is a place of ſome trade, becauſe all the Laplanders in thoſe parts come and exchange their ſkins and other things, for what they want. It is 330 miles N. N. E. of Abo, and 420 N. N. E. of Stockholm. The houſes are low, and the cold ſo ſevere, that ſometimes people loſe their fingers and toes. Lon. 24. 17. E. lat. 65. 51. N.

TORNEA LAPMARK, or LAPLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. and W. by Norwegian-Lapland; on the E. by Kiru Lapmark; and on the S. by the gulph of Bothnia, and Luſa Lapmark. There are ſeveral copper and iron mines in this province, with mills and forges on the river Tornea. The inhabitants exchange dried-fiſh, furs, and ſkins, for cloathing, and proviſions; they having no corn of their own; but they chiefly live upon dried-fiſh, and the fleſh of the rein-deer.

TORNEA, a river which riſes in the mountains of Norway, croſſes the lake of Torneo, and Tornea Lapmark, and falls into a gulph of the ſame name, at the town of Tornea.

TORNEVA, a town of Turky in Europe, in Macedonia, and in the province of Janna, with a biſhop's ſee ſubject to the patriarch of Mount Dragonizo, on the river Salimpria, 70 miles N. W. of Larida. Lon. 22. 30. E. lat. 40. 42. N.

TORO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, and in that part called

Tralos Douro. It is remarkable for its handsome women, who they pretend have the air and shape of the ancient Romans, but they do not tell us how they come to that knowledge. However, it is now to considerable as it was formerly. It is seated on a hill at the end of a plain, and on the river Douro, in a country fertile in corn, fruits, and white wines, which yield excellent red wine. It is 37 miles N. by E. of Lamego, and 10 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 2. W. lat. 41. 19. N.

* TORTOSA DE MONCRIS, a sea-port town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated at the mouth of the river Ter, and on the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of the Pyrenees, famous for a battle gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1694. It is 47 miles S. by E. of Perpignan, and 19 E. of Gironne. Lon. 3. 18. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

* TORRINGTON, a town in Cheshire, which lies great thoroughfare, nine miles E. of Chester. It is a small town on a gentle declivity. It has formerly been a borough, and had a market on Tuesdays, which is now disused. There is nothing very remarkable in the church, but a walk of good marble in monuments and arms. From hence is a fine view of Beeston, two miles distant.

TORRES, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a harbour on the Mediterranean Sea, 45 miles S. W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 50. W. lat. 36. 30. N.

TORRES NOVAS, a strong and considerable town of Portugal in Estremadura, with a castle, flanked with nine towers. It is surrounded with walls, and seated on a fertile plain on the river Almonda, nine miles N. of the Tage, and 45 N. E. of Lisbon. Lon. 8. 8. W. lat. 39. 10. N.

* TORRES VEDRAS, a town of Portugal in Estremadura, with a handsome and well fortified castle; seated near the sea, 27 miles from Lisbon, in a country abounding in corn, fruits, and good wine.

TORRIJO, a town of Spain, in the province of New-Castile, 15 miles S. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 11. W. lat. 40. 12. N.

TORRIGLIA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa, near the confines of the Tortonese, five miles W. of Montebruno, and 20 E. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 44. E. lat. 44. 30. N.

TORRINGTON, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on the river Towridge, has a manufactory in stuffs, and is governed by a mayor. There is a stone bridge of four arches over the river, and it is 11 miles S. by W. of Barnstaple, and 194 W. by S. of London. It sends one to a session. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 51. 2. N.

TORSIL, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, or Sudland. It is seated on the S. bank of the lake Mier, 25 miles W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 20. E. lat. 59. 20. N.

TORTONA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and capital of the Tortonese, with a bishop's see, and a good castle, seated on an eminence. It is fortified in the modern manner, and may be looked upon as a considerable frontier place. It was taken by the Austrians in 1744, but retaken by the Spaniards in 1745. It is seated on the river Scrivia, 28 miles S. E. of Casal, and 27 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 58. E. lat. 44. 8. N.

TORTOSA, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, with a bishop's see, a noble university, and a castle. It is a large place, and divided into two parts, the Old Town, and the New, both surrounded with a strong wall, and several modern bastions. The cathedral is finished, as to the outside of it, and stands on one of the towns. The entrance into the place is over a large bridge of boats, called the bridge of Tortosa, which lead is fortified. It is adorned with modern works of Italian architecture, with a great number of convents and religious houses; among which the cathedral church, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites, are worth remarking. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and fruits, and abounds with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, and fine colours of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. They have a great deal of mineral earth, and very fine potters ware, which resembles porcelain. It is seated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, 25 miles S. W. of Tarragona, and 180 E. of Madrid. Lon. 0. 35. E. lat. 40. 53. N.

* TORTUGA, an island of America, pretty large and enlightened. The E. end is full of bare rugged broken rocks, which stretch a little way out to sea; at the end is a large salt pond, where the salt begins to kern in April. There have been so full of ships that at a time for salt. At the W. end is a small harbour with fresh water; and it is full of low trees.

trees. There are a few goats on it; and the turtles or tortoises come upon the sandy bays to lay their eggs, from whence this island has its name. They are of divers colours, as blackish, dark brown, light brown, dark green, light green, yellow, and speckled. This island was formerly much frequented by the buccaneers. It lies near the coast of Terra Firma, 40 miles W. of the island of Margaretta, and is about 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 64. 50. W. lat. 11. 30 N.

TORTUGA, an island of America, near the N. coast of the island of Hispaniola, where the French buccaneers used to fortify themselves, being countenanced and supported by the government of France. It is about 80 miles in circumference, and has a very safe harbour, but difficult of access. Lon. 73. 10. W. lat. 20. 10. N.

TOSA, a sea-port town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. It is a small place, but extremely strong, seated at the bottom of a bay, which makes a good harbour, and where vessels are sheltered from all winds except the S. W. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill, which advances into the sea. On the top of the hill nearer the sea, is a strong citadel, with other works. It is 37 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lon. 2. 54. E. lat. 41. 42 N.

TOSCANELLA, a town of Italy, in the territory of the Pope, and duchy of Castro, 35 miles N. of Rome. Lon. 12. 35 E. lat. 42. 29. N.

TOTNESS, a town of Devonshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on the river Dart, on the descent of a hill, and was formerly fortified with a castle. It consists chiefly of one broad paved street, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and a recorder; has one church, about 300 houses, is about a mile long, and has a manufactory of serges. It is 27 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 196 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 44. W. lat. 50. 25. North.

TOUL, a considerable town of France in Lorrain, and capital of the Toulois, with a bishop's see. There are two Benedictine abbeys in the suburbs, and the cathedral is a very handsome structure. The bishop has a seminary here for students in divinity. It was formerly an imperial town of Germany, till taken by the French in 1552. It is seated on the river Moselle, in a plain, almost surrounded with mountains, 16 miles W. of Nancy, and 167 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 2. E. lat. 48. 40. N.

TOULON, an ancient, strong, rich, and populous town of France, in Provence, with a famous harbour and a bishop's see. It is one of the best places in Provence, and covered from the north winds; is the principal town for naval stores on the Mediterranean Sea, and fortified with strong walls, defended with bastions. It has two moles, each of 700 paces in length, which almost surround the harbour, and leave but a narrow entrance for the ships. There are always men of war here, as well as other ships; and there is a very fine quay paved with bricks. Near the arsenal on the side of the quay, are magazines full of naval stores. The cathedral church is remarkable for its high altar, and two fine chapels on each side, where there are several silver shrines set with precious stones. There are several other churches and convents, and a school for officers, where they are taught every thing that regards the land or sea service. The harbour is defended by several forts, and is one of the best in Europe. It is seated on the Mediterranean Sea, 40 miles S. E. of Aix, 30 S. E. of Marseilles, and 370 S. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 2. E. lat. 43. 7. N.

TOULOUSE, a very ancient, and one of the principal cities of France, in Upper Languedoc, and capital of the whole province, with an archbishop's see, a famous university, a parliament, a mint, and an academy of belles lettres. It is seated on the river Garonne, which divides it into two unequal parts, which communicate by a large stone bridge. It is very large, but it is not peopled in proportion to its extent. The streets are very handsome, and the walls of the city, as well as the houses, are built with bricks. The metropolitan church stands in a large square, adorned with a fountain. It has several fine churches, and the choir is very magnificent. The large steeple contains one of the most famous bells in France. There are several other churches and convents, too numerous to mention in particular. The town-house, which they call the capital, is very magnificent. In the halls are the pictures of all the principal magistrates; and in one are the statues or busts of all the ancient counts of Toulouse, and other remarkable persons. In other rooms are the pictures of all the memorable events in

which this place had any concern. It is a place of ſome trade, and is ſeated at the end of the canal of Languedoc, 87 miles E. of Auch, 125 S. E. of Bourdeaux, and 360 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 27. E. lat. 43. 36. N.

* TOURAINE, a province of France; bounded on the N. by Maine; on the E. by Orleannois; on the S. by Berri; and on the W. by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle. It is 58 miles in length, and 55 in breadth, and is watered by ſeveral rivers, very commodious for trade, and is, in general, ſo pleaſant and fertile a country, that it is called the Garden of France. Tours is the capital town.

* TOUR-DE-ROUSSILLON, a town in Rouſſillon, ſeated on a hill near the river Tet, two miles below Perpignan.

* TOUR-DU-PIN, a town of France, in Dauphiny, 20 miles E. of Lyons, with the title of a barony. The tower from whence it took its name is now in ruins.

TOURINE, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Liege, 13 miles N. E. of Namur. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

* TOUR-LA-VILLE, a town of France in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Coutances, ſeparated from Cherbourg by a river.

* TOURNAISIS, a country of the Netherlands, in French Flanders, lying about the river Scheld, on the confines of Hainault. Tournay and St. Amand are the principal places.

TOURNAY, a handſome and conſiderable town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, and capital of the Tournaiſis, with a biſhop's ſee. It is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, is a large trading place, with ſeveral fine manufactories, and particularly famous for good ſtockings. The cathedral church, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It was taken by the allies in 1709, but ceded to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Utrecht; though the Dutch put in a garriſon, as being one of the barrier towns. It was taken by the French in 1745, who demoliſhed the fortifications. It is ſeated on the river Scheld, which divides it into two parts that are united by a bridge, 14 miles S. E. of Lille, 30 S. W. of Ghent, and 174 N. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 28. E. lat. 50. 33. N.

* TOURNECOUPE, a town of France, in Gaſcony, and in Armagnac, in Auch in Lomagne.

TOURNON, a town of France, in the government of Dauphiny, and in the Vivarais, with a caſtle on the top of a mountain, on the ſide of which the town is ſeated, near the river Rhone. The Jeſuits have a famous college here, with a very handſome church, and a well furniſhed library. It is 40 miles W. of Grenoble, and 280 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 50. E. lat. 45. 6. N.

* TOURNUS, an ancient town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Autunois, ſeated on the river Soane, in a pleaſant country, fertile in corn and wine. Near it is a famous abbey, which has been ſecularized and turned into a collegiate church. It is 13 miles S. of Chalon, and 200 S. by W. of Paris. Lon. 5. 0. E. lat. 46. 34. N.

TOURS, an ancient, large, handſome, rich, and conſiderable city of France, capital of Touraine, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a mint, and an illuſtrious chapter, of which the king is abbot. It is a long place, and advantageouſly ſeated between the rivers Cher and the Loire, and is particularly noted for a ſilk manufactory. The metropolitan church is one of the largeſt in the kingdom, and has two lofty towers, with a curious clock, and a library full of manuſcripts. The caſtle of this place conſiſts of ſeveral round towers; in the middle of which is the donjon, which ſerves for a priſon. It ſtands at the end of the bridge over the Loire, ſupported by 19 arches. The mall is one of the longeſt in France, and is on the ſide of the new walls. It is 52 miles N. E. of Poitiers, 60 S. W. of Orleans, and 127 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 47. E. lat. 47. 24. N.

* TOUSERA, a town of Africa in Barbary, and capital of Biledulgerid; ſeated in a country abounding in dates, and depends on the kingdom of Tunis. Lon. 10. 55. E. lat. 34. 30. N.

* TOWCESTER, or TOCESTER, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated in a valley on a ſmall river, and was once very ſtrongly fortified. It is but a ſmall place at preſent, but has a handſome church, and is 22 miles S. E. of Coventry, and 60 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 52. 4. N.

TOWTON, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, S. E. of Tadcaſter, famous for that bloody battle between the forces of the houſes of York and Lancaſter, ſo fatal to the latter, on Palm-Sunday, 1461. Both armies conſiſted of 100,000 men, and 36,000 fell, of whom nine were noblemen, beſides many knights and eſquires. This engagement, which was the more cruel, becauſe fathers killed their ſons, and ſons their fathers, and brothers gave no quarter, was ſo obſtinate that it laſted ten

ten hours. The ploughmen sometimes turn up arrow heads, spear heads, broken javelins, &c. in this field.

TRACHENBURG, a town of Germany in Silesia, and on the borders of Poland; seated on the Barich, 12 miles N. E. of Wolow, and 26 N. of Breslaw. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 51. 30. N.

TRAFALGAR, a cape or promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, 30 miles S. E of Cadiz. Lon. 6. 1. W. lat. 36. 11. N.

* TRAJANAPOLI, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see, though it is very small and thin of people. It is seated on the river Marica, 87 miles S. W. of Adrianople, and 118 N. W. of Constantinople. Lon. 26. 18. E. lat. 41. 15. N.

* TRAJETTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Lavori, built on the ruins of the ancient Minturnæ. There are the ruins of an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct, and it is seated near the mouth of the river Garigliano, on the Mediterranean Sea, 25 miles N. W. of Capua, and 20 S. W. of Venaftro. Lon. 14. 4. E. lat. 41. 20. N.

TRAINA, a town of Sicily, in the Val di Demona, seated on a high mountain, at the source of the river Traina, 22 miles W. of Mount Gibel, and 70 S. W. of Meſſina. Lon. 14. 30. E. lat. 37. 46. N.

TRA-LOS-MONTES, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it has its name. It is bounded on the N. by Galicia; on the W. by Entre-Douro-e-Minho and Beira; and on the S. by Beira, and a part of the kingdom of Leon. It is fertile in wine and oil, and abounds in cattle. The river Douro, divides it into two parts, and Miranda is the capital town.

TRANCHIN, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name. It is a handsome place, and is seated on the river Wag, over which there is a bridge of wood. The Jesuits church is a handsome structure, and the castle stands so high that it may be seen at the distance of near 20 miles. There are two warm baths within a mile of this place, and a great number of mineral springs in the country round about. It is 50 miles N. E. of Presburg. Lon. 17. 50. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

* TRANCHIN, a country of Upper Hungary, between Hatz the Carpian mountains, Turick, Arva, Silesia, and Moravia. Tranchin and Leopoldstadt are the principal places.

* TRANCON, an ancient town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, with the title of a duchy, and a handsome castle, which serves as well for ornament as defence. It is seated in a pleasant fertile country, 14 miles from Pinnel. Lon. 7. 0. E. lat. 40. 44. N.

TRANI, a populous town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra di Bari, with a strong castle, an archbishop's see, and a harbour. There are very handsome houses, and it is the usual residence of the governor of the province; however, it is very much decayed since the harbour has been choaked up with mud. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, 20 miles W. of Bari, and 125 N. by E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 36. E. lat. 41. 18. N.

TRANQUEBAR, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Coromandel, with a fort and a factory, belonging to the Danes, and where they carry on a good trade. It is seated at the mouth of the river Caveri, 140 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lon. 79. 57. E. lat. 10. 44. N.

TRANSILVANIA, a province of Europe annexed to Hungary, and bounded on the N. by Upper Hungary and Poland; on the E. by Moldavia and Walachia; on the S. by Walachia and on the W. by Upper and Lower Hungary. It is surrounded on all parts by high mountains, which however are not barren. The inhabitants have as much corn and wine as they want themselves, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, but it now belongs to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are of several sorts of religions, as Papists, Lutherans, Calvinists, Socinians, Photinians, Arians, Greeks, and Mahometans. It is about 160 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The administration of affairs is conducted by 12 persons; namely, three Roman Catholics, three Lutherans, three Calvinists, and three Socinians. The militia is commanded by the governor, whose commission is the most important, as Transilvania is the bulwark of Christendom. It is divided into several small districts, called palatinates, and counties, and is inhabited by three different nations; namely, Saxons, Szeklers, and Hungarians. Hermanstadt is the capital town.

* TRANI, or TRANO, a strong and populous town of the ecclesiastic state, in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. It is on the gulph of Venice, in a small island, joined to Terra Firma, by a long bridge of

wood, and to the isle of Bua, with another of stone. It is not very large, but strong and populous, and is 15 miles E. of Spalatto, and 27 S. E. of Sebenico. Lon. 17. 52 E. lat. 44. 0. N.

TRAPANI, or TRAPANO, a town of Italy in Sicily, seated on the W. side of it, in the Val-di-Mazara, with a harbour and a castle. It is seated in a small peninsula, and built in the form of a sickle; is a trading place, and the harbour defended by a fort. It is famous for its salt works, and fisheries of tunnies and coral, it is 20 miles N. of Mazara, and 45 W. of Palermo. Lon. 12. 26 E. lat. 38. 10 N.

* TRAPPE, a town of Asia in the East Indies, and on the coast of Malabar, in the kingdom of Conran, between Dama and Bayaur. It is seated on a river, and the inhabitants are very rich.

TRAPEZOND. See TREBISOND.

* TRAPPE, an abbey of France in Perche, and in the diocese of Seez, in a large valley surrounded with mountains. The Monks are famous for observing the rules of their order, and keeping perpetual silence.

TRAPSACH, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Lower Rhine, and in the county of Spanheim, seated on the river Moselle. It is an important place on account of its fortress which is seated on a mountain, and whose cannon commands the passage of the Moselle, and prevents vessels from entering the palatinate. It is 25 miles N. E. of Treves, or Triers, and 28 S. W. of Coblentz. Lon. 7. 7. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

* TRAVANCOR a kingdom of Asia, in the East-Indies, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and on the coast of Malabar near Cape Comorin. It is bounded on the N. by the dominions of the Samorin; on the E. by the kingdom of Madura; and on the S. and W. by the sea.

TRAVE, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, which runs from W. to E. and passes by Sedgberg, Oldesloe, Lubeck, and falls into the Baltic sea at Travemund.

TRAVEMUND, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein; seated at the mouth of the river Trave, on the Baltic Sea, and has a light house for the guidance of ships, and belongs to the Lubeckers. It is 12 miles N. E. of Lubeck. Lon. 10. 56. E. lat. 54. 1. N.

TRAW. See TRAUN.

* TRAUNSTEIN, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, seated on the river Traun; near it are springs of salt-water, and three miles from thence there are baths.

* TRAUN, a river of Germany, which rises in the archbishoprick of Saltzburg, and passes into Austria, crosses a lake of the same name, and it receives the Ager, the Alm, and the Crems, after which it falls into the Danube between Lintz and Mathausen.

* TRAUSSAN, a town of France in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Narbonne.

TRAYGUERA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, near the confines of Catalonia, 80 miles S. of Tortosa. Lon. 0 30. E. lat. 40. 25. N.

* TREBES, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the diocese of Carcassonne.

* TREBIA, a river of Italy, in Lombardy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, washes Bobio in the Milanese, and afterwards falls into the Po a little above Placentia. The Romans, commanded by the consul Sempronius, after their defeat by Hannibal, were drowned by floods in this river, which misfortune has rendered it famous.

TREBIGNI, or TREBIGNA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Dalmatia, with a bishop's see. The inhabitants are partly Turks, and partly Greeks, and there are some Papists. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, and on the river Trebenisa, 14 miles N. of Ragusa, and 65 S. E. of Spalatto. Lon. 18. 11 E. lat. 43. 4. N.

* TREBISIACI, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Hither Calabria, seated on the river Tarento, about five miles E. of Cassano.

TREBISOND, a large, populous, and strong town of Turky in Asia, and in the province of Jenich, with a Greek archbishop's see, a harbour, and a castle. It is seated at the foot of a very steep hill, and the walls are square and high, with battlements. They are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which there are inscriptions but not legible. The town is large, but not populous; for there are more woods and gardens in it than houses, and these but one story high. The castle is seated on a flat rock, with circles cut therein. The harbour is at the east end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands on the Black Sea, 104 miles N. W. of Kemrum, and 440 E. of Constantinople. Lon. 40. 25. E. lat. 40. 45. N.

* TREBITS, a town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and seated

seated on the river Iglaw, where there is a manufacture of cloth like that of England. It is 21 miles S. E. of Iglaw, and 150 N. W. of Budweitz. Lon. 16. 12. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

* TREBNITZ, a town of Germany, in Silesia, in the duchy of Oppeln, with a very large university. Near it is a hill consisting of a soft clay, or stone, which crumbles quickly down into oval balls of all kinds; and on being exposed to the air, become as hard as if they had been baked. It is 12 miles N. of Brehaw. Lon. 17. 15. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

* TRECASTLE, a village of Brecknockshire, in S. Wales, 10 miles W. of Brecknock.

TREFURT, a town of Germany in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Hesse, with a castle. It belongs to the elector of Mentz, and is seated near the river Verra, 22 miles W. of Saxe-Gotha. Lon. 10. 19. E. lat. 51. 8. N.

* TREGARON, a town of Cardiganshire, in S. Wales, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Twey, is a corporation, and has a handsome church. It is 11 miles S. E. of Aberystwith, and 209 W. by N. of London. Lon. 3. 56. W. lat. 52. 13. N.

TREGONY, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on a creek by Falmouth Haven, and is much decayed, though it sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, four capital burgesses, and a justice of the quorum. It has no church, and only about 150 houses poorly built, and the streets are broad but not paved. It is 41 miles W. by S. of Plymouth, and 24 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 50. 16. N.

* TREGUIER, a town of France, in Lower Bretagne, with a bishop's see, and a fine harbour. They carry on a good trade in corn, flax, and paper; and it is seated on a peninsula on the sea, 60 miles N. E. of Brest, and 200 W. of Paris. Lon. 3. 14. W. lat. 48. 51. N.

TRELLEBORG, a sea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, seated on the Baltic Sea, 30 miles S. E. of Copenhagen. Lon. 13. 26. E. lat. 55. 25. N.

* TREMESEN, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in the kingdom of Algiers, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by a province called Africa; on the S. by the desart of Sahara, and on the W. by the kingdom of Fez. It is above 350 miles in length, and 175 in breadth; is dry, barren, and mountainous; except on the N. side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruits, and pastures. The capital town is of the same name, surrounded with strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. Lon. 1. 29. W. Lat. 34. 40. N.

* TREMITI, the name of three islands of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the gulph of Venice, 15 miles from the coast of the Capitanate. The three principal are called Capretta, St. Nicolo, and St. Domino.

* TRENCHETIN, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the county of Poitiers; seated on the river Bonnade, a little from Poitiers. Lon. 1. 10. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

* TRENT, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, and in the marquisate of Noguera, seated on the river Noguera Pallaresa, and remarkable for a great number of the better sort of inhabitants.

TRENT, an ancient, handsome, populous, and considerable city, of Germany, on the Trentino, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a sovereign, and a prince of the empire, under the protection of the house of Austria. It was formerly a free imperial city, and is famous for a council held here, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. It is defended with some fortifications, and the bishop's palace is without the city, which is surrounded with ramparts, and flanked with bastions. It is seated at the foot of the Alps, in a pleasant fertile valley on the river Adige, 67 miles N. W. of Venice, and 200 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 11. 27. E. lat. 46. 8. N.

TRENTINO, the bishoprick of, or TRENTINO, a country in Germany among the Alps, which divides Italy from Germany. It is bounded upon the N. by the Tirol, on the E. by the Territory of Brixia, on the S. by Verona, the Veronese, Bressano, and the Lake de Garda; and on the W. by Bressano and the Lake de Garda. Trent is the capital town.

TRENT, a large river in England, and the most considerable of the north. It rises near Newton, below Moor Hill, in the Moorlands of Staffordshire, and runs S. E. by Newcastle-under-Line, from whence it pursues a north-east course, and enters Derbyshire, where it runs S. E. passes by Burton, near Nottingham, and close by Newark quite through Nottinghamshire. Then it continues its course almost N. by Gainsborough, on the confines of Lincolnshire, and, having joined the river Ouse and several other rivers, is called the Humber, and falls into the German Ocean below Hull.

* TRESGUIER, a town of France, in Normandy,

mandy, and in the diocese of Rouen, with a harbour, and a Benedictine abbey.

TREPTOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, where they have a manufactory of stockings and woollen stuffs. It is seated on the river Rega, near its mouth, on the Baltic Sea, 43 miles N. E. of Stetin. Lon. 15. 19. E. lat. 54. 10 N.

TRESLN, or TROSA, a sea-port town of Sweden, in Sudermania, or Sunderland, seated on the Baltic Sea, 85 miles S. W. from Stockholm. Lon. 17. 29. E. lat. 59. 0. N.

TREVES, or TRIER, an ancient, large, populous, and celebrated city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of an archbishoprick of the same name, whose archbishop is an elector, and assumes the title of arch-chancellor of the empire for the Gauls, and gives the first vote at the election of the emperor. It has an university, several remains of antiquity, and as many churches as any town in Germany; the most remarkable is the cathedral. It is built with such large stones, that some would foolishly have it to be the work of the devil. Treves has greatly suffered in the wars, and is now neither large nor populous, nor can it hold out against an enemy. It is seated on the river Moselle, over which there is a handsome bridge, between two mountains, in a fertile country abounding in wine. It is reckoned one of the most ancient cities in Germany, and is 20 miles N. E. of Luxemburg, 55 S. by E. of Cologne, and 450 W. N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 6. 41. E. lat. 49. 45. N.

TREVES, or TRIERS, the electorate of, a province of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine, bounded on the N. by the electorate of Cologne; on the E. by Westeravia; on the S. by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain; and on the W. by Luxemburg. It is about 100 miles in length, but the breadth is very different. It is full of mountains and forests; and its inhabitants have suffered greatly in the wars with France. However, near the rivers Rhine and Moselle, the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine; and it is more populous thereabouts than in other parts.

* TREVES, a town of France in Anjou, seated on the river Loire, with the title of a barony, and a castle.

* TRETHIHOW, a strong town of Poland, in Lower Volhinia, seated on the river Bortsthenes, 45 miles below Kiow. King Stephen Batori gave this town to the Cossacks, to be their place of arms, and the seat of their council of war; but afterwards the Polanders took it from them, and continue to be masters thereof.

TREVI, a town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and in Umbria, 23 miles S. E. of Perugia. Lon. 11. 51. E. lat. 42. 54. N.

* TREVICO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples and the Farther Principato, with a bishop's see; it is 17 miles E. of Benevento.

* TREVINO, a strong town of Spain, in the province of Biscay, and in the district of Alava, with a citadel. It is seated on a hill near the river Aguda, 10 miles S. W. of Vittora. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 42. 48. N.

TREVISO, or TREVIGIO, an ancient, handsome, large, and strong city of Italy, and capital of the Marca, or Marche of Trevisano, with an archbishop's see. It had formerly an university, which was transferred to Padua. It contains a great number of handsome buildings, being the residence of many noble families; is of pretty large extent, indifferently fortified, and seated on the river Silis, 20 miles N. W. of Venice, and 25 N. E. of Padua. Lon. 12. 25. E. lat. 45. 44. N.

TREVOUX, a city of France, and capital of the principality of Dombs, with a parliament. The parliament-house, the chamber of the treasury, the mint, and the governor's house, are the most remarkable buildings in this place. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the river Seane, 12 miles N. of Lyons, and 188 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 45. 57. N.

* TREYSA, a town of Germany, in Hesse, and capital of the county of Ziegenheim, seated on a hill near the river Schwalm, 17 miles N. of Marpurge, and 92 S. W. of Cassel. Lon. 9. 15. E. lat. 50. 50. N.

TRIZZO, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, seated on the river Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamasco. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 45. 45. N.

TRIANON, a house of France, in the part of Versailles, over-against the menagerie. It is a little pretty palace, built in an excellent taste, and whose architecture and ornaments are very fine. The gardens are also very pleasant.

* TRIBSEES, an ancient town of Germany, in Pomerania, on the frontiers of the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle. It belongs to the king of Sweden, and is seated near the river Trebek, 16 miles from Rostock, and 20 from Greifswald. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 54. 14. N.

TRI-

TRIERS. See TRAVELS.

TRIEST, a ſmall, but ſtrong and ancient town of Italy, in Iſtria, with a biſhop's ſee, and a harbour on the gulph of Venice. It is beautifully ſituated on the ſide of a hill, about which the vineyards form a ſemicircle. Its extent is not very large, and the ſtreets are narrow; but there is a large ſquare, where they keep the annual fair. The harbour is ſpacious, but not good; becauſe it is open to the weſt and ſouth weſt winds. The inhabitants have a good trade in ſalt, oil, almonds, iron, &c. brought from Laubach; and they cultivate vines, which yield good wines. The cathedral and the Jeſuits church are the two beſt buildings. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, and is ſeated on the ſide of a rock, on a bay of the ſame name, eight miles N. of Cabo d'Iſtria, and 80 N. E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 4 E. lat. 45. 56. N.

TRING, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is a ſmall place, 28 miles W. of Hertford, and 31 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

TRINIDAD, an iſland of America, in the N. Sea, ſeparated from New Andaluſia in Terra Firma, by a ſtrait, about three miles over. The ſoil is fruitful, producing ſugar, cotton, Indian corn, fine tobacco, and fruits; but the air is unhealthy. It was taken by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and by the French in 1676, who plundered the iſland, extorted money from the inhabitants, and then left it. It is about 60 miles in length, and 45 in breadth; and was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus in 1498.

TRINIDAD, a town of N. America, in the province of Guatimala, and on the S. Sea. It is an open town, but very important, becauſe there is no other harbour on this coaſt. A mile and a half from hence is a place which the Spaniards call one of the Mouths of Hell, becauſe it is continually covered with a thick ſmoke, and emits flames from time to time; beſides, it has ſo ſtrong a ſmell, that no one cares to come near it. It is 70 miles S. E. of Guatimala. Lon. 89. 30. W. lat. 12. 50. N.

TRINIDAD, a town of S. America in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada, ſeated on the river Magdelena, 58 miles from Santa Fé. Lon. 73. 33. W. lat. 4. 46. N.

TRISO, a ſmall fortified town of Italy, in Montferrat, ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It was taken by the French in 1704, who abandoned it in 1706. It is ſeated near the river Po, eight miles N. W. of Caſal, and 35 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

TRINCOMALI, a town of Aſia in the Eaſt-Indies, and in the iſland of Ceylan; ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, 100 miles N. E. of Candy. Lon. 81. 52. E. lat. 8. 45. N.

TRIPOLI, a conſiderable town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of a republic of the ſame name, under the protection of the Grand Seignior, with a caſtle and a fort. It is pretty large, and the inhabitants are noted pirates. It was taken by Charles V. who ſettled the knights of Rhodes there; but they were driven away by the Turks in 1551. It was formerly very flouriſhing, and has now ſome trade in ſtuffs, ſaffron, corn, oil, wood, dates, oſtrich feathers, and ſlaves; but they make more of the Chriſtian ſlaves which they take at ſea; for they either ſet high ranſoms upon them, or make them perform all ſorts of work. It is ſeated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, in a ſandy ſoil, and ſurrounded by a wall, ſtrengthened by other fortifications. It is 275 miles S. E. by S. of Tunis, and 570 E. S. E. of Algiers. Lon. 13. 10. E. lat. 32. 54. N.

TRIPOLI, a kingdom of Africa, in Barbary, bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the S. by the country of the Beribeeſes; on the W. by the kingdom of Tunis, Biledulgerid, and a territory of the Gadamis; and on the E. by Egypt. It is about 905 miles along the ſea coaſt, but the breadth is various. Some parts of it are pretty fruitful; but that towards Egypt is a ſandy deſart. It had the title of a kingdom, but is now a republic, governed by a dey. He is not abſolute; for a Turkiſh baſhaw reſides here, who receives his authority from the Grand Seignior, and has a power of controuling the dey, and levying taxes on the people. The dey is elected by the ſoldiers, who make no ſcruple of depoſing him when they pleaſe.

TRIPOLI, an ancient and conſiderable town of Aſia, in Syria, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean or Levant Sea. The inhabitants are near ſixty thouſand, conſiſting of Turks, Chriſtians, and Jews. There is one very handſome moſque, and all the houſes have fountains belonging to them. It is defended by a good citadel, with a garriſon of Janiſaries. Before it is a ſand-bank, which increaſes ſo much, that ſome think it will choak up the harbour, which is two miles W. from the town, and is made by a round piece of land united to Terra Firma by an iſthmus. On each ſide is a bul-

a bulwark which have each 100 Janiſaries, and great guns to defend the entrance. This town was anciently in Phœnicia, whoſe inhabitants were ſo famous for navigation in the early ages of the world. It is the reſidence of a baſhaw, or langrack, who alſo governs the territory about it, where there are a great number of mulberry-trees, and other fruits, which enable them to carry on a ſilk manufactory in the town. It is 120 miles S. of Scandaroon, and 97 N. W. of Damaſcus. Lon. 36. 20 E. lat. 34 30. N.

TRIQUIER, or TRIQUIER. See TRIGUIER.

* TRIS, an iſland of N. America, in New Spain, and on the ſouth coaſt of the bay of Campeachy, to the W. of the iſland of Port Royal, from which it is ſeparated by a very narrow channel. It is five miles in length, and almoſt as much in breadth, but not inhabited.

TRIVENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the county of Moliſe, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated on a hill near the river Trigno, or Ermo, 15 miles N. of Bojano, and 62 E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 37. E. lat. 42. 46. N.

TROIA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata. It is well fortified and populous, and ſeated at the foot of the Apennines, on the river Celone, 25 miles N. E. of Benevento, and 32 S. W. of Manfredonia. Lon. 15. 15. E. lat. 41. 21. N.

TROIS RIVIERES, a town of N. America, in Canada, and capital of a government of the ſame name. The inhabitants are rich and live well, it having been the general mart of trade with the American ſavages, before their ſettlement at Montreal. It is 55 miles S. W. of Quebec, and ſeated on the river St. Laurence. Lon. 72. 20 W. lat. 46 35. N.

TROKY, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, watered by the river Niemen, and divided into four governments, named after four towns, Troki, Grodno, Kouno and Lida. The Muſcovites took and almoſt ruined this place in 1665. It is ſeated on inacceſſible moraſſes, 12 miles W. of Wilna, and 75 N. E. of Grodno. Lon. 25. 13. E. lat. 54. 40. N. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by Vilna and Samogitia; on the E. by Vilna; on the S. by Novogrodeck; and on the W. by Podlochia and Pruſſia. Theſe are all palatinates, except the laſt.

TRON, St. or St. TRAUEN, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Liege, and capital of Haſpire, on the frontiers of Brabant, with a famous Benedictine abbey, 14 miles from Maeſtricht, and 20 S. E. of Louvaine. Lon. 5 22. E. lat. 50 48. N.

TROPEA, a town of Italy, in the dom. of Naples, and in the Farther Calabria, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a handſome ſmall town, well built, and very populous, and ſeated near the ſea, on the top of a rock, from whence there is a charming proſpect. It was half ruined by an earthquake in 1638, and is 10 miles N. W. of Nicotera, and 35 N. by E. of Reggio. Lon. 16. 24. E. lat. 38 42. N.

TROPEZ, St. a ſea-port town of France, in Provence and in the dioceſe of Frejus, with a citadel. It is ſeated on the bay of Grimaud, on the Mediterranean Sea, 12 miles S. W. of Frejus, and 38 E. of Marſeilles. Lon. 6. 34 E. lat. 43. 16 N.

TROPPAW, a town of Germany, in Sileſia, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with an ancient caſtle. It is a large, handſome and ſtrong town, and one of the principal in Sileſia. The Pruſſians became maſters of it in 1741, but it was reſtored to the queen of Hungary by treaty in 1742. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain on the rivers Oppa and Moldau, 40 miles N. by E. of Olmutz, and 70 S. E. of Breſlaw. Lon. 17. 10. E. lat. 50. 1. N.

TROWBRIDGE, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſituated on a hill, and is a town remarkable for clothiers. It is 29 miles S. W. of Marlborough, and 98 W. of London. Lon. 2. 6. W. lat. 51. 19. N.

TROYES, an ancient, large, rich, and conſiderable town of France, in Champagne. Strangers that enter this place are ſurpriſed at the largeneſs of the ſtreets and number of inhabitants, when compared with other towns. The cathedral is a magnificent gothic ſtructure, and its front is adorned with figures in relievo. The front has three large gates, upon which is a ſquare ſteeple, containing one of the greateſt bells in France. There are other remarkable churches and convents, among which the church of Magdalen is noted for its very high ſteeple; the town-houſe is a handſome ſtructure, and over the gate is the ſtatue of Lewis XIV. in white marble, very well done. The walks about this place are very pleaſant, eſpecially the Mall, which is on the ramparts of the town, between two rows of trees. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linen and woollen cloth, ſhalloons and mercery ware. It is a biſhop's ſee, has ſeveral abbeys, a public library,

library, a mint, and an ancient caſtle. It is ſurrounded by pretty ſtrong walls, and is ſeated on the river Seine, on the ſide of which there are large beautiful meadows, abounding in all the neceſſaries of life, 30 miles E. N. E. of Sens, and 90 E. S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 10 E. lat 48. 13 N.

TROY, was an ancient and famous city of Aſia, near the Archipelago, and at the foot of Mount Ida. It is well known for its ten years ſiege, the time of which is not certainly known; but ſome think it was 1900 years before the birth of Chriſt. There are ſo many of the ruins ſtill remaining as to ſhew where it ſtood. Lon. 26 30. E. lat. 39. 40 N

TRUGILLO, a town of S. America, in the province of Terra Firma, and territory of Venezuela 120 miles S. of the Lake of Maracaibo, and ſubject to Spain. Lon. 7. 40 W. lat 9. 46. N.

TRUMPINGTON, a village in Cambridgeſhire, two miles from Cambridge, where ſeveral Roman antiquities have been found. Here are ſtill the ruins of the mill, commemorated by Chaucer, in The Miller's Tale.

TRURO, a town of Cornwall, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is one of the chief towns in the county, and is ſeated on a branch of Falmouth Haven, which is here divided into two ſtreams, and almoſt ſurrounds the place. It is large, handſome, and well inhabited, ſends two members to parliament, and has the benefit of the coinage of tin. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, has one church, and about 600 houſes; the ſtreets are paved. It is 70 miles W. by S. of Exeter, and 257 W. by S. of London. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 50. 16. N.

TRUXILLO, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, taken from the Moors about the middle of the thirteenth century. It is ſeated among mountains, on the ſide of a hill, at whoſe top there is a ſtrong citadel. It is near the river Almont, 117 miles S. E. of Madrid; and 65 S. W. of Toledo. Lon. 5. 58. W lat. 39. 4. N.

TRUXILLO, a rich and trading town of S. America, in Peru, in the audience of Lima, and in the valley of Chimo, built by Francis Pizarro, in 1558. In its territory there are above 50,000 native Americans, who are tributary to Spain. It is ſeated in a country abounding in all things, on a ſmall river near the South Sea, where there is a harbour, 300 miles from Lima. Lon. 78. 35. W. lat. 8. 2. S.

TAYETILLO, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the government of Honduras, ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, with a good harbour. It is very ſtrong by ſituation, being built between two rivers, and ſurrounded by thick groves. Lon. 85. 50 W. lat. 16. 20. N.

* TSCHUTSKI, a country ſituated between the eaſtern extremity of Aſia and the N. W. coaſt of America, being bounded by the Anadir on the S. The attention of the natives, like that of the wandering Koriacs, is confined chiefly to their deer, with which their country abounds. They are a well made, courageous, warlike race of people, and are formidable neighbours to the Koriacs of both nations, who often experience their depredations. The Ruſſians have long endeavoured to bring them under their dominion; and, though they have loſt a great number of men in their different expeditions to accompliſh this purpoſe, they have never yet been able to effect it. Lon. 191. 49. E. lat. 66 5. N.

* TSIAMPA, or CIAMPA, a kingdom of Aſia; bounded on the N. by the detart of Cochin China; on the S. E by the ſea; and on the W. by the kingdom of Cambodia. The inhabitants are ignorant, have little trade with their neighbours, and are all idolaters. They believe the tranſmigration of the ſoul, and have a particular veneration for horſes and elephants. Some ſay they look upon Confucius as the greateſt man in the world, and that they obſerve his doctrines.

TUAM, a town of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, and county of Galway, with an archbiſhop's ſee; on which account ſome call it a city, but it is now reduced to a ſmall village. It is 20 miles N. N. E. of Galway, and 85 W. S. W. of Roſcommon. Lon. 8. 46. W. lat. 53. 33. N.

* TUBAN, a town of Aſia, in the Eaſt-Indies, and one of the ſtrongeſt in the iſland of Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is ſeated on the N. coaſt of the iſland. Lon. 111. 51. E. lat. 6. 0. S.

* TUBERI, St. an ancient town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Agde, with a baniwick and a Benedictine abbey.

TUBINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the ſecond in the duchy of Wirtemburg, with an univerſity, and a handſome ſtrong caſtle, placed upon an eminence. Its fortifications conſiſt in a ſimple curtain of walls, with a dry ditch. Beſides the univerſity, there is an illuſtrious ſchool, deſigned for young princes and noblemen, but it is now fallen up.

There

There is ſtill a large houſe called *New Bow*, where a certain number of ſtudents in law are lodged and boarded gratis. In the town houſe is a very curious clock, which deſerves the attention of travellers. It is ſeated on the river Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 miles S. W. of Stutgard, and 50 E. of Straſburg. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 48. 30 N.

TUCUMAN, a province of S. America, in Paraguay, bounded on the N. by the provinces of Los-Chicas, and Chaco; on the E. by Chaco, and Rio-de-la-Plata; on the S. by the country of Chicuitos and Pampas; and on the W. by the biſhoprick of St. Jago. The air is hot, and the earth ſandy; however, ſome places are fruitful enough, and the original natives have a good character. The Spaniards poſſeſs a great part of this country.

TUCUYO, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, in the government of Venezuela, and in a valley of the ſame name. A river runs through the middle of the valley, where the air is good, and the ſoil abounds in ſugar canes, cotton, and all the neceſſaries of life. Lon. 69. 2. W. lat. 7. 31. N.

TUDDINGTON, or TODDINGTON, a town of Bedfordſhire, with a ſmall market on Saturdays, almoſt diſuſed. It is ſeated under the hills or downs, in a good ſoil, and is but a ſmall place. It is five miles N. W. of Dunſtable, and 35 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 32 W. lat. 52. 0. N.

TUDELA, a handſome and conſiderable town of Spain, in Navarre, and capital of a merindada, with a caſtle. It is inhabited by a great number of the nobility, and adorned with ſeveral handſome ſtructures. But as it is ſeated on the confines of Navarre, Caſtile, and Arragon, a great many criminals take refuge here, to avoid puniſhment. It ſtands on the river Ebro, over which there is a handſome bridge, in a country that produces good wine, 45 miles N. W. of Saragoſa, and 110 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 42. 9. N.

* TUERA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in Muſcovite Ruſſia, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on a hill at the confluence of the rivers Wolga and Tuertza, 90 miles N. W. of Muſcow. Lon. 35. 45. E. lat. 56. 44. N.

* TUERA, a duchy of the empire of Ruſſia, bounded on the N. and W. by the duchy of Novogorod, on the E. by that of Rioſan, on the S. by that of Muſcow, and the territories of Kiow; and is its own ſeated for trading with Great Britain, taken by the Ruſſians in 1486, who united it to their dominions.

TULLE, a conſiderable town of France, in the province of Guienne, and territory of Limoſin, with a biſhop's ſee. The cathedral church is famous for its ſteeple, which is very high and curious. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Corrèſe and Solan, partly on a mountain, and partly below it, in a country ſurrounded with mountains and precipices; and the inhabitants are accounted a turbulent ſort of people. It is 37 miles S. E. of Limoges, and 62 S. W. of Clermont. Lon. 1. 42. W. lat. 45. 23. N.

TULN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, near the Wienar-wald, or wood of Vienna, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near the river Tula, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 15 miles W. of Vienna. Lon. 16 6 E. lat. 48. 14. N.

* TURUEN, a town of Aſia, in the Ruſſian empire, and in Siberia, ſeated on the river Tura, 125 miles W. of Tobolſkoi. Almoſt all the inhabitants are Tartars, and carry on a good trade.

TUNBRIDGE, a town in Kent, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Medway, over which there is a bridge, and is a large well built place. But it is moſt noted for its mineral ſprings, which are four or five miles S. of the town, but in the ſame parith. There are now many good buildings in it, and fine accommodations, eſpecially at the time of drinking the waters, which is in June, July, and Auguſt. Thoſe are all the entertainments and diverſions here, that are to be met with at Bath or Scarborough. They have alſo a chapel here, where divine ſervice is performed once a-day. The town is 35 miles N. W. by N. of Rye, and 30 S. E. by S. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 51. 14. N.

* TUNGCHANG, a handſome and populous town of Aſia, in China, ſeated in a country abounding in all the neceſſaries of life. Lon. 114. 15. E. lat. 37. 3. N.

* TUNGCHOW, a town of Aſia, in China, and capital of the province of Quangtung. Lon. 114. 45. E. lat. 23. 30. N.

TUNGUSIANA. See TARTARY.

TUNJA, the name of S. America, in Terra Firma, and in the new kingdom of Granada, and capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſeated on a high mountainous country, where there are gold mines, 90 miles S. W. of Tunjuelo. Lon. 73. 0. W. lat. 5. 0. N.

TUNIS, a large and celebrated town of Africa, in Barbary, and capital of a kingdom

dom of the same name. It is situated on the point of the Gulph of Goletta, about 20 miles from the place where the famous city of Carthage stood. It is in the form of a long square, and is five miles in circumference, with 10 large streets, five gates, and 85 molques. The houses are all built with stone, though but one story high; but the walls are very lofty, and flanked with several strong towers. It has neither ditches nor bastions, but a good citadel built on an eminence, on the W. side of the city. Without the walls are two suburbs, which contain 1000 houses. Within the walls are 10,000 families, and above 3000 tradesmens shops. The divan, or council of state, assembles in an old palace, and the dey is the chief of the republic, who resides there. The harbour of Tunis has a very narrow entrance, through a small canal. In the city they have no water, but what is kept in cisterns, except one well, kept for the bashaw's use. In 1728, the French came before this place with a large squadron, and threatened to bombard it, on account of some captures that had been made; but the inhabitants escaped, by promising never to molest the French any more. It is a place of great trade, and is 10 miles from the sea, 275 N. W. by N. of Tripoli, and 380 E. of Algiers. Lon. 10. 16. E. lat. 36. 48. N.

TUNIS, a kingdom of Africa; bounded on the N. E. by the Mediterranean Sea, and the kingdom of Tripoli; on the S. by several tribes of the Arabs; and on the W. by the kingdom of Algiers, and the country of Esab; being 300 miles in length, from E. to W. and 250 in breadth, from N. to S. This country was formerly a monarchy; but a difference arising between the father and son, one of which was for the protection of the Christians, and the other for that of the Turks, in 1574, the inhabitants shook off the yoke of both. From this time it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the bashaw that resides at Tunis. The air in general is healthy, but the soil in the eastern parts is but indifferent for want of water. Towards the middle, the mountains and valleys abound in fruits; but the western part is the most fertile, because it is watered with rivers. The environs of Tunis are very dry, upon which account corn is generally dear. The Arab roads of the Arabs oblige the inhabitants to sow their barley and rye in the streets, and to include their gardens with walls. However, there are plenty of citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, grapes, and other fruits. There are also olive-trees, roses, and odoriferous plants. In the woods and mountains there are lions, wild horses, ostriches, monkies, camelions, rock bucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other kinds of birds and beasts. The most remarkable rivers are the Guadilcarbat, Magrida, Magerada, and Capa. The form of government is aristocratic, that is by a council whose president is the dey, not unlike the doge of Venice. The members of the divan or council are chosen by the dey, and he in his turn is elected by the divan, which is composed of soldiers, who have more than once taken off the dey's head. The bashaw is a Turk, residing at Tunis, whose business is to receive the tribute, and protect the republic: the common revenues are only 400,000 crowns a year, because the people are very poor, nor can they send above 40,000 men into the field; nor no more than 12 men of war of the line to sea, even upon the most extraordinary occasions. There are generally about 20,000 Christian slaves in this country, and the inhabitants carry on a great trade in linen and woollen-cloth. In the city of Tunis alone, there are above 3000 clothiers and weavers. They also have a trade in hides, olives, oil, soap, and ostrich eggs and feathers. The Mahometans of this city have nine colleges for students, and 86 petty schools. The principal religion is Mahometanism, but the inhabitants consist of Moors, Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christian slaves. However, the Turks, though few in number, domineer over the Moors, and treat them little better than slaves.

TONQUIN. See TONQUIN.

* TURCKHEIM, a town of France, in Upper Alsace, near the river Colmar, remarkable for a victory gained here by Turenne, over the Imperialists in 1675. It is about a mile N. W. of Colmar. Lon. 7. 26. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

TURCOMANIA, a province of Turky in Asia, formerly called Armenia, at least the western parts of it had that name. It is bounded on the N. by Georgia; on the E. by Erivan and Adirbeitzan; on the S. by Diarbeck; and on the N. by Natolia. This country is divided into four beglerbeglics, or general governments, which are those of Kars, Erzerum, Van, and Tchildir.

TURCOMANS, a people of Asia, divided into two branches, one of which inhabit the western part of Turcomania, between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, having the Curds and Georgians on the E. They pass for the richest shepherds in the

Turkish

Turkiſh empire, and dwell in fields under tents, removing from one place to another, for the ſake of paſturage to feed their flocks, which are very numerous, conſiſting of camels, ſheep, and goats. The other branch dwells near the Caſpian Sea, and are all good horſemen, robbers, and of the Mahometan religion. The former pay a tribute to the Turks, and the latter to the Tartars.

Turenne, a town of France, in Guienne, and in the territory of Limoſin, with a caſtle; ſeated on the frontiers of Querci, 42 miles S. of Limoges. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 45. 9 N.

Turin, an ancient, populous, ſtrong, handſome, flouriſhing city of Italy, and capital of Piedmont, where the ſovereign reſides, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a ſtrong citadel, and an univerſity. It is ſeated on a vaſt plain, at the confluence of the rivers Doria and Po. It is one of the handſomeſt places in Italy, but the air is unhealthy in the autumn and winter, on account of the thick fogs. One half of this place is lately built, and the ſtreets are ſtraight and clean, being waſhed by an aqueduct. The two largeſt ſtreets are the New ſtreet, and that of the Po, which are enlightened in the winter time. The houſes are handſome, and all built of the ſame height. The ducal palace conſiſts of two magnificent ſtructures, joined together by a gallery, in which are ſeveral ſtatues, all ſorts of arms, the genealogy of the dukes of Savoy, a repreſentation of the celeſtial ſigns, a royal library, and many other curioſities. Beſides theſe two ſtructures, there is the palace of the prince of Carignan, the hoſpital of St. John, the ſeminary of the Jeſuits, the royal hoſpital, and the metropolitan church of St. John; wherein they pretend to keep the cloth in which is the print of the face of Jeſus Chriſt. Theſe are all ſuperb ſtructures. When the plague reigned at Marſeilles in 1720, a great number of artificers withdrew to Turin; inſomuch that there are now above 54,600 inhabitants, and 48 churches and convents. Turin is very well fortified, and extremely ſtrong, as the French found by experience in 1706, who then beſieged it a long while to no purpoſe. The citadel, which is flanked with five baſtions, is without doubt a maſter-piece of architecture. There are very fine walks on the ramparts, which require two hours to paſs round them. There are alſo very fine gardens on the ſide of the river Po; and the houſe commonly called La Chaſſe is remarkable, as there is room for 3000 people. The college of the academy is very large and well-built, and has a great number of ancient inſcriptions. In the royal library are 19,000 manuſcripts, beſides 30,000 printed books; when the laſt king died, a preſent of 7000 was made to the univerſity. It is charmingly ſeated at the foot of a mountain, 60 miles N. E. of Genoa, 65 S. W. of Milan, and 280 N. W. of Rome. Lon. 7. 45 E. lat. 45 3. N.

Turky, a very large empire, extended in part of Europe, Aſia, and Africa, and is thought to be the greateſt in the world. Some affirm it is 2000 miles in length, from E. to W. and 1750 from N. to S. Turky in Europe is divided by the mountains of Caſtagnas into N. and S. The N. part comprehends Walachia, Moldavia, Beſſarabia, Croatia, Boſnia, Dalmatia, Servia, Bulgaria, and Romania or Rumelia. The S. part contains ancient Greece, in which are ſeven large provinces, called Albania, Epirus, Macedonia, Jaruna, Livadia, the Morea, and the iſlands of the Archipelago. Turky in Aſia, comprehends five large parts, namely, Natolia, Georgia, Turcomania, Diarbeck, Suriſtan, and Syria; ſome reckon Arabia and Armenia, but theſe parts have little dependence on the grand Seignior. In Africa they poſſeſs Egypt, and a ſmall part of Abyſſinia in Barbary; there are alſo other countries in Aſia and Europe, which they are not maſters of alone, but conjunctly with other princes, and Conſtantinople is the capital of all Turky. See each article. In general the Turks are very ſober in eating, lovers of reſt and idleneſs, and conſequently not very fit to undergo fatigues; beſides, the frequent uſe of bathing cannot but weaken them, and render them effeminate. Their behaviour with regard to women is known to all the world, for there is nothing but their poverty that ſets any bounds to their wives and concubines; tho' indeed their wives properly ſo called, are no more than four in number. They are charitable towards ſtrangers, let their religion be what it will, and no nation ſuffers adverſity with greater patience than they. The Grand Seignior is abſolute maſter of all the goods and poſſeſſions of his ſubjects, inſomuch that they are all little better than ſlaves. The titles he aſſumes are God upon Earth, the Shadow of God, the Brother of the Sun and Moon, the Diſpoſer of Crowns, and the like. The Grand Vizier is the chief next the Emperor, but it is a dangerous place, for he often depoſes them, and takes off their heads juſt as he pleaſes; and here it may be obſerved, that though the Grand Seignior has ſuch prodigious power, he ſeldom extends it to thoſe that live a pri-

vate

vate life, for these may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. It is commonly observed, that his bashaws, governors and officers of state, are the children of Christian parents, which are commonly taken in war, or purchased; however, this is not so universally true as it was formerly. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the janissaries, who have been bred in the Seraglio, and have used military discipline from their infancy. Of these they have always 25,000, and there may be about 100,000, who have that name. The religion of the Turks has great affinity to that of the Jews; for they believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mahomet, as the Jews allowed Moses to be. They observe the same rules in eating and drinking, and they hold hogs flesh in great abhorrence as well as the Jews. The chief difference consists in ablutions, frequent prayers, and repeated bathings; for with regard to plurality of wives, they are very much alike, only the Jews conform in a great measure to the custom of the country which they inhabit, in that respect. We shall say nothing of the trade in general, because it is so extensive, as to require it must be quite different in different parts. However, we may observe, that the Turks themselves are not very industrious, and that the numerous Christians and Jews that live among them are much addicted to traffic and merchandizing employments. The Grand Seignior's chief revenues arise from customs and other duties on merchandizes, besides a capitation tax on all Christians within his dominions.

* TURNHOUT, a town of the Netherlands, in Campenhout, built by Henry IV. duke of Brabant. The Spaniards were defeated near this place by prince Maurice of Nassau, in 1598. It is the chief place of a lordship, belonging to the house of Nassau. Lon. 5. 6. E. lat. 51. 22. N.

* TURSAN, a small territory of France, in Gascony, between Landes, Lower Armagnac, Bearne, and Chalosse.

TURSI, a town of Italy in the Basilicata, seated on the river Sino, eight miles from the gulph of Taranto, with the title of a duchy. It is 50 miles S. W. of Bari. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 40. 56. N.

TUSCANY, a sovereign state of Italy, with the title of a grand duchy, bounded on the N. by Romagna, the Bolognese, the Modenese, and the Parmesan; on the S. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the E. by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugino, the Orvietano, the Patrimony of St. Peter, and the duchy of Castro; and on the W. by the sea, the territory of Lucca, and the territory of Genoa; being about 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are found mines of divers sorts, such as iron, alum, and vitriol. They have also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, besides hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates and other fruits. The inhabitants are lovers of peace, apply themselves to trade, and have established divers manufactories, particularly of silks, stuffs, fine earthen ware, and gilt leather. They are much visited by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Tuscan language is the purest in all Italy. This duchy is divided into three parts, namely, the Florentine, the Pisano, and the Sienese, to which some add the islands. The last duke of Tuscany, of the house of Medici, died in 1737, without leaving any heirs male; after which, by virtue of the treaty of London, concluded in 1718, the emperor Charles VI. promised Tuscany, as a fief of the empire, to Don Carlos, infant of Spain, as being the nearest male heir. But that prince, impatient to become master of it, obliged the Florentines in 1732, to pay him homage, before the death of the grand duke, and without the consent of the emperor. A war being kindled in Italy, Don Carlos became master of the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily; and their possession was confirmed to him by the peace concluded in 1735. But he was obliged to renounce his right to Tuscany, in favour of the late emperor of Germany, then duke of Lorrain, and which was ceded to him as an equivalent for that duchy, which he had given up to France. There is now kept a council of regency in Tuscany, who have the administration of affairs, and is composed of several members. The annual revenue of this country may be about 900,000 soudes, but the sovereign cannot raise above 30,000 men into the field, and at sea he has no more than 30 gallies, which he is obliged to keep to defend this country against the Turkish pirates. The revenue arises from a tenth part of the yearly value of every house, the tenth part of all estates that are sold, the ground-rents of the houses in Leghorn and other places, eight per cent. out of women's fortunes when they are married, and five shillings a head on all cattle that are sold;

besides which, there is a great a general excise on all sorts of provisions.

TUTBURY, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It has a large castle, which stood on an almost high hill, and was demolished by Henry III, but there are several of the towers, and a small part of the wall, still remaining, which is very thick. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, afterwards built the gatehouse and walls about it. It is at this time a good old house, walled all round, except on the side of the hill, where it is so steep that it needs no fortification, and yet it is enclosed with a strong pale. It has a prospect to the E. over the rivers Dove and Trent, as far as Nottingham, besides many other beautiful and extensive prospects. It is 15 miles E. of Stafford, and 134 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 40. W. lat. 52. 9. N.

* TUTLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, near the river Danube.

TUTICORIN, or TUTICORIN, a populous [illegible] in the E. Indies, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and over against the island of Ceylon, where the Dutch have a factory. It is 60 miles N. E. of Cape Comorin. Lon. 76. 40. E. lat. 8. 45. N.

TUXFORD, a town of Nottinghamshire, with a market on Mondays. It is seated in a clayey soil, and is a good thoroughfare, and a post-town. It is 18 miles N. by W. of Newark, and 137 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 50. W. lat. 53. 16. N.

TUY, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, and on the frontiers of Portugal, with a bishop's see. It is surrounded with strong walls and good ramparts, and is well furnished with artillery, because it is a frontier town. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Minho, in a pleasant, fertile, and well-cultivated country, where there is nothing to be seen but gardens, orchards, vineyards, and corn-fields; 60 miles S. of Compostella, and 253 W. of Madrid. Lon. 8. 12. W. lat. 42. 4. N.

TWEED, a river of Scotland, which divides the shire of Mers and Tiviotdale from Northumberland in England, and falls into the German Ocean at Berwick.

TWEEDALE, a shire of Scotland, bounded on the N. by Lothian; on the E. by Mers and Tiviotdale; on the S. by Annandale, and on the W. by Clydesdale. The principal town is Peebles.

TWEER. See TWEED.

* TWYFORD, a village in Berkshire, 4 miles E. of Reading.

* TYCZEYN, a town of Poland, in Podlachia, with a strong castle, and where they have a mint. It is seated on the river Narew, 28 miles N. W. of Bielsk. Lon. 23. 40. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

TYRE, a sea-port town of Turky in Asia, and in Syria, as also in that part formerly called Phœnicia, once a place of exceeding great trade. It is also famous for a shell-fish, which dyes a fine purple, and was thence called the Tyrian dye. It is now nothing but a heap of venerable ruins; but has two harbours, that on the N. side exceedingly good, the other is choked up by the ruins of the city. The country about it is naturally good, being watered with pleasant springs, but is now neglected. It is 60 miles N. W. of Damascus. Lon. 35. 8. E. lat. 33. 0. N.

TYRNAW, a town of Upper Hungary, and in the palatinate of Trentschin. It is a large place, well fortified, and 30 miles N. E. of Presburg, subject to the house of Austria. Lon. 17. 39. E. lat. 48. 29. N.

TYRONE, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 miles in length, and 37 in breadth; bounded on the N. by Londonderry; on the E. by Armagh and Lough-Neagh; on the S. by Fermanagh; and on the W. by Donnegal. It is a rough and rugged country, but tolerably fruitful; contains 12,683 houses, 30 parishes, four baronies, four boroughs, and sends 10 members to parliament. The principal town is Dungannon.

TYSTED, a town of Denmark, in the province of Nordjutland, and territory of Aalburg, with a citadel, seated on the coast of Limfiord, 34 miles N. W. of Wiburg, and 56 W. of Aalburg. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 56. 54. N.

* TZAUTLAN, a town of Asia, in Persian Tartary, near the river Sangar, or Aras, about 63 miles S. E. of Nisa. Lon. 51. 0. E. lat. 40. 0. N.

TZARITZA, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Astracan, seated on the river Volga, about 120 miles N. W. [illegible]. Lon. 46. 25. E. lat. [illegible].

* TZERBOUSKOI, or TZERBOUSKOY, a town of the Russian empire, in the kingdom of Siberia, seated on a mountain near the river Volga, 60 miles above Casan. Lon. 47. 15. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

V, U.

* VAAS, a town of France, in the province of Maine, and in the election of Fleche, with an Augustine abbey.

* VAAST, ST. a town of France, in Normandy, and diocese of Coutances, five miles from Harfleur, and eight from Valogne.

VABRES, a town of France, in Rouergue, with a bishop's see. It is little better than a village, though called a city, and seated at the confluence of two small rivers that fall into the Tarn, a little distance off. It is 30 miles S. E. of Rodez, and 32 E. of Alby. Lon. 2. 55. E. lat. 43. 57. N.

VACHA, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse-Cassel; seated on the confines of Franconia, 40 miles S. E. of Hesse-Cassel, and subject to the landgravate. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

VADA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuscany, seated on the Tuscan Sea, 20 miles S. of Leghorn. Lon. 10. 20. E. lat. 43. 15. N.

VADO, a sea-port town of Italy, in Genoa, with a fort; three miles W. of Savona, and 24 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 44. 15. N.

* VADSTEIN, a town of Sweden, in E. Gothland, seated on the eastern bank of the lake Veter, near the river Motala, about 32 miles W. of Norkoping. The kings of Sweden had formerly a palace here, which is now in ruins. Lon. 15. 55. E. lat. 58. 12. N.

VAENA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated at the source of the river Castro, 23 miles S. E. of Cordova. Lon. 3. 50. W. lat. 37. 40. N.

VAIHINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemburg; seated on the river Neckar, 24 miles S. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 3. E. lat. 48. 52. N.

* VAISEAUX, the isle of, a small island of N. America, on the N. coast of Louisiana, between the mouths of the Mississippi and the Mobile, with a small harbour.

VAISON, a poor town of France, in Provence, and in the Comtat Venaissin, with a bishop's see, and subject to the Pope. It is seated on a mountain, on which there is a castle, near the river Oreze, and the ruins of ancient Vaison; which was one of the largest cities of the Gauls. It is 15 miles N. E. of Orange, and 22 N. E. of Avignon. Lon. 5. 6. E. lat. 44. 15. N

VAL, a village of the Netherlands, three miles W. of Maestricht, where a battle was fought in July 1744, between the allied armies commanded by the duke of Cumberland, and the French headed by Marshal Saxe. The allies were obliged to retreat, but the French lost more men than they.

* VAL-DI-DEMONA, a province in Sicily. It means the valley of Demona, and is so called, because Mount Ætna, or Mount Gibel, which is placed therein, throws out flames continually, which occasioned superstitious people, in the times of ignorance, to believe that it was a chimney of hell. This province contains 134 towns, and the inhabitants, according to a computation made not long ago, are 300,342 in number. The capital town is Messina.

* VAL-DI-MAZARA, a province in Sicily, and is so called from a town of the same name, which is the capital. It is bounded on the E. by the vallies of Demona and Noto; and on the other side surrounded by the sea. This province contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

* VAL-DI-NOTO, one of the three provinces of Sicily, so named from the capital town. It lies between Val-di-Mazara, Val-di-Demona, and the sea.

* VAL OMBROSA, a celebrated monastery of Italy, in Tuscany, and in the Apennine mountains, 15 miles E. of Florence. It is the chief of a congregation of the Benedictine order. Lon. 11. 30. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

VALAIS, a territory of Switzerland, a pleasant valley extending from the source of the river Rhone to the lake of Geneva; about 90 miles in length, but the breadth is very unequal. It is bounded on the N. by the Alps, which separate it from the cantons of Bern and Uri; on the S. by the duchy of Milan, and the Val-di-Aost; on the E. by the mountains of Forch; and on the W. by Savoy and the republic of Geneva. The river Rhone runs all the length of this valley, dividing it into the Upper and Lower, and then crosses the lake of Geneva, running through part of France, and afterwards falls into the Mediterranean Sea. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and of a tawny complexion. They are subject to fevers and to a swelling in the throat, called bronchocele. Those who speak German resemble the Swiss, and the rest are like the Savoyards. They are all naturally hardy, enterprising, grave, severe to enemies, and affable to strangers. The air is not very healthy on the sides of the Rhone, but much better near the mountains. The whole is subject to the extremes of heat and cold, and frequented

rounded on all ſides by very high mountains covered with ſnow and ice, which never melt. However, the ſoil is fertile in corn, wine, and all ſorts of fruits; and that called muſcadine wine is in very high eſteem. There are alſo mineral waters, a great deal of game, and ſome mines. Upper Valais comprehends 30 pariſhes, and ſeven communities, and Lower Valais 25 pariſhes, and ſix departments, called Baniers. There are good paſtures on the lower part of the mountains in the ſummer-time; and their harveſt continues from May to October, according to the different ſituation of the places.

VALDIVIA. See BALDIVIA.

VALCKENBURG, or FAQUEMONT, a town of the Dutch Netherlands, in the province of Limburg, eight miles E. of Maeſtricht. Lon. 5. 53. E. lat. 50. 52 N.

VALCKOWAR, a town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, ſeated on the river Walpo, near the place where it falls into the Danube between Eſſeck and Peterwardin, 70 miles N. W. of Belgrade; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 19. 52. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, with the title of a kingdom; bounded on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean Sea; on the N. by Catalonia and Arragon; and on the W. by New Caſtile and the kingdom of Murcia. It is about 162 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and is the moſt populous and pleaſant country in Spain; for here they enjoy always a perpetual ſpring. It is watered with a great number of ſtreams, which render it fertile in all the neceſſaries of life, eſpecially fruits and wine. There are very rugged mountains, in which are mines of gold, ſilver, and alum. The inhabitants are very civil, and much more gay than in other parts of Spain; and the women are more handſome.

VALENCIA, a town of Spain, and capital of the province of the ſame name, commonly called a kingdom. It is a large place, containing about 12,000 houſes within the walls, beſides thoſe in the ſuburbs, and in the pleaſant gardens round about it, which amount to much the ſame number. It has an archbiſhop's ſee, and has an univerſity founded in 1499. It was taken from the Moors in the thirteenth century, who were all obliged to leave it. The ſituation is very fine, agreeable, and [illegible] Spaniards. The women are the moſt beautiful in the kingdom, and alſo the moſt gallant. The city is very handſome, very agreeable, and adorned with very fine ſtructures. The cathedral church has a ſteeple 130 feet high, and one ſide of the cloiſter is incruſted with alabaſter, and adorned with very fine paintings of ſcripture hiſtory. The high altar is covered with ſilver, and lighted with 14 ſilver lamps. The univerſity conſiſts of ſeveral colleges, and the jeſuits have one of their own. The palace of the Viceroy, that of Cluna, the monaſtery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arſenal, are all worthy of the notice of travellers. It is not very ſtrong, though there are baſtions along the walls, and likewiſe a certain number of braſs cannon. It is a very populous place, and has ſeveral good manufactories of cloth and ſilk, carried on with great ſucceſs and induſtry, for even the very children are employed in ſpinning ſilk. There are ſeveral remains of antiquity, and it is charmingly ſeated on the river Guadalvir, over which there are five bridges. It is 53 miles from the ſea, where there is a harbour 110 miles N. by E. of Murcia, 160 S. W. of Barcelona, and 160 E. S. E. of Madrid. It was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and loſt again two years afterwards. Lon. 0. 10. E. lat. 39. 23. N.

VALENCE D'ALCANTARA, or VALENZA D'ALCANTARA, a conſiderable and populous town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, with an old caſtle. It is ſurrounded with walls after the antique manner, flanked with four or five ſmall baſtions, and a few towers; is very ſtrong by ſituation, being built upon a rock, near the river Sayar, 30 miles S. W. of Alcantara, and 30 N. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 30. W. lat. 39. 26. N.

VALENCE, a conſiderable and populous city of France, in Dauphiny, and capital of the Valentinois, with a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity, and an abbey of Auguſtine canons. It is divided into the city and town, both which are ſeated on the banks of the Rhone. The town is waſhed with ſeveral ſprings, and is encloſed with double walls and ramparts. The city is built on a platform, and the ſtreets are narrow and crooked. However, there is one large ſtreet, which leads to the ſquare, where the cathedral church ſtands. There are ſeveral other churches and religious houſes. The colleges are [illegible]

inconſiderable; but there is a phyſic garden full of rare plants. It is 30 miles N. by E. of Vivieres, and 335 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 44. 56. N.

* VALENCE, a town of France, in Blaſois, and in the election of Blois, ſeated on the river Nahon, with a handſome caſtle. Lon. 1. 41. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

VALENCIA, NEW, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, ſeated near the W. end of the lake Tocarigua, 57 miles S. W. of Porto Cavallo, or Cabela. Lon. 65. 30. W. lat. 9. 50. N.

VALENCIENNES, an ancient, ſtrong, large, and conſiderable town of the French Netherlands, in Hainault, with a good citadel. It is divided into three parts, and has two manufactories, the one of woollen-ſtuffs, and the other of very fine linen. The fortifications are after the manner of Vauban, and very good. It was taken by the French in 1677, who afterwards built a ſtrong citadel here. It is ſeated on the river Scheld, which not only divides it into two parts, but almoſt runs round it, and makes it a kind of iſland; beſides which there are very handſome ſluices. It is 20 miles W. S. W. of Mons, 17 N. E. of Cambray, 45 S. by W. of Ghent, and 120 N. E. by N. of Paris. Lon. 3. 37. E. lat. 50. 21. N.

* VALENZO DO MINHO, a fortified town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-de-Minho-e-Duero, on the frontiers of Galicia; ſeated on an eminence near the river Minho, three miles S. of Tuy. Lon. 8. 11. W. lat. 42. 2. N.

* VALENTINE, a town of France, in the territory of Comminges, the paſſage or uſual road into Spain. It is nine miles N. E. of St. Bertrand. Lon. 0. 57. E. lat. 43. 1. N.

VALENTINOIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny, with the title of a duchy; bounded on the N. by Vienneis; on the E. by Diois, and the bailiwick of Baronnies; on the S. by the Tricaſtinois; and on the W. by the river Rhone, which ſeparates it from Languedoc. Valence is the capital town.

VALENZA, or VALENTIA, a ſtrong town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, capital of the Lomellina, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia, to whom it was ceded in 1707, and confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, and is ſeated on a mountain near the river Po, on the frontiers of Monferrat, 12 miles E. of Caſal, and 35 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 36. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

* VALETTE, a town of France, in Anjoumois, with the title of a duchy, 10 miles S. of Angouleme. Lon. 0. 18. E. lat. 45. 30. N.

VALETTA. See MALTA.

VALLADOLID, an ancient, large, and handſome city of Spain, in Old Caſtile, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, and an univerſity. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, embelliſhed with handſome buildings, large public ſquares, piazzas, and fountains. It is large and populous, containing 12,000 houſes, with fine long and broad ſtreets, and large high houſes, adorned with balconies. The market place, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circumference, ſurrounded with a great number of convents, and is the place where the fairs are kept. There is another ſquare in the middle of the city, ſurrounded with handſome brick houſes, having under them piazzas, where people may walk dry in all weathers. Within theſe piazzas merchants and tradeſmen keep their ſhops; all the houſes are of the ſame height, being four ſtories; and there are balconies at every window, of iron gilt. In the whole there are 70 monaſteries and nunneries, the fineſt of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the moſt magnificent in the city. The kings reſided a long while at this place, and the royal palace, which ſtill remains, is of very large extent, tho' but two ſtories high; within are fine paintings of various kinds, and at one of the corners a curious clock made in the ſame manner as that of Straſburg. Beſides this there are ſeveral other places which a traveller ought to viſit; not to mention thoſe belonging to noblemen, nor the houſes of rich citizens, which have all their particular beauties. There are other public ſquares, which we have not room to deſcribe; and therefore we ſhall only take notice, that another of them is ſurrounded with 130 churches, chapels, convents, and hoſpitals; and that the town-houſe ſtands on one of the ſides. The houſe of the inquiſition is an odd ſort of a ſtructure, for there is no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. The environs of the city are a fine plain covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is ſeated on the rivers Eſcurva and Piſuerga, near the Douro, 42 miles S. W. of Burgos, 80 S. E. of Leon, and 98 N. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 4. 45. W. lat. 41. 38. N.

* VALLADOLID, a conſiderable town of N. America, in New Spain, and capital of the government of Mechoacan, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated near a great lake, 120 miles W. of Mexico. Lon. 102. 1. W. lat. 19. 54. N.

* VALLADOLID, a town of N. America, in New Spain, on the confines of the audience of Nicaragua, in the government of Honduras, with a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 87. 00. W. lat. 13. 10. N.

* VALLADOLID, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in the province of Yucatan, near the coaſt of the gulph of Honduras. Lon. 88. 00. W. lat. 19. 0. N.

* VALLADOLID, a town of S. America, in Peru, and in the audience of Quito, near the mountains called the Andes. Lon. 75. 5. W. lat. 6. 0. S.

* VALLAGE, a ſmall territory of France, in Champagne, bounded on the N. by Chalonois and Perrode, on the E. by Barſur, on the S. by Baſſigny, and on the W. by Proper Champagne. It is full of vallies, abounds in meadows, and Bar-ſur-Aube is the capital town.

* VALLEMONT, a town of France, in Normandy, in the dioceſe of Rouen, with a caſtle, and a Benedictine abbey, 10 miles N by W. of Caudebec. Lon. 1. 2. W. lat. 49. 46. N.

VALLENGIN, a town of Switzerland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, lying near the lake of Neufchatel, and is a little republic, under the protection of the king of Pruſſia. It is 25 miles N W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 47. 0. N.

* VALLERS, a town of France, in Touraine, and in the election of Tours, where there are mineral waters. It is four miles N. W. of Tours. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 47. 54. N.

VALLERY, St. a town of France, in Picardy, and in the Vimeux, at the mouth of the river Somme, whoſe entrance is very dangerous. It is 10 miles from Abbeville, and one hundred N. by W. of Paris. It carries on a very large trade. Lon. 1. 38. E. lat. 50. 11. N.

* VALLERY-IN-CAUX, St. a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a harbour, 15 miles from Dieppe, and 105 N. W. from Paris. Lon. 1. 47. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

* VALLIER, St. a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the Graiſivaudan, with a priory, ſeven miles N. E. of Tournon. Lon. 5. 2. E. lat. 49. 10. N.

* VALNA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on a high mountain, near the river Guadalquiver, on the borders of Cordova.

* VALOGNE, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Coutances, ſeated on a brook, eight miles from the ſea, and 258 W. by N. of Paris. Lon. 1. 26. W. lat. 49. 30. N.

VALOIS, a territory of France, in the military government of the Iſle of France, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N by Soiſſonnois, on the E. by Champagne, on the S. by Brie and the Iſle of France, and on the W. by Beauvoiſis. It is a level country, abounding with corn and wood, and Creſſy is the capital town.

VALONA, a town of Turky in Europe, and Upper Albania, with a harbour and an archbiſhop's ſee. It was taken by the Venetians in 1690, who abandoned it after they had ruined the fortifications. It is ſeated on the ſea coaſt near the mountains of Chimera, 50 miles S. of Durazzo. Lon. 19. 23. E. lat. 41 4. N.

VALPARISSA, a town of S. America, in Chili, with a well frequented harbour, defended by a ſtrong fort. It is ſeated in a valley, on the coaſt of the S. Sea, and at the foot of a high mountain. Lon. 72. 14. W. lat. 33. 3. S.

* VAIRAS, or VAURAS, a town of France, in the Comtat Veniſſin, in the dependence of the pope, 12 miles E. of St. Paul Trois Chateaux.

* VAUROMEY, a ſmall territory of France, in Bugey, of which it makes a third part. It was ceded to France by the treaty of Lyons in 1601.

* VALS, a town of France, in Lower Vivarais, ſeated on the river Ardeſche, 31 miles from the Rhone, remarkable for the mineral ſprings near it. It is three miles N. of Aubenars. Lon. 4. 26. E. lat. 44. 48. N.

VALTELINE, a fine fruitful valley in the S. E. diviſion of the country of the Griſons. It lies at the entrance of Italy at the foot of the Alps, and is very conſiderable on account of its being the paſſ between Italy and Germany. It is divided into five bailiwicks, who have each their council and their chief elected by the whole community. The inhabitants enjoy great privileges, and are all Roman Catholics.

* VALVERDE, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, ſeated in a pleaſant valley, eight miles from Elvas, and eight from Badajoz. Lon. 6. 36. W. lat. 38. 34. N.

VALVERDE, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the frontiers

of Eſtremadura, 27 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lon. 6. 19. W. lat. 39. 44. N.

VAN, a town of Turky in Aſia, and in the province of Turcomania, near the frontiers of Perſia. It is a populous place, and defended by a caſtle, ſeated on a mountain. It is likewiſe a beglerbeglic, under which there are nine ſanjiacates, or particular governments. The Turks alway keep a numerous garriſon in the caſtle. Lon. 44. 30. E. lat. 38. 30. N.

VAN, a large lake of Turky in Aſia, which ſome travellers ſay is eight days journey in circumference, and others four. However, it is certain that it receives ſeveral rivers and has no diſcharge, and that it abounds with excellent fiſh.

VANBRUGH'S FIELDS, in Kent, near Maiſe-hill and Blackheath, ſo called from Sir John Vanbrugh's erecting ſome buildings in a peculiar taſte, reſembling a fortification.

* VANDALA, the duchy of a country of Ducal Pomerania, bounded on the N. by the Baltic Sea; on the S. by the deſart of Waldow; on the W. by Caſſubia; and on the E. by the lordſhips of Buto and Louwenberch. It is about thirty-five miles in length, and as much in breadth. Stolpen is the capital town.

VANDALIA, the duchy of a country in Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Mecklenburgh. It lies between the biſhoprick and duchy of Schwerin, the lordſhips of Stocrock and Stargard, Regal Pomerania, and the marquiſate of Brandenburg, being 75 miles in length, and ſeven in breadth. It contains ſeveral ſmall lakes, and the principal town is Guſtrow.

* VANDALS, anciently a people of Germany, who dwelt along the Baltic Sea, between the rivers Viſtula, Elbe, and Trave. There were ſeveral emigrations of theſe people into divers parts of Europe, where they performed great exploits, particularly they conquered the Romans in Spain, in the province now called Andaluſia. Here they ſettled, but were driven away 31 years after by the Goths.

* VANDEUVRE, a town of France, in Champagne, with a caſtle ſeated on the river Barſe, 15 miles from Troyes. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 48. 16. N.

* VAN DIMEN'S LAND, a part of New Holland, ſituated in the South Sea, firſt diſcovered by Taſman, in 1642, viſited by Capt. Furneaux in 1773, and afterwards by Capt. Cook. See HOLLAND, NEW.

VANNES, a trading, populous, and ancient town of France, in Lower Britany, with a biſhop's ſee, and a harbour, ſeated advantageouſly for trade, on a canal by which it communicates with the ſea, three miles diſtant. It is 20 miles E. of Blavet, and 255 W. by S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 47. 39. N.

* VAR, a river of France, in Provence, which has its ſource in the county of Nice, paſſes by Guillaume, Entrevaux, and Brock in Provence, falling into the Mediterranean Sea, three miles W. of Nice; but it does not divide France from Italy, as ſome pretend.

* VARAMBON, a town of France, in Breſſe, ſeated on the river Ain, with the title of a marquiſate; 14 miles N. N. W. of Bourge, in Breſſe. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 46. 23. N.

* VAREN, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the election of Ville Franche.

* VARAND, St. a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Thouars.

* VARENDORPH, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhoprick of Munſter, ſeated on the river Embs. It is well fortified, and is one of the keys of this biſhoprick.

* VARENNES, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and in the election of Moulins, ſeated on an eminence near the river Allier, on the frontiers of Lower Auvergne, 14 miles S. S. E. of Moulins. Lon. 3. 31. E. lat. 46. 22. N.

VARNA, a conſiderable town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Bulgaria, and capital of the territory of Drobugia, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and a harbour, ſeated near the mouth of the river Varna, on the Black Sea, 92 miles N. of Meſembria, and 145 N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lon. 28. 28. E. lat. 42. 44. N.

* VARS, a town of France, in Saintonge, and in the election of St. John of Angely.

* VARZEY, a town of France, in the dioceſe of Auxerre, 30 miles from that city, with a caſtle and collegiate church.

VASSERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Bavaria, and in the territory of Munich, with a caſtle. It is ſurrounded on all ſides by high mountains, and the caſtle ſtands at the extremity of the town. It was ſtrengthened by the Auſtrians in 1743, and is ſeated on the river Inn, which almoſt ſurrounds the town, 28 miles E. of Munich. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 48. 10. N.

VASSY, a town of France, in Champagne, and one of the principal of Vallage,

lage, ſeated on the river Blaiſe, 19 miles N. W. of Joinville, and 114 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 10. E. lat. 48. 27. N.

* VATAN, a town of France, in Berri, ſeated in a fine plain, eight miles from Iſſoudun, with a collegiate church. Lon. 1. 56. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

VATICAN. See ROME.

* VAUCOULEURS, an ancient town of France, in Champagne, and in Baſſigni, containing a collegiate church, with a dean and 10 canons, a convent of the Annunciades, and a priory. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, at the foot of which is a fine meadow, watered by the river Meuſe, which paſſes near the town; 10 miles W. of Toul, 69 S. W. of Nanci, and 150 E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 48. 36. North.

* VAUCLEUSE, the name of one of the moſt ſprings in Europe, eight miles from Avignon, and near the town of Ath. The village of this name is famous for the amours of Petrarch and the beautiful Laura.

* VAUD, a diſtrict of a territory of Switzerland, which makes part of the canton of Bern, and extends from the lake of Geneva to thoſe of Yverdun and Morat. It is the moſt pleaſant and fertile country in all Switzerland; its inhabitants are robuſt and good ſoldiers, but very indolent.

* VAUDABLES, a town of France, in Auvergne, five miles from Iſſoire, and 240 from Paris.

VAUDEMONT, a town of France, in Lorrain, in a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle and a collegiate church, ſeated in the moſt fertile country for corn in all Lorrain, 15 miles S. E. of Toul, and 18 S. W. of Nanci. Lon. 5. 57. E. lat. 48. 26. N.

VAUDOIS, the Valleys of, lie in Piedmont in Italy, N. of the marquiſate of Saluzzo, the chief town in which is Lucerne. The inhabitants are called Waldenſes and Vaudois, from Peter Waldo, the name of a merchant at Lyons, who expoſed the ſuperſtition of the church of Rome in 1160. Being baniſhed from France he came here with his diſciples, whoſe deſcendants have the ſame averſion for popery, and upon that account have undergone very ſevere perſecutions.

VAUDRE-VANGE, a town of France, in Lorrain, near the ſtrong fortreſs of St. Louis, built by the French. It is ſeated on the river Sare, 50 miles N. E. of Nanci; but is now almoſt ruined. Lon. 6. 36. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

VAUGES, See VOIGES.

* VAUR. See LAVAUR.

* VAUVERT, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Niſmes.

UBEDA, a conſiderable and populous town of Spain, in Andaluſia, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated in a fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and fruits, eſpecially figs. It is five miles N. E. of Baeza, and 150 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 18. W. lat. 37. 48. N.

UBERLINGEN, a free and imperial city of Germany, in the province of Furſtenberg. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in corn, which they ſend to Switzerland. They are partly Roman Catholics, and partly Proteſtants; and not far from hence are very famous baths. It is ſeated on a high rock near the Lake of Conſtance, 22 miles N. of Conſtance, and 20 S. W. of Pfullendorf. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 47. 30. N.

UBES, ST. or SETUBAL, a new town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, with a good harbour, defended by the fort of St. Jago. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the mouth of the river Zedaen. It has a fine fiſhery, and they have a very good trade, particularly in ſalt, for which it is noted. Moſt of the northern countries of Europe ſend ſhips hither to be laden with ſalt, which they either carry home, or ſend to their plantations in America. It is well fortified, being ſurrounded with walls, with five baſtions, and two demi-baſtions, on the land ſide, and two baſtions on the ſide of the ſea. It is ſeated at the end of a plain, five miles in length, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruits. The N. end is bounded by a row of mountains, loaded with fine foreſts of pines, and other trees; and within the quarries of jaſper of ſeveral colours, of which they make pillars and images, which take a very fine poliſh. It is 22 miles S. E. of Liſbon, and 50 W. of Evora. Lon. 8. 54. W. lat. 38. 20. N.

* UBLEY, a village in Somerſetſhire, 10 miles S. by W. of Briſtol.

* UBY, or PULO UBY, an iſland of Aſia, in the E. Indian Sea, at the entrance of the bay of Siam, 20 miles in circumference, and yielding good water, and plenty of wood. It is 10 miles from Pulo-Condor. Lon. 105. 56. E. lat. 8. 25. N.

UCKERMUND, a town of Germany, in Upper Pomerania, and in the duchy of Pomerania. It is ſeated well for trade, being built

built on a bay of the Baltic Sea, called the Great Haff, 25 miles N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 14. 12. E. lat. 53. 39. N.

* UCKFIELD, a village in Suſſex, eight miles N. of Lewes.

UDENSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in Siberia, ſeated on the S. E. ſide of the Lake Baikul, on the road from Tobolſkoi to China, 1000 miles N. W. of Peking, and 1900 E. of Tobolſkoi. Lon. 96. 30. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

UDINA, or UDENE, a handſome and conſiderable town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of Friuli, with a ſtrong citadel. It is a fortreſs of importance, and the town contains about 16,000 inhabitants. It is ſeated on a fine large plain, near the rivers Tagliamento and Liſenzo, 10 miles N. of Aquileia, and 55 N. by E. of Venice. Lon. 13. 3. E. lat. 46. 9. N.

VECHT, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhoprick of Munſter, pretty well fortified, and formerly had its own lords. It is 30 miles N. of Oſnaburg. Lon. 8. 24. E. lat. 52. 54. N.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces, and the eaſtern branch of the Rhine, ſeparating from it in the ditches of Utrecht. It paſſes by Marſa, Nieuwſluys, and falls into the Zuider-Zee.

* VECHT, a river of Germany, which has its ſource near Munſter. It croſſes the counties of Steinford and Bentheim, and entering Over-Iſſel, paſſes by Haſſelt and Swartſluys, ſoon after diſcharging itſelf into the Zuider-Zee, under the name of Swart-Water, that is Black-Water.

VEER, a town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and in the Iſle of Walcherin, with the title of a marquiſate, and a good harbour. It is a fortified place, and three miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lon. 3. 40. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

* VEGLIA, an iſland in the gulph of Venice, on the coaſt of Morlachia, and to the E. of Cherſo, with a biſhop's ſee, a good harbour and a citadel. It is the moſt pleaſant and populous iſland on this coaſt, and abounds in wine and ſilk, and has ſome ſmall horſes in high eſteem. The only town is of the ſame name, and is ſeated on the ſea-ſide, on a hill commanded by two mountains, 17 miles N. W. of Arba, and 110 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

* VEIGLIANA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the marquiſate of Suſa, ſeated on an eminence near the river Doria, 12 miles W. of Turin, and 12 N. of Pignerol. Lon. 7. 23. E. lat. 45. 7. N.

* VEIROS, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, ſeated on the river Anhalouria, with a good caſtle near Fronteira, 16 miles S. S. W. of Portalegre. Lon. 7. 34. W. lat. 38. 47. N.

VEIT, ST. a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and in Carinthia, with an old caſtle, and one church, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Glan and Wunich, eight miles N. of Clagenfurt, and 137 S. W. of Vienna. Lon. 14. 20. E. lat. 47. 1. N.

VEIT, or VITO, ST. a ſtrong town of Italy, in Iſtria, with a caſtle, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, ſeated on a mountain, near the gulph of Venice, on the confines of Croatia, where there is a harbour, 37 miles S. E. of Capo d'Iſtria. Lon. 14. 46. E. lat. 45. 40. N. See FIUME.

VELA, a cape of South America, on the coaſt of Terra Firma, 160 miles N. E. of St. Martha. Lon. 71. 23. W. lat. 12. 30. N.

VELAY, a territory of France, in the government of Languedoc, bounded on the N. by Forez, on the W. by Upper Auvergne, on the S. by Gevaudan, and on the E. by Vivarez. It is full of high mountains, covered with ſnow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle.

VALDENTZ, a town of Germany, in the palatinate, and circle of the Lower Rhine, with a ſtrong caſtle, and is the chief place of a county of the ſame name, ſurrounded by the archbiſhoprick of Triers, and belongs to the Elector Palatine. It is ſeated on the E. ſide of the river Moſelle, 15 miles N. E. of Triers. Lon. 7. 8. E. lat. 49. 52. N.

VELETRI, or VELITRI, an ancient and handſome town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome. It is a very pleaſant place, lying on the great road to Naples, and is the reſidence of the biſhop of Oſtia, whoſe palace is magnificent. There are large ſquares adorned with fine fountains, and a battle was fought here in June 1744, between the Auſtrians and Spaniards. It is ſeated on an eminence, 12 miles from the ſea, eight S. E. of Albano and 20 S. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 56. E. lat. 41. 46. N.

* VELEZ-DE-GOMARA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and in the province of Errif, with a harbour, and handſome caſtle, where the governor reſides. It is ſeated between two high mountains, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean Sea. Lon. 4. 0. W. lat. 35. 1. N.

* VELEZ-MALAGA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, with a caſtle, ſeated in a large plain near the ſea, 12 miles

N. E. of Malaga, and 52 S. W. of Granada. Lon. 3. 24. W. lat. 36. 42. N.

VELEZ, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, with a ſtrong caſtle, 45 miles N. E. of Toledo, and 50 S. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 22. W. lat. 40. 0. N.

VELIKA, a town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, ſeated on the river Bakawa, 10 miles E. of Cruetz, and 60 N. W. of Poſſega, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 16. 50. E. lat. 46. 18. N.

* VENA, or MONTI-DELLA-VENA, are mountains of Curniola, on the confines of Iſtria, to the S. of the Lake Czernic. They are part of the Julian, or Pannonic Alps of the ancients.

VENAFRO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro, with a biſhop's ſee, and the title of a principality. It ſtands near the river Volturno, 17 miles W. of Capua, and 43 N. of Naples. Lon. 14. 19. E. lat. 41. 32. N.

VENAISSIN, a territory of France depending on the pope, and lying between Provence, Dauphiny, the rivers Durance and the Rhone. It is but of ſmall extent, but pleaſant and fertile; Capentras is the capital town.

VENANT, St. a town of France, in the Netherlands, and in the province of Artois, on the frontiers of Flanders. It can be laid under water at any time, which is its chief defence, and is 27 miles S. E. of Dunkirk, and 22 N. W. of Arras. Lon. 2. 39 E. lat. 50. 38. N.

VENASQUE, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Arragon, in a valley of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle, where a garriſon is generally kept. It is ſeated on the river Eſſara, in a country producing good wine, and the river abounds in excellent trout. It is 35 miles E. of Balbaſtro. Lon. 0. 25. E. lat. 41. 38. N.

VENCE, an ancient town of France, in Provence, on the confines of Piedmont; with a biſhop's ſee; eight miles from the ſea, and 10 W. of Nice. Lon. 7. 19. E. lat. 43. 42. N.

VENDOME, a conſiderable town of France, in Orleanois, and in Beauce, capital of Vendomois, with a college, and a Benedictine abbey. It is ſeated on the river Loire, 30 miles N. E. of Tours, and 95 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 8. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

* VENDOMOIS, or the duchy of Vendome, a territory of France, in Orleanois, bounded on the N. by Dunois; on the E. by Blaiſois; on the S. by Touraine; and on the W. by Maine. It is divided into the Upper and Lower, and produces all the neceſſaries of life.

* VENARIE-ROYALE, a pleaſure houſe of the king of Sardinia, three miles from Turin, between the rivers Po, Sturia, and Doria. It is not quite finiſhed, but there are fine walks in the garden, and the chapel is adorned with marble of all colours. Near it are the houſes of private gentlemen, which form a ſtreet. Lon. 7. 42. E. lat. 45. 4. N.

VENEZUELA, a province of S. America, lying on a gulph of the ſame name, and about 50 miles in length. It is bounded on the N. by the N. Sea; on the S. by New-Granada; on the W. by the province of Rio-de-Hacha; and on the E. by that of Cumana. Near the ſea coaſts are very high mountains, the tops of which are barren; but the lower parts in the valley are fertile, producing plenty of corn, rich paſtures, ſugar, tobacco, and fruits. There are alſo plantations of chocolate-nuts, which are exceeding good, and gold is found in the ſands of the rivers. They often have two crops of corn in a year, and it is as populous and full of towns as any province of America, belonging to the Spaniards. Maracaibo is the capital town.

VENEZUELA, a gulph or bay of S. America, in Terra Firma, which communicates with the Lake Maracaibo, by a narrow ſtrait.

* VENGEONS, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Seez, as alſo in the election of Mortagne.

VENICE, a city of Italy, and one of the moſt rich, celebrated, and conſiderable places in the world, and capital of a republic of the ſame name, in the Dogado, with a patriarchate and an univerſity. It ſtands on 72 little iſlands in the ſea, according to the common account. The houſes are built upon piles, and properly ſpeaking, there is no ſtreet in the city, for the houſes are all erected on the ſides of canals. There is no paſſing thro' this city in a carriage, for which reaſon they make uſe of a ſort of boats, called gondolas. Some of the canals have a double key, as in Holland, for thoſe that walk on foot. This renders the ſituation very advantageous; becauſe this city, being four or five miles from the land, has no need of walls or ramparts. It is alſo favourable to the ſingular manners which predominates throughout the whole place, and in the houſes, and facilitates the carriage of all ſorts of merchandizes and goods from one place to another. It alſo has its inconveniences, for

for they have no water but what is brought a great way off in casks; and the canals in the summer have an offensive smell. The sea water is not very proper to extinguish fires; for which reason they have no other way of putting them out, but to blow up the houses with gunpowder, when they are in flames, as soon as they can. There are above 500 bridges over these canals, the most famous of which is that called the Rialto. It is built about the middle of the great canal, which divides Venice into two parts. It is of white marble, and has but one arch, in which its principal beauty consists; and is 90 feet from one extremity to the other. On this bridge are two rows of shops, which divide it into three streets, the largest of which is in the middle. The other bridge consists only of one arch, and has no rails on each side. They have steps to go up them, which are all of a coarse sort of marble. There are in Venice 53 public squares, small and great; the principal of which is called St. Mark's Place, and is the greatest ornament to the city. St. Mark's church is at one end, and that of St. Geminiani at the other. The Procuratics, which are a sort of marble structures, whose architecture is very handsome and regular, run along each side, having large piazzas under them. This square is 280 paces in length, and 110 in breadth. That part next the sea is the walk of the noble Venetians, and the place where several affairs are transacted. There are 150 palaces, the finest of which is that of the doge, fronting St. Mark's Place. He lodges in the upper apartments, and those below are for the assemblies of the councils of state, with the body of the nobility, and magistrates. Besides these large buildings, there are 115 towers of surprising height and structure; 64 marble statues, and 23 of bronze, all master pieces of workmanship. The arsenal of Venice is the finest, and best furnished in Europe. It is seated on the sea-side, at the end of the city, from whence it is separated by a canal, and is about three miles in circumference. It is surrounded with very high walls, and several small towers, where there is a good guard. In these towers there are bells, which the centinels ring on the least appearance of danger. In this arsenal are arms for 100,000 men, as well horse as foot, besides naval ones, always ready for service, either by sea or land. There are near 2000 workmen constantly employed, whose chief is called Amiraglio, and they are paid regularly every Saturday. These workmen cost the republic 500,000 ducats every year. In this city are 70 churches, 39 monasteries, 28 nunneries, and 17 hospitals. The cathedral church is that of St. Mark, in which they pretend to keep the body of St. Mark the Evangelist. It is gloomy within, but its walls are of marble, and the pillars of the front encrusted with jasper and porphyry. There is also a library, in which are a number of Greek manuscripts, but none of them above 500 years old. The number of the inhabitants are above 160,000; and they have a flourishing trade in silk-manufactories, bone lace, all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. The sons are generally of the same business as the father. The handsome structure called Il Fontica-de-Tedeschi, containing 500 rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodities. There are two academies of painting, to which belong very skilful masters. It is 72 miles E. by N. of Mantua, 115 N. E. of Florence, 140 E. of Milan, 212 N. of Rome, and 300 N. by W. of Naples. Lon. 12. 10. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

VENICE, the republic of a country of Italy, which comprehends 14 provinces, namely, the Dogado, the Paduano, the Vicentino, the Veronese, the Bresciano, the Bergomosco, the Cremasco, the Polesino-di Rovigo, the Marca-Trevigiana, the Feltrino, the Bellunese, the Cadorino, Friuli, and Istria; which see in their proper places. In the 4th century, when Attila king of the Huns, called the Scourge of God, ravaged the N. part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the islands of the Adriatic Sea. As these islands are near each other, they found means to join them together, by driving piles on the side of the canals, on which they built houses, and thus the superb city of Venice had its beginning. The government of the republic of Venice is aristocratic, for none can have any share in it but the nobles. These may be divided into six classes, namely, twelve of the most ancient families; four families that in 880 subscribed to the building of the abbey of St. George; those whose names were written in the Golden Book in 1296; the families that were ennobled by the public in 1353; those that purchased

chaſed their nobility for 100,000 ducats in 1646; and laſtly, all the ſtrangers which the Venetians have received into the number of their nobility. Any man of theſe families, above 25 years of age, has a right to be a member of the council, whether he has any capacity or not. It generally conſiſts of about 2500; and they are accounted great politicians, good negociators, and ſecret even to a ſcruple. They alſo make a magnificent appearance, ſuitable to the dignity of their employment. The doge is elected by a plurality of voices, and keeps his dignity for life, and they make uſe of gold and ſilver balls, which are put in a veſſel, and ſerve for balloting. Thoſe who draw nine golden balls, firſt elect 40 counſellors, who draw 12 others. Theſe elect 25 other counſellors, who draw nine golden balls. Theſe nine elect 40 counſellors, who draw 12. Thoſe that have the 12, chuſe 41 counſellors, who proceed to the election, till 25 votes or more fall upon the ſame perſon, who is then declared doge. After this election, they place the ducal cap upon his head, upon which he takes poſſeſſion of the doge's palace. He never uncovers his head to any perſon, becauſe he does not wear the cap in his own name, but in that of the republic. When there are any great ſolemnities, a nobleman carries the ſword, which is an emblem of the ſupreme authority; but it is not before the doge, but before the ſenate, to ſhew that the power is lodged in them. The office of the doge is to give audience to all ambaſſadors; to marry the Adriatic Sea in the name of the republic, on Holy-Thurſday; to preſide in all aſſemblies of the ſtate; to have an eye over all the members of the magiſtracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, he is to determine nothing without the conſent of the council; he is not to open any letter addreſſed to the republic, or that comes from the republic; he is not to receive any preſent; he is not to leave the city without permiſſion of the ſtate; he is not to chuſe an aſſiſtant; and he is never to reſign his dignity. In ſhort, he is a priſoner in the city, and out of it he is no more than a private perſon. There are four councils, the firſt of which is compoſed of the doge, and ſix counſellors called the Signiori. The ſecond is the Conſiglio Grande, or Grand Council, in which all the nobles have a voice, and ſitting. The third is the Conſiglio-dei-Pregadi, which is, as it were the ſoul of the republic, and conſiſts of about 250 of the nobility. The fourth is the Conſiglio Proprio, whoſe members are called Savii Grandi, or the Great Sages, which join to the Signiori, and conſiſts of 28 aſſeſſors. This gives audience to the ambaſſadors. The fifth and laſt is Il Collegio-delli-dieci, and is compoſed of 10 counſellors who take notice of all criminal matters, and the doge himſelf, when accuſed, is obliged to appear before them. There is no appeal from this council, and it is a great misfortune to be cited before it. It is a kind of ſtate inquiſition, as ſevere as that for religion; and they have a great number of ſpies, who diſcover not only what is done, but what is ſaid. As to religion, the Venetians are Roman Catholics, and yet they tolerate the Greeks, Turks, and Perſians. The Proteſtants are not allowed the free exerciſe of their religion; but they are neither hated nor perſecuted, as in other popiſh countries. The head of the clergy is the patriarch of Venice, who muſt be a noble Venetian, and is elected by the ſenate. This patriarch, in conſequence of the policy of the ſenate, has ſcarce any power over the prieſts and monks, who are greatly corrupted. There is another patriarch belonging to Venice, whoſe authority extends over Friuli, Iſtria, and moſt of the biſhops on Terra Firma. The tribunal of the inquiſition at Venice is compoſed of the pope's nuncio, the patriarch of Venice, and the father-inquiſitor; but as theſe had need of a bridle, they have added three counſellors to the number, without whoſe conſent they can determine nothing. The clergy in general are ignorant, and yet they are pretty good orators. When the diverſions of the carnival are over, you hear nothing but ſermons about repentance, and they declaim very ſtrongly againſt the violators of the ſixth commandment; however, the breach of it is ſo common, and ſo much in faſhion, that the confeſſors themſelves treat it as a peccadillo. In times of peace, the Venetians generally keep an army of 16,000 regular troops, and 10,000 militia. On the ſea they have always a ſmall fleet compoſed of a few men of war, frigates, and galleys, which convoy the ſhips deſigned for the Levant, and cover the harbour of Candia. They are alſo maſters of ſeveral iſlands, ſtrong places, or baronies, to ſupport the ſplendor which

croiſe on their coaſts. In time of war they raiſe as many troops as they have occaſion for, and are fond of taking Germans into their pay. Their famous carnival begins on New-year's-day, and continues till Aſh-Wedneſday; all which time is employed in ſports and diverſions. Then there is ſcarce any diſtinction between vice and virtue, for libertiniſm reigns thro' the city, and there are thouſands of ſtrangers frequent it from all parts of Europe. They all appear in maſques, which no one dares venture to take off, and in this diſguiſe they imitate the fury of the ancient Bacchanals; and the nearer Aſh-Wedneſday approaches, the more mad they are. The principal ſpot of the maſquerade is St. Mark's Plane, where there are ſometimes 15,000 people; and it ſwarms with harlequins, jeſters, mountebanks, rope-dancers, and puppet-ſhows. Even the prieſts and monks enjoy the diverſion of the carnival; and they may keep concubines at other times, ſing upon the ſtage, and take what liberties they pleaſe, provided they do not meddle with the government. The nuns do the ſame, and lead diſſolute lives; nor can the patriarch reſtrain them, for he attempted it once, but the ſenate interpoſed, and obliged him to deſiſt.

VENLO, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and in the quarter of Ruremond, formerly in alliance with the Hanſiatic towns, till taken by Charles V. in 1543. It was under the dominion of the Spaniards till 1702, when the Allies took it for the ſtates General. The inhabitants are for the moſt part Roman Catholics, and it is ſeated on the river Maeſe, where there is a commodious harbour, and on the other ſide of it is Fort St. Michael, which ſerves for the defence of the town. It is 19 miles N. of Ruremond, and 35 N. W. of Juliers. Lon. 5. 50. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

VENOSA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Baſilicata, with a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on a fertile plain at the foot of the Appennines, 13 miles N. W. of Acerenza, and 72 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 52. E. lat. 40. 54. N.

VENTA-DE-CRUZ, a town of S. America, in Terra Firma, and on the iſthmus of Darien. Here the Spaniards embark their merchandize, on the river Chagre, which they ſend from Panama to Porto-Bello. Lon. 79. 0. W. lat. 9. 20. N.

VENTADOUR, a caſtle of France, in Limoſin, with the title of a duke and peer, erected in 1459.

VENTIMIGLIA. See VINTIMIGLIA.

VERA, an ancient town of Spain, in the kingdom of Granada, and on the confines of the kingdom of Murcia, with a biſhop's ſee, and a harbour. It is ſeated near the ſea-ſide, 43 miles N. E. of Almeria, and 32 S. W. of Carthagena. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 37. 15. N.

VERA-CRUZ, a ſea-port town of North America, in New-Spain, with a well frequented harbour, on the coaſt of the gulph of Mexico, whoſe entrance is defended by a fort. Here the Flotilla arrive annually from Spain, to receive the produce of the gold and ſilver mines of Mexico. They hold a fair here annually, for the rich merchandizes brought from China and the E. Indies, as well as thoſe of Europe. It is ſurrounded with a wall of no great ſtrength; and the air is ſo unhealthy here, that when the fair is over, there are few inhabitants beſides Mulattoes and Blacks. There are ſuch crouds of Spaniards from all parts of America, that they erect tents for them while the fair laſts. The uſual garriſon conſiſts only of a troop of 60 horſe, and two regiments of foot. This place is famous on account of the landing of Ferdinando Cortez, with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conqueſt of Mexico. It is 130 miles E. by S. of Mexico. Lon. 97. 25. W. lat. 19. 12. N.

VERAQUA, a province of N. America, in New-Spain; bounded on the E. by that of Coſta-Ricca; on the W. by that of Panama; on the E. by the gulph of Panama, and on the S. by the S. Sea. It is about 125 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is a mountainous and barren country, though there is a good deal of gold and ſilver got from thence. It was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in 1502. Conception is the capital town.

VERA-PAZ, a province of N. America, in New-Spain; bounded on the N. by Yucatan; on the E. by Honduras, and the province of Guatimala, on the S. by Soconuſco, and on the W. by Chiapa. It is about 50 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and is full of dreadful mountains and thick foreſts, and yet there are many fertile valleys,

which feed a great number of horſes and mules. There are alſo many towns and villages of the native Americans. The capital town is of the ſame name, and has a biſhop's ſee, but it is inconſiderable. It is 120 miles N. E. of Guatimala. Lon. 89. 0. W. lat. 15. 10. N.

* VERBERIE, an ancient town of the iſle of France, and in the duchy of Valois, ſeated on the river Oiſe; there have been five councils held here. It is 10 miles N. E. of Senlis. Lon. 2. 51. E. lat. 49. 28. N.

VERCELLI, an ancient, handſome, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of Italy in Piedmont, and capital of a lordſhip of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It was formerly a fortreſs of importance; but when the French became maſters of it in 1704, they ruined moſt of its works. The town-houſe, the governor's palace, and the hoſpital, are very handſome ſtructures. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Seſſia and Cerva, and is now defended by 14 regular baſtions, a citadel, and a caſtle. It is 10 miles N. W. of Caſal, and 40 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8. 25. E. lat. 45. 31. N.

VERD-CAPE, a promontory on the W. coaſt of Africa, 45 miles N. W. of the mouth of the river Gambia. Lon. 17. 28. W. lat. 14. 45. N.

VERD, the iſlands of Cape de Verd are ſeated on the Atlantic Ocean, about 400 miles W. of the Cape of that name. They are between the 13th and 19th degree of N. latitude, and the principal are 10 in number, lying in a ſemicircle. Their names are St. Anthony, St. Vincent, St Lucia, St. Nicholas, the iſle of Sal, Bona Viſta, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Brava, which ſee in their places.

VERDUN, an ancient, ſtrong, and conſiderable town of France, in Lorrain, and capital of the Verdunois, with a biſhop's ſee, the title of a principality, and a ſtrong citadel. It was formerly a free and imperial city, divided into the Upper and Lower towns, and is a place of importance, for the defence of Champagne. The winds are ſo ſtrong here, that they dare not raiſe the cathedral to a proportionable height; but it is remarkable for its length, its two choirs, and its four ſteeples. There are ſeveral abbeys, collegiate, and parith churches; and the moſt curious ſtructures beſides, are the biſhop's palace, the town-houſe, and the Jeſuits college. The inhabitants are noted for the fine fifteen-meals they make. It is ſeated on the river Meuſe, which runs through the middle, 42 miles S. W. of Luxemburg, and 150 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 49. 9. N.

* VERDUN, a ſmall town of France, in Burgundy, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Deux and Saone. Lon. 4. 57. E. lat. 46. 52. N. There is another of the ſame name in Armagnac, ſeated on the river Garonne, 22 miles N. W. of Toulouſe. Lon. 1. 20. E. lat. 43. 54. N.

* VERFUIL, a town of France in Upper Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Toulouſe.

VERMANDOIS, a territory of France, in Picardy; bounded on the N. by Cambreſis; on the E. by Thierache; on the S. by Neyonnois; and on the W. by Santerre. It abounds in corn, and excellent flax; St. Quintin is the capital.

* VERMANTON, a town of France, in Burgundy, and in the Auxerrois, ſeated on the river Cure, 10 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lon. 3. 49. E. lat. 47. 40. N.

* VERMONT, a free and independent ſtate of North America. The firſt inhabitants of this ſtate were emigrants from New Hampſhire and New York, and ſettled to the weſtward on lands then neither cultivated nor claimed by theſe two provinces. Here they ſoon grew numerous, and ſpread themſelves to a vaſt extent, as may be ſeen from the following boundaries, which they themſelves preſcribed to Congreſs as the limits of their territory. Beginning at the north-weſt corner of the Maſſachuſetts ſtate, which is the north-weſt corner of Williamſtown, from thence they extend eaſterly on the north line of Maſſachuſetts to the weſt bank of Connecticut river; thence up the river as it tends to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence weſt on ſaid latitude line to the center of the deepeſt channel of lake Champlain, weſt of Miſſiſque bay; thence ſoutherly in the deepeſt channel of the ſaid lake, as alſo the channels of South and Eaſt Bay, the head of the latter; thence up the deepeſt channel of Poultney river to the weſt line of the towns of Poultney, Wells, Pawlet, Rupert, Stangate, Arlington, Shaftſbury, Bennington, and Pownall, to the place of beginning. What may be the number of miles theſe extenſive boundaries include, is not eaſy to ſay, as we know of no maps of the back ſettlements, in which this infant but flouriſhing colony is ſettled, that can enable us to determine this matter with any preciſion. The inhabitants of New York and New Hampſhire have long looked with a jealous eye on the riſing greatneſs of the Vermonters, whoſe ſituation enables them to rival their eaſtern neighbours in the Indian trade. The New Hampſhiremen and

and the New Yorkers had no hopes of oppreſſing the Vermonteſe while the colonies were in the hands of the mother-country; but, as ſoon as the unhappy war commenced, they applied to congreſs, repreſented the Vermonteſe as a diſaffected people, and accuſed them of having encroached on the limits of their provinces. The Vermonteſe, on their part, made remonſtrances to congreſs, praying to be conſidered as an independent ſtate, but as ſuch firmly attached to the general cauſe of American liberty; that they were willing to ſupply their quota of militia, and begged to be repreſented in congreſs by delegates, to be elected by the freemen of Vermont. Congreſs, however, did not then think fit to comply with their demands, and decided in favour of the provinces of New Hampſhire and New York, by conſiderably contracting the boundaries of Vermont. Soon after this, however, the congreſs finding that Gen. Haldimand, governor of Canada, had attempted to profit by the diſpute, and was forming a league with them, they thought proper to relax in their former ſeverity, and tranſmitted a propoſal to the Vermonteſe, ſtating, that they were willing to admit their title to the rank of a free and independent ſtate. This propoſal was acceded to by a large majority in the provincial congreſs of Vermont, and the matter was finally adjuſted in the month of April, 1782. The perſons, manners, and cuſtoms, of the Vermonteſe, are nearly the ſame with thoſe provinces from which they emigrated; but their ſoil and climate is ſaid to be much better.

VERNEUIL, a town of France in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Evreux, on the frontiers of Perche; ſeated on the river Aure, 82 miles S. W. of Evreux, and 65 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 59. E. lat. 48. 42. N. There is another town of the ſame name, in Bourbonnois, three miles from the river Allier, and 15 from Moulins. Lon. 3. 25 E. lat. 46. 20. N.

VERNON, a handſome and populous town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Evreux, with an ancient caſtle, and a fortreſs at the end of the bridge, over the Seine, on which this place is ſeated; 27 miles S. E. of Rouen, and 42 N. W. of Paris. Lon. 1. 42. E. lat. 49. 6. N.

VEROLI, an ancient town of Italy, in the Campagna of Rome, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a ſmall but populous place, ſeated on the river Cofa, at the foot of the Apennines, on the frontiers of the kingdom of Naples, 45 miles S. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 15. E. lat. 41. 28. N.

VERONA, a large, ancient, ſtrong, and famous town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of the Veroneſe, with a biſhop's ſee, three forts, and an academy. It is ſurrounded with thick walls, very deep ditches, and good ramparts. The ſtreets are neither clean, nor ſtraight; but there is a handſome place called the Piazza d'Armi, in which is a marble ſtatue, repreſenting the republic of Venice. The biſhop and governor of the town have ſuperb palaces, but not ſo magnificent as that of count Maffei. The town-houſe and the opera-houſe, are worthy of notice; but the moſt remarkable ſtructure in this city, is the ancient amphitheatre built by the Romans, in which there are 44 rows of ſeats, or benches, of white marble, which will conveniently hold about 25,000 perſons. In the cathedral is a magnificent tomb of pope Lucius III. It is ſeated on the river Adige, on which they tranſport merchandizes to Venice. This river divides it into two parts, which communicate by two handſome bridges built over it. It is 17 miles N. E. of Mantua, and 62 S. W. of Venice. Lon. 11. 24 E. lat. 45. 26. N.

* VERONESE, a territory of Italy, in the republic of Venice; bounded on the N. by the Trentino, on the E. by the Vicentino, and Paduano, on the S. by the Mantuano; and on the W. by the Breſciano. It is about 33 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, and is one of the moſt fertile countries in Italy, abounding in corn, wine, fruits, and cattle.

* VERROIA, a conſiderable town of the Ruſſian empire, in the duchy of Rezan, ſeated on a mountain, near a river of the ſame name, which a little lower falls into the Don. Lon 42. 25 E. lat. 53. 15. N.

VERSAILLES, a town of France, in the iſle of France, 10 miles W. S. W. of Paris. It was formerly a village, and of little note, till Lewis XIV. built a magnificent palace here, which is the uſual reſidence of the kings of France. The buildings and the gardens are adorned with a vaſt number of ſtatues, done by the greateſt maſters, and the water-works are all worthy of admiration. The great gallery is thought to be as curious a piece of workmanſhip of that kind, as any in the world; nor is the chapel leſs to be admired for its fine architecture and ornaments. The gardens, with the park, are five miles in circumference, and ſurrounded with walls. There are three fine avenues to Verſailles, one of which is the common road to Paris, the other

other comes from Seaux, and the third from St. Cloud. Lon. 2. 12. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

* VERSILIAC, a town of France, in Berry, and in the election of Blanc.

* VERTEUIL, a town of France, in the diocese of Bourdeaux, with an Auguſtine abbey.

* VERTUS, a town of France, in Champagne, with two abbeys, ſeated on a plain at the foot of a mountain, on which there are vineyards, producing very good wines, 17 miles S. W. of Chalons, and 78 N. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 2. E. lat. 48. 53. N.

VERUE, or VERRUA, a town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Aſti. It was beſieged by the French in 1705, who did not carry it till after ſix months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, becauſe the commander had blown up all the fortifications. It was afterwards reſtored to the duke of Savoy. It is ſeated on a hill near the river Po, 20 miles W. of Caſal, and 23 N. E. of Turin. Lon. 8 2. E. lat. 45. 13. N.

* VERVIC, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, and in the chaſtellanie of Ypres. It was formerly pretty conſiderable, but it has been almoſt ruined by the wars.

* VERVIERS, a town of the Netherlands, in the biſhoprick of Liege, on the confines of the duchy of Limburg, ſeated on the river Weze.

* VERVINS, a town of France, in Upper Picardy, ſeated on the river Serre, 110 miles from Paris. Lon. 4. 0. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

VERULAM, in Hertfordſhire, on the banks of the Verlam river, near St. Albans, which roſe out of the ruins of this Roman city, and has afforded much matter for the curious antiquarian for a long time, and whom it has furniſhed with a harveſt of Roman coins and bricks. On the ſouth are ſtill woodlands, and Holmhurſt was a wood on the north. It is of an irregular form, defended on the E. by a ſingle immenſe ditch and bank, with a large terrace on the inſide of the wall; on the S. by a double and even treble bank, on the outer of which ran the Foſſe way; on the W. by a ſingle bank, and on the N. by the river Colne. On the eaſt ſide are conſiderable remains of the wall, and on the north-eaſt corner is a piece of the wall, three yards and a half thick, compoſed of flints and layers of Roman bricks. A curious handle of a knife, engraved on its ſides, now in the poſſeſſion of the pope, and preſerved in a caſe, but was here found by a poor woman.

* VERZAY, a town of France, in Limoſin, and in the diocese of Limoges, with the title of a county.

* VESELIZ, a town of France, in Lorrain, and capital of the county of Vaudemont, ſeated on the river Brenon, 13 miles S. W. of Nanci, and 168 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 48. 28. N.

* VESLEY, a town of France, in Soiſſonnois, in the government of the Iſle of France, ſeated on the river Arſhe, 10 miles from Soiſſons. Lon. 3. 30. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

VESOUI, a town of France, in the Franche Comté, with a Jeſuits college, and was formerly very conſiderable, till it was ruined by the wars. It is ſeated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Dourgeon, 22 miles N. of Eſclanzon, and 200 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 8. E. lat. 47. 36. N.

VESPERIN, or WEISSBRAIN, a ſtrong and populous town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, and a biſhop's ſee, whoſe biſhop is chancellor to the queen of Hungary, and has a right to crown her. It is not a large place, but well fortified, and ſeated on the lake Balaton, at the mouth of the river Sarwiſe, 50 miles S. W. of Strigonia, and 89 S. E. of Vienna. Lon. 17. 57. E. lat. 47. 14. N.

VESUVIUS, a mountain of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di-Lavoro. At the time when this mountain throws out fire and flames, the inhabitants about it have nothing to fear, but when it is quiet, earthquakes enſue, which precede ſuch an irruption of aſhes, ſulphur, and ſtones, that the fields ſuffer greatly thereby, for many miles round; at the bottom of this mountain is a vineyard, which produces excellent red and white wines; this latter is called Greek Wine, and the red Lachryme Chriſti. It is ſix miles E. of Naples, which has been ſo affected with ſome of the terrible irruptions, that it has been dark at noon-day. Lon. 14. 29. E. lat. 40. 52. N.

* VEVAY, a handſome and conſiderable town of Switzerland, and capital of a bailiwick of the ſame name, in the canton of Berne, with a harbour on the lake of Geneva, on which it is ſeated, 37 miles S. W. of Berne. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 46. 28. N.

* VEUDRE, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, and in the election of Moulins, ſeated on the river Allier, 27 miles from that city.

VEXIN, a territory of France, with the title

title of a county, divided into French Vexin, and Norman Vexin, which laſt is a very fruitful country. Theſe two parts are ſeparated from each other by the river Epte. The former is in the Iſle of France.

* VEYNES, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the Gapençois.

VEZELAY, a town of France, in Orleannois, duchy of Nivernois, and dioceſe of Autun, with a ſecular abbey. It is ſeated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 20 miles S. of Auxerre, and 117 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 3. 42. E. lat. 47. 26. N.

* UFFCULME, a village in Devonſhire, five miles S. W. of Wellington.

UGENTO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in Terra d'Otranto, with a biſhop's ſee. It is a ſmall place, but full of people, and is eight miles W. of Aleſſano, and 20 S. W. of Otranto.

* UGOCZ, a caſtle in Upper Hungary, with a ſmall town, which is the chief place of a country of the ſame name, ſeated on a ſmall river that falls into the Nieſſe, 15 miles N. of Zatmar. Lon. 22. 34. E. lat. 48. 5. N.

UGOGNA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the county of Anguiera, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, ſeated on the river Toſa, 17 miles N. W. of Arona, and 45 N. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 18. E. lat. 45. 52. N.

VIADANA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the confines of the Cremoneſe, eight miles N. of Parma, and 17 S. of Mantua. It is ſeated on the river Po, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria Lon. 10. 35. E. lat. 44. 58. N.

VIANA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre, and capital of the principality of Vienna, ſeated near the river Ebro, three miles N. of Logrono, and 46 S. W. of Pampeluna. Lon. 2. 20. W. lat. 42. 32. N.

VIANA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Minho-e-Douro, ſeated at the mouth of the river Lima, 15 miles W. of Braça, and 36 N. of Oporto. It has a good harbour defended by a fort, and is a pretty conſiderable place. Lon. 8. 29. W. lat. 41. 39. N.

VIANDEN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is divided into two towns by the river Our; in the one is a caſtle built on an inacceſſible mountain, where there always is a garriſon. It is 22 miles E. of Luxemburg, and 22 N. W. of Trier. Lon. 6. 13. E. lat. 49. 55. N.

* VIANE, or VIANA, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, ſeated on the river Leck, on the confines of the biſhop of Utrecht, with a magnificent caſtle, ſeven miles S. of Utrecht. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

* VIATKA, or WIATKA, a town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in Muſcovite Tartary, with a biſhop's ſee, and a fortified caſtle to defend it from the incurſions of the Tartars. It is ſeated on a ſmall river that falls into that called the Viatka, 100 miles N. of Caſan. Lon. 54. 15. E. lat. 57. 25. N.

* VIATKA, a province of the Ruſſian empire, in Muſcovite Tartary, with the title of a duchy. It is bounded on the N. by Permia, on the E. by Siberia, on the S. by the kingdom of Caſan, and on the W. by the territory of the Cermiſſes, and by the foreſt of Zaranni. It takes its name from the river Viatka, which runs through it. The capital town is of the ſame name.

* VIBRAYE, a town of France, in Maine, and in the election of Chateau-du-Loir, ſeated on the river Braie, with the title of a marquiſate.

* VIC, a town of France, in Lorrain, and in the territory of Meſſins, ſeated on the river Seille, five miles below Marſal, and 197 E. of Paris. Lon. 6. 38. E. lat. 48. 47. N.

VIC, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a biſhop's ſee. It was formerly much more conſiderable than it is at preſent; however, it ſtill contains handſome buildings, and the cathedral church is adorned with a very fine portico, ſupported by large pillars, and the market-place is very ſpacious. It is ſeated in a fertile plain, on a ſmall river that falls into the Ter, 30 miles N. E. of Barcelona, and 265 N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 2. 13. E. lat. 41. 55. N.

VICEGRAD, or VIZEGRAD, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Lower Hungary, with a caſtle on the top of a rock, where the kings of Hungary formerly reſided. It is ſeated on the S. ſide of the river Danube, eight miles S. E. of Gran, and 16 N. W. of Buda. It was in poſſeſſion of the Turks in 1684, when the Auſtrians took it from them. Lon. 19. 7. E. lat. 47. 35. N.

VICENTINO, a territory of Italy, belonging to the Venetians, bounded on the N. by Trentino and Feltrino, on the E. by Trevigiano and Paduano, on the S. by Paduano, and on the W. by [illegible], being about 33 miles in [illegible] and [illegible] broad

breadth. It is a very pleaſant and fertile country, abounding in game, and is called the garden of Venice. The wine is excellent, and the butter and cheeſe very good, here are alſo great numbers of mulberry-trees, which ſerve to nouriſh ſilk-worms, and there are mines of ſilver and iron, and quarries of ſtone, almoſt as fine as marble The inhabitants are ſaid to be more revengeful than other Italians, and are about 160,000 in number

* VIC-EN-TARLADES, a town of France, in Auvergne, ſeated on the river Oure, and the chief place of the county of Tarlades, remarkable for its mineral waters.

VICENZA, a large, ſtrong, and flouriſhing town of Italy, in the republic of Venice, and capital of Vicentino, with a biſhop's ſee. It is without the walls, but is a large place, adorned with ſeveral palaces, and has a fine ſquare, ſurrounded with piazzas under the houſes. There are alſo ſeveral other ſquares, and fine churches. It is in general an agreeable place. There is an academy, whoſe members meet in the Olympic theatre, a maſter-piece of workmanſhip by Paladio. It is ſeated between the rivers Bachiglione and Rerone, and two mountains, in a fertile plain, abounding in all things. It is 23 miles N. W. of Padua, 32 W. of Venice, and 135 N. of Rome. Lon. 11. 45. E. lat. 45. 26. N.

* VIC-FEZENSAC, a town of France, in Lower Armagnac, ſeated on the river Douze, which gives its name to the county of Fezenſac.

* VICHY, a town of France, in Bourbonnois, ſeated on the river Allier, and famous for the mineral waters near it. It is 15 miles S. E. of Gannat, and 180 S. by E of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 46 0. N.

* VICKO, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Terra-di Lavoro, ſeated near the ſea, with a biſhop's ſee. It was almoſt ruined by an earthquake in 1694, for there were but [illegible] houſes left.

* VIC-LE-COMTE, a town of France, in Lower Auvergne, with a palace where formerly the counts of Auvergne reſided, and about a mile from it are mineral ſprings. It is ſeated near the river Allier, 25 miles S. E. of Clermont, and 218 S. of Paris. Lon. 3. 22. E. lat. 45. 38. N.

[illegible] a town of Italy, in [illegible] ſeated near the river Tiverona, 8 miles E. of Tivoli, and 20 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 13. 8. E. lat. 42. 30. N.

* VICTOIRE, ST. a town of France, in Guienne, and in Agenois.

* VICTOR-EN-CAUX, ST a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, with a Benedictine abbey

VIDIN, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Bulgaria, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It is a fortified place, where a ſangiack reſides, has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and Imperial ſts, and is ſeated on the Danube, 88 miles N. I. of Niſſa, and 150 S. E. of Belgrade. Lon. 24. 27. E. lat. 44. 12. N.

VIDOUBLY, a river of France, in Lower Languedoc, which runs to Sommieres and Lunel, and enters the Lake of Thau, near Aigues Mortes.

VIENNA, the capital city of the circle of Auſtria, in Germany, and of the whole German empire, where the emperor reſides. The city itſelf is not very large, but the ſuburbs are ſo extenſive, that in the whole it may contain about 600,000 inhabitants. Between the city and the ſuburbs, all round the walls, there is an empty ſpace of about 600 paces in breadth, in which no one is allowed to build. The city contains no more than 1228 houſes, all built of ſtone, with 29 churches, and eight chapels. This is no wonder, when we conſider that the public buildings, as [illegible] ſacred as profane, take up about the ſixth part of the city. Beſides, the houſes are almoſt as deep below the ground, as they are high above. Add to this, that they are generally ſix or ſeven ſtories high, and that the middle ſtory is always at the diſpoſal of the archducheſs, wherein ſhe lodges her officers and domeſtics, when there is not room for them in the palace. This city has ſix gates well defended, and an walled baſtions, with ſtrong ravelines, which have twice reſiſted the force of the Turks, namely, in 1529, and 1683. There are 80 ſtreets, and 18 large market places. The emperor Charles VI. rebuilt the ancient archducal palace, wherein the emperors formerly reſided: he alſo erected a handſome opera-houſe Beſides this palace there are others in different ſtreets, the principal of which are thoſe of Eugene, Lichtenſtein, and Daun. In the ſuburbs there are a great number of houſes of pleaſure, with very handſome gardens. The cathedral is built [illegible] long, [illegible] yards long, and [illegible] high [illegible] ſpire [illegible] ſpoke, there was a Tur-

a Turkish crescent, in memory of the siege in 1529; but after the second siege, in 1683, they changed it for a golden cross, which three months after was thrown down by a storm. At present there is a black spread eagle, over which is a gilded cross. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The university has a head called a rector, who ranks in processions immediately before the archbishop, which he is a Jesuit. It had several thousand students, who when this city was besieged, mounted guard as they did in 1741. Besides this there is the academy of Lower Austria, founded a few years since, and the archiepiscopal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 10,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. Dioscorides in Greek, with very large letters, is one of the most ancient in Europe; it is now in a large hall of the new academy. The academy of painting is remarkable for the fine pictures it produces. There are also two remarkable columns, of which one is called the conception of the immaculate Virgin, and the other St Trinity, which cost 90,000 florins. It is 60 feet high, in the form of a triangular pyramid, on the top of which are three figures of gilt brass, representing the Trinity. The archiepiscopal treasury, and cabinet of curiosities of the Duke of Austria, are a great variety as any in the world. Leopoldstadt is one of the suburbs, and seated on an island formed by the Danube; here the Jews dwelt formerly, but they were banished in 1671, and the synagogue turned into a church. That of Rossau is on the other side of the Danube, having a magnificent church, several palaces, and very handsome gardens. Josephstadt was built by the emperor Joseph, where the fathers of the schools of piety have a very fine house, and where several noblemen have built houses of pleasure. Newstadt belongs to the Bernardines; and as the fathers of this convent are very humane to the inhabitants, there are now about 49,000 therein; many persons of distinction pass the summer here. The great suburb called Weyden, is seated to the E. and contains a handsome church, and several fine palaces. There are two or three others which are adorned in like manner. The inhabitants in general live in a splendid manner, and people of distinction have all sorts of wines at their tables, which they are very free with to strangers. There is a fort of a bastion on the Danube, where there are always [illegible] of naval stores, and ships are fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. It is feared at the place where the river Vienna, or Wien, falls into the Danube, 32 miles W. of Presburg, 160 S. W. of Cracow, 352 N. N. E. of Rome, 370 S. E. by S. of Amsterdam, 90 E. of Paris, and 685 E. S. E. of London. It is an archbishop's see. Lon. 16. 24. E. lat. 48. 13. N.

VIENNE, a very ancient and considerable town of France, in Lower Dauphiny, and capital of Viennois, with an archbishop's see. The cathedral, tho' a Gothic building, is very handsome, and there is a chapter of St. Peter, whose canons must prove their nobility. It is seated on the river Rhone, 15 miles S. of Lyons, and 269 S. E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 55. E. lat. 45. 31. N.

* VIENNE, a river of France, which rises in Lower Limousin, passes to Marche and Poitou, and falls into the Loire at Candes.

* VIENNOIS, a territory of France, in Dauphiny; bounded on the N. by Bresse and Bugey, from which it is separated by the river Rhone; on the E. by Savoy, on the S. by Valentinois, and on the W. by the Rhone. Vienne is the capital town.

* VIERNHEIM, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the March of Brandenburg, seated on the river Vesle, at the confluence with the Oder.

* VIERZON, a town of France, in Berri, seated on the river Cher and Eure, in the most pleasant and fertile part of the province, 27 miles N. W. of Bourges, and 120 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 2. 10 E. lat. 47. 19. N.

VIESTE, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata with an archbishop's see. It is seated on the gulph of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Foot, a little to the east of Mount Gardano. It is a poor small place, thin of people, and lies 90 miles N. E. of Manfredonia, and 117 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 41. 54. N.

* VIEUX, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the district of Albi.

* VIEUZOS, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the election of Rhodez, seated near the river Vezere, with a [illegible] abbey.

VIGEVANO, a town of Italy, in the territory of Milan, and capital of [illegible] duchy, with a bishop's see, and [illegible] seated on the river [illegible] the confines of the territory of Pavia, 15 miles S. W. of Milan, and 15 N. E. of Pavia. Lon. 8. 50. E. lat. 45. 20. N.

ated near the river Teiſin, 12 miles S. of Novara, and 15 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 8. 54. E. lat. 45. 22. N.

VILLAMONT, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Liege, two miles N. of Huy. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 50 34. N.

VIGO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, with an old caſtle, a fort, and a good harbour. The town is ſurrounded with a ſingle wall, that has four baſtions, but is incapable of ſuſtaining a long ſiege. The harbour is remarkable for a ſea fight between Sir George Rook, commander of the Engliſh and Dutch fleets, and a ſquadron of French men of war, with 13 Spaniſh galleons under their convoy. Admiral Hopſon broke through the boom laid acroſs the mouth of the harbour, and the Engliſh took four galleons, and five men of war, and the Dutch five galleons, and one large man of war. Fourteen men of war and four galleons were deſtroyed, with a great quantity of plate and other rich effects. However, a great deal of ſilver was taken, though a great part of it was carried on ſhore, before the engagement, in October 1702. Beſides, it muſt not be forgotten, that while this was doing, the duke of Ormond, with a body of land-forces, drove the Spaniards from the caſtles which defended the harbour. It is ſeated on the Atlantic Ocean, eight miles S. W. of Redondella, 18 N. W. of Tuy, and 260 W. N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 8. 23. W. lat. 42. 14. N.

* VIHERS, a town of France in Anjou. They trade greatly in cattle; ſeated on a lake, 20 miles S. of Angiers, and 162 S. W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 29. W. lat. 47. 8. N.

* VILAINE, a river of France, which has its ſource in Maine, and falls into the ſea over-againſt the iſle of Mav.

VILLA-BOIM, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, 20 miles S. W. of Elvas. Lon. 7. 13. W. lat. 38. 87. N.

VILLAC, a handſome town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the biſhop of Bamberg, with a caſtle. Its inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Venetians. Near it are the baths of Dioplitz, and it is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Drave and Geil, ſurrounded with dreadful mountains, 14 miles E. of Clagenfurt, and 80 N. E. of Venice. Lon. [illegible] lat. 46. 30. N.

[illegible]

of the river Ave, 10 miles E. of Barcelos, and 20 N. W. of Porto. Lon. 8. 23. W. lat. 41. 14. N.

* VILLA-DE-MOSE, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the government of Tabaſco, ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 30 miles from the ſea.

VILLA DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, taken by the Allies in 1706. It is ſeated on the river Guadiana, 17 miles N. W. of Badajoz, and 90 E. of Campo-Mayor. Lon. 7. 10. W. lat. 38. 43. N.

* VILLA FLOR, a handſome, but ſmall town of Portugal, in the province of Tralos-Montes, between Miranda and Torre-de-Moncorvo, defended by a caſtle.

VILLA FRANCA, a ſea-port town of Italy, in Piedmont, and in the county of Nice, with a harbour defended by a caſtle, and the fort Mont Alban. The king of Sardinia augmented the fortifications in 1743; but it was taken by an army of French and Spaniards the ſame year; though afterwards reſtored. His galleys were formerly in ſafety in this harbour. It is three miles E. of Nice, and 40 S. of Coni. Lon. 7. 25. E. lat. 43 42. N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Italy, in the territory of Venice, and in the Veroneſe, with a ſilk manufactory; 10 miles S. of Verona. Lon. 11. 29. E. lat 45. 36. N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a capital town of the iſland of St. Michael, one of the Azores, or weſtern iſlands, lying on the Atlantic Ocean, and ſubject to the Portugueſe. Lon. 25. 35. W. lat. 37. 50. N.

VILLA-FRANCA, a town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, ſeated on the river Tormes, 54 miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lon. 4. 34. W. lat. 40. 26. N.

VILLA-FRANCA-DE-PANADES, a handſome town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of a vigueric. It is a handſome place, ſurrounded with walls, and ſeated near the Mediterranean Sea, 28 miles N. E. of Tarragona, and 18 W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 41. 26. N.

* VILLA-HERMOSA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, near the river Millas, with the title of a duchy, 58 miles N. W. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 40. 6. N.

* VILLA-NOVA, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro-e-Minho, ſeated on the river Douro, over-againſt Oporto, on which it depends. It is but ſmall, though defended by ſeveral forts. Lon. 8. 22. W. lat. 41. 8. N.

* VILLA-NOVA-D'ASTI, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Aſti, 10 miles

E. of Turin. Lon. 7. 59. E. lat. 45. 5. N.

* VILLA-PANDA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a well-furnished arſenal and a ſuperb palace, belonging to the conſtable of Caſtile. It is ſeated in a pleaſant plain, fertile in corn and wine, 16 miles from Toro. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 41. 5. N.

* VILLARDONNEL, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Carcaſſonne.

VILLA-REAL, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los-Montes, and capital of a Comarca, ſeated very pleaſantly at the confluence of the rivers Corgo and Ribera, 15 miles N. E. of Lamego, and 45 S. E. of Braga. Lon. 7. 20. W. lat. 41. 9. N.

VILLA REAL, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, 26 miles N. of Valencia. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 39. 46. N.

VILLA-RICA, a ſea-port town of N. America, in Mexico, ſeated on the gulph of Mexico, 200 miles E. of the city of Mexico. Lon. 103 36. W. lat. 20. 0. N.

* VILLA-RICA, a town of S. America, in Chili, ſeated on the Lake Malalaugen, 60 miles from Imperial, and 16 from the S. Sea. Lon 72. 41. W. lat. 39. 15. S.

* VILLA-VICIOSA, a ſtrong town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, with the title of a marquiſate, an old ſtrong caſtle, and a handſome palace, where the dukes of Braganza formerly reſided; ſome call it Villa-Vizoſa. It is a pretty large place, fortified in the modern taſte, and in the ſuburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proſerpine, as appears from the inſcriptions. The ſoil about this town is extremely fertile, and there are quarries of fine green marble. It ſuſtained a famous ſiege againſt the Spaniards in 1667, which occaſioned a battle in a neighbouring plain, the ſucceſs of which placed the crown of Portugal on the head of the duke of Braganza. It is 16 miles S. W. of Elvas, and 83 S. E. of Liſbon. Lon. 7. 16. W. lat. 38. 36. N.

* VILLA-VICIOSA, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias, ſeated on the Bay of Biſcay, 22 miles N. E. of Oviedo. Lon. 5. 24. W. lat. 43. 22. N.

* VILLE-COMTAT, a town of France, in Rouergue, and in the election of Rhodez.

* VILLE-COMTE, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Clermont, with a bailiwick.

* VILLE-DAGNE, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Narbonne.

* VILLE-DIEU, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Coutances, with a commandery of Malta, 18 miles S. E. of Coutances, and 12 N. N. E. of Avranches. Lon. 1. 8. W lat. 48. 52. N.

* VILLE-FORT, a town of France, in Languedoc, and in the dioceſe of Uzes, with a caſtle.

* VILLE-FRANCHE, a handſome town of France, and capital of Beaujolois, with an academy of Belles Eſprits. There is one large handſome ſtreet, which runs from one end to the other, and it is as broad as a ſquare; in the middle of it is a handſome fountain, from whence may be ſeen the two gates of the town. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, and ſeated on the river Morgon, 12 miles S. E. of Beaujeu, and 233 S. by E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 45. 59. N.

* VILLE-FRANCHE, a ſtrong town of France, in Rouſſillon, ſeated at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the river Tet, on the other ſide of which Lewis XIV. built a caſtle, 22 miles N. E. of Puycerda, and 300 S. of Paris. In one of the mountains which ſurround this place, there is a curious cavern. Lon. 2. 25. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

VILLE-FRANCHE, a town of France, in the government of Guienne, and capital of the Lower Marche of Rouergue, and in the dioceſe of Rhodez. It carries on a great trade in linen cloth, and is ſeated on the river Aviron, 18 miles W. of Rhodez, and 260 S. of Paris. Lon. 2. 30. E. lat. 44. 24. N.

* VILLE-JUIFVE, a town of France, four miles S. of Paris, on the great road to Lyons.

* VILLELOIN, a town of France, in the dioceſe of Tours, with a Benedictine abbey.

* VILLEMOR, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, ſeated on the river Tarne, 19 miles from Toulouſe. Lon. 1. 35. E. lat. 43. 50. N.

VILLENA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Murcia, on the frontiers of New-Caſtile, with the title of a marquiſate. When the Allies were beſieging this place in 1707, they heard the Spaniſh army was marched to Almanza, after which the ſiege was raiſed, and the battle of Almanza was fought, when moſt of the Engliſh were killed or taken priſoners. It is 55 miles N. W. of Murcia, and 175

S. E of Madrid. Lon. c. 30. W. lat. 38. 40. N.

* VILLENAUXE, a town of France, in Champagne, and [illegible] election of Troyes.

* VILLERS COTTERETS, a town of France, in the isle of France, with a handsome caſtle, built by the dukes of Valois to whom it belongs. It has an abbey of the Premonſtrance, and is 11 miles S. W. of Soiſſons, and 10 S. E. of Compeigne. Lon. 3. 12. E. lat. 49. 14. N.

* VILLINGEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the province of Briſgaw, ſeated on the Black Foreſt, between the ſources of the rivers Danube and Neckar. It is a conſiderable paſſage towards the Black Sea, in the time of war, and is of conſequence, upon that account, 28 miles E. by S. of Friburg, and 11 W. of Rotweil. Lon. 8. 37. E. lat. 48. 8. N.

* VILVORDE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, and in the quarter of Bruſſels, ſeated on the canal that goes from this place to Antwerp, and on the river Senne, ſeven miles N. E. of Bruſſels. Lon. 4. 31. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

* VIMEU, a canton of France, in Picardy, and in Pouthieu, between the rivers Breſle and Somme. St. Valery is the principal town.

* VIMOUNERS, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the dioceſe of Liſieux, ſeated on the river Vie.

* VINCA, a town of France, in Rouſſillon, and the viguerie of Conflent.

VINCENT, CAPE, a promontory of Portugal, which lies more to the S. W. than any of the reſt, and is 25 miles W. of Lagos. Lon. 9. 0. W. lat. 37. 0. N.

* VINCENNES, a conſiderable town in the iſland of Madeira. See MADEIRA.

VINCENT, St. an iſland of S. America, and one of the Caribbees, to the S. of Santa-Lucia. It is 25 miles in length, and near as much in breadth, being almoſt of a round figure. It is the moſt populous of thoſe which the ancient inhabitants yet poſſeſs. The duke of Montroſe ſent a colony thither in 1722, to people this iſland; but they were driven back by the French. It was ceded to the Engliſh by the treaty of peace in 1763. Lon. 61. 20. W. lat. 13. 30. N.

VINCENT, St. a ſtrong town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, and in the county of Biſcaya, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a hill near the river Ebro, 18 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lon. 3. 40. W. lat. 42. 30. N.

VINCENT, St. a maritime province of America, in Brazil, bounded on the N. by the republic of St. Paul, and the captainſhip of Rio Janeiro; on the E. by the ſame captainſhip, and the ſea; and on the W. by the province of Guaiacos; ſubject to Portugal. The capital town is of the ſame name, and has a good harbour on the Atlantic Ocean. Lon. 46. 30. W. lat. 24. 15. S.

VINTIMIGLIA, an ancient town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa, with a biſhop's ſee, a ſmall harbour, and a ſtrong caſtle, which is all its defence. It has been often taken and retaken in the wars of Italy, and is ſeated on the Mediterranean Sea, at the mouth of the rivers Boera and Roia, eight miles N. E. of Monaco, and 70 S. W. of Genoa. Lon. 7. 43. E. lat. 43. 53. N.

VIRE, a town of France, in Lower Normandy, and in the baillwick of Caen, with ſeveral woollen manufactories. It is ſeated on the river Vire, 30 miles S. E. of Coutances, and 130 W. of Paris. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 48. 48. N.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, are in the American Ocean, but very ſmall, and reckoned part of the Caribbees. They are 12 or 13 in number, and lie to the E. of St. John de Porto Rico. They are very high, and are not worth inhabiting.

VIRGINIA, one of the Thirteen and Independent States in North America. It is bounded on the S. by Carolina; on the N. by Maryland; on the E. by the Atlantic Ocean and part of Maryland; but on the W. the bounds are not fixed. The entrance into Virginia for ſhipping, is by the mouth of Chelapeak-bay, which runs up into the land above 200 miles; likewiſe all ſhips muſt paſs through it that are bound to Maryland. The principal rivers are James, York, Rappahannock, and Patomack, all which are full of commodious and ſafe harbours. There are alſo many ſmall rivers, ſome of which are capable of receiving the largeſt merchant ſhips. The ſoil of Virginia is various, and ſeems fitted for the production of vegetables, and trees of all ſorts. The lands towards the mouth of the rivers are generally low, and fit for rice, hemp, and Indian corn, though they are at preſent well ſtocked with many ſorts of trees, from 30 to 70 feet high. The land higher up the rivers is generally level, and well watered with ſprings; but there are here and there ſome ſmall hills. That near the ſea is generally ſandy, and not ſo good for tobacco as they find it farther up the country. The richeſt land is the ſwamps [illegible] the heads of the rivers, and [illegible]

of timber, surprisingly large. The names of the trees are not taken notice of, because, properly speaking, they do differ, in some respect or other, from those in Europe. At the heads of the rivers there are mountains, valleys, hills, and plains, with different trees; and indeed not many years ago, the whole country seemed to be one continued wood, with plantations here and there, where the trees and shrubs had been grubbed up. Parties of Indians, that as the country grows more populous, most of the trees will be cut down, and it will be well if they do not run into the other extreme, and leave the country destitute of wood. There are also great varieties of earth for medicine, flowering, making all sorts of earthen ware, and pipes; and there is also marl for manuring the land. There are others for painting, such as red and yellow ochre; and in the upper parts are mines of antimony, &c. coal with quarries of slate and stone for building, as also pebble-stones. However, the coal is at present of no use, for plenty of wood for firing grows at every man's door. In process of time there is great reason to believe, that there will be mines of various kinds found in the mountains, which at present the inhabitants do not think it worth while to enquire after. There are a great variety of fruits, some of which grow there naturally, and some have been transplanted from England, particularly peaches, which grow almost every where upon standard trees, and yet are exceedingly good. There are very few towns in Virginia, or even villages, for the planters have houses scattered every where up and down the country, where they cultivate tobacco, which is the principal commodity. James town, was formerly the principal, but of late Williamsburg, where there is a college. It consists of one long broad street, with a few houses at some distance from each other. In general it is so hospitable a country, and they are so ready to entertain each other, and strangers, that a man may travel thro' it without any expence. There are now no original Americans, improperly called Indians, in the eastern parts of Virginia, because they rather chuse to live by themselves, and follow their own customs. With regard to their complexion, stature, and manner of living, they are much the same as Americans. However, they have a language of their own and indeed it is said that such a vast variety of different languages is to be found among the Americans, that it is almost impossible [illegible] to them, for in Africa, where the negroes nearly resemble each other, their language is various, insomuch that those who live a thousand miles one way, may travel 20 or 30 miles, and meet with those who have not a word made use of in the same tongue. The original natives here are of a fine copper colour, with coarse black hair, black eyes, and without beards, as they are in all other parts of America; and of this I am the more certain, because I have made it my business to enquire into, and examine these particulars upon the spot. Most authors tell us that they have beards, and that they pluck them out by the roots; but this is a mere fiction, which I can affirm upon my own knowledge.

Virton, a small town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the frontiers of Lorrain, 22 miles W. of Luxemburg, and 19 N. E. of Montmedi. Lon. 5. 41. E. lat. 49. 36. N.

Visapour, a town of Asia, in the peninsula on this side the Ganges, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, by some called Decan. It is one of the largest cities in these parts, being 12 miles in circumference, and surrounded by very high walls, and a large ditch. The king's palace is in the middle of the town, from which it is separated by a double ditch, and is three miles in circumference. There are besides, two large suburbs in which most of the merchants live. This kingdom was conquered by the Great Mogul in 1685, and has been tributary to him ever since. The extent of this kingdom is uncertain, but it is said the king can bring 100,000 men into the field; there are a great number of precious stones found here, and the women are the most dissolute of any in these parts. It is seated on the river Mandua or Mandoux, 100 miles E. of Dabul, and 225 N. E. of Goa. Lon. 74. 25. E. lat. 16. 30. N.

Visey, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the bishoprick of Liege, and formerly fortified. It is seated on the eastern shore of the river Maese, seven miles N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

Vissogrod, a town of Great Poland, and in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the river Vistula, with a castle.

Vistula, or Wyssla, the largest river of Poland Proper. It rises in Mount Crapack, on the confines of Silesia and Upper Hungary, crosses Little Poland, a part of Masovia, of Great Poland, and of Pomerania, and falls by three mouths into the Baltic Sea below Dantzick. The [illegible] is the most considerable [illegible]

into this, which passes by Cracow, Sandomir, Czersko, Warsaw, Ploczko, Dobrezin, Wladislau, Thorn, Culm, Marienburg, Elbing, and Dantzick.

VITERBO, an ancient, large, and handsome town of Italy, in the Patrimony of St. Peter, with a bishop's see. It contains about 15,000 inhabitants, 16 parish-churches, a great number of handsome pieces and fountains, and near it is a spring, so hot that it will not only boil an egg, but flesh that is put therein. It is seated at the foot of a mountain in a country watered by several streams, and is the best place in the pope's territories. It is 20 miles S. E. of Orvieto, and 35 N. by W. of Rome. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 42. 25. N.

* VITRA, a town of France, in Bretany, which carries on a great trade in linen cloth, knit-stockings, and gloves; seated on the river Vilaine, 20 miles N. E. of Rennes, and 52 S. E. of St. Malo. Lon. 1. 13. W. lat. 48. 14. N.

VITRI-LE-FRANCOIS, a considerable town of France, and one of the principal in Champagne, and in Pertois. It is well built, though the houses are only of wood, and there is a very fine square, in which the parish church stands. It is populous, and the inhabitants carry on a great trade. It is seated on the river Marne, over which there is a bridge, 18 miles S. E. of Chalons, 25 W. of Bar-le-duc, and 100 E. of Paris. Lon. 4. 38. E. lat. 48. 41. N.

* VITTEAUX, a town of France, in Burgundy; seated on the river Brane, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 27 miles W. of Dijon, and 12 S. E. of Semur. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 57. 23. N.

VITTORIA, a considerable town of Spain, in Biscay, and capital of the province of Alava. It is surrounded with double walls, and in the principal square are the town-house, two convents, several well-built houses, and the middle is adorned with a fine fountain. The large streets are bordered with fine trees, which are a good defence against the heat of the sun. There are very rich merchants here, who carry on a great trade in hard-ware, which they send to different parts of the kingdom. They also deal in wool and wines, and particularly in sword blades, which they make in large quantities. It is seated at the end of a pleasant plain, [illegible] corn and grapes [illegible] S. [illegible] S. W. of Tolosa [illegible] Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. [illegible]

* VIVI[illegible] France, in the [illegible]

bounded on the N. by Lyonnois, on the E. by the river Rhone, which separates it from Dauphiny; on the S. by the diocese of Uses; and on the W. by Velay and Gevaudan. It is about 65 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, and is divided into the Upper and Lower. Viviers is the capital.

* VIVERO, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Galicia, seated at the foot of a steep mountain, near the small river Landrova, whose mouth forms a good and large harbour in the ocean, 80 miles N. W. of Mondonedo. Lon. 7. 34. W. lat. 43. 50. N.

VIVIERS, an ancient town of France, in Lower Languedoc, and capital of Vivarais, with a bishop's see. It is a little dirty place, seated among the mountains, on the top of which is the cathedral church. It stands on the river Rhone, 20 miles N. of Orange, and 70 N. E. of Montpelier. Lon. 4. 46. E. lat. 44. 29. N.

* VIVONE, a town of France, in Poitou, and in the election of Poitiers, seated on the river Clain, with a castle.

* VIVY, a town of France, in Anjou, and in the election of Saumur.

* VIZA, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Romania, with a Greek archbishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, at the source of the river Glicinero.

* UKERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in Pomerania, seated on the river Gross-haff, at the mouth of the Uker, with a fortified castle. Lon. 14. 12. E. lat. 53. 51. N.

UKRAINE, a large country of Europe; bounded on the N. by Poland and Muscovy; on the S. by Little Tartary, and the country of the Ockzakow-Tartars; and on the W. by Moldavia. This country is crossed by the river Nieper, or Borysthenes, which divides it into two parts. It is inhabited by the refuse of several nations, who came from the neighbourhood of the Black Sea, among whom are Poles, Russians, Hungarians, Turks, and Tartars, who, however, pretend to be Christians. These vagabonds first inhabited the small islands of the Black Sea; and when they went to ravage the neighbouring countries, left their wives, children, and valuable effects there; but multiplying apace, they enlarged their bounds, insomuch that at present they can bring an army of 40,000 men into the field, who are called Cossacks. They are noted for their cruelties; and there is no [illegible] [illegible]

pire. There are several lakes, rivers, among the Nieper, and it would be an exceedingly plentiful country if well cultivated; but it is often infested with swarms of locusts, which devour every thing that is green where they alight, and leave the fields and trees quite naked of grass and leaves.

ULADISLAW. See NOWOGRODEK.

* ULCAMI, or ULCUMA, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, between those of Ardres and Benin, where the traders get a great number of slaves.

ULIERBECK, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Brabant, 11 miles S. E. of Mechlin, or Malines, and two E. of Louvain. Lon. 4. 52. E. lat. 50. 53. N.

* ULIETEA, one of the Society Isles, in the S. Sea. Lat. 16. 45. S. Lon. 151. 26. W.

ULLESWATER, in Westmorland, which near Dale Mane changes its name to Eymot. This mere is seven or eight miles in length, and of a great depth and breadth, well stocked with fish.

ULM, a free and imperial fortified city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and the chief of that order in the circle, where the archives thereof are deposited. There is a good college in this city; and in the cathedral church, which is a handsome structure, there are 63 copper vessels full of water, ready for the extinguishing of fire, and no less than 401 steps to the top of the steeple. It is one of the largest and best places in Germany; and the town-house is a very handsome edifice. It is seated on the Danube, where it receives the river Iller; and the inhabitants are protestants. There is a handsome bridge over the Danube, which greatly favours the trade of the inhabitants in linen, fustians, hardware, and wool. The duke of Bavaria became master of it in 1702, by a stratagem; but after the battle of Hochstet, in 1704, the Bavarians surrendered it by capitulation; but the fortifications had suffered greatly. It is 36 miles W. of Augsburg, 47 S. E. of Stutgard, 63 N. of Munich, and 275 W. of Vienna. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

ULMEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbishopric of Mentz, on the frontiers of the duchy of Deux-ponts, 30 miles N. E. of Treves. Lon. 7. 8. E. lat. 50. 7. N.

ULSTER, a province of Ireland, bounded on the E. by St. George's channel; on the W. by the Northern Ocean; on the N. by the same Ocean; on the S. by the province of Connaught, and on the S. E. by the province of Leinster. It is divided into nine counties, viz. Donegal, Tyrone, Londonderry, Antrim, Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, and Fermanagh. The principal rivers are, the Bann, that forms Loughneagh, the Foyle, the Swilly, the Newry Water, and the Maine. It abounds with large lakes, and the soil in general is fruitful in corn and grass, and there are plenty of cattle, sheep, and beeves. The waters are deep, and yield plenty of fish, particularly salmon. This province contains one archbishoprick, five bishopricks, 30 counties, 115,539 inhabitants, 33 baronies, and but eight that return parliament men, 16 castles, and 363 parishes. The principal place is Londonderry.

ULTZEN, a town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburg. It had a famous convent, which was secularised in 1532, and the revenues were chiefly applied to pious uses. It is seated on the river Ilmenau, 22 miles S. of Lunenburg, and 11 subject to the elector of Hanover. Lon. 10. 38. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

ULVERSTONE, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Monday. The country people call it Oulton, and it is seated between the branches of a river which, at a small distance, falls into the sea. It is a pretty good place, and the market is well supplied with corn, sheep, fish, and other provisions; 18 miles N. W. of Lancaster, and 267 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 12. W. lat. 54. 14. N.

UMA, a town of Sweden, in Westera Bothnia, seated on the river Uma, in the gulph of Bothnia, which gives name to part of Swedish Lapland, in which it has its source. The houses are built of wood, and it was twice burnt down by the Russians in the late wars. It is the residence of the governor of West Bothnia, and is 230 miles N. of Stockholm. Lon. 19. 50. E. lat. 63. 58. N.

* UMAGO, a town of Italy, in Istria, seated on the western coast between the gulph of Lagona and the mouth of the river Quieto, with a harbour. It belongs to the Venetians.

* UMAGIAGUA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Morocco, and in the province of the same name, and remarkably seated on the top of a mountain.

UMBRIA. See SPOLETO.

UMBRIA, or CALABRIA, [illegible] kingdom of Naples, [illegible] Calabria, [illegible] now [illegible] a province [illegible] many [illegible] the [illegible]

ton of Bern, and in Oberland, charmingly ſeated on the lake Thoun, and near it is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It is 25 miles S.S.E. of Bern, and 30 S.E. of Friburg. Lon. 7. 32. E. lat. 46. 42. N.

UNDERWOLD, a canton of Switzerland, and the ſixth in rank. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Lucern, and by the lake of the four cantons; on the E. by the high mountains, which ſeparate it from the canton of Ur; on the S. by the mountains of Brunick, which part it from the canton of Bern; and on the W. by that of Lucern. It takes its name from a large foreſt of oaks, which is nearly in the middle of the country, and runs from N. to S. It is about 25 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is divided into two parts, that above the foreſt, and that below it; for this reaſon there are two councils, two juſtices, and two landammans. It has no towns nor bailiwicks; and the chief advantage of the inhabitants ariſes from cattle, and the fiſh taken in five ſmall lakes. They are all Roman Catholics; and the grand council is compoſed of 58 members.

UNGHWAR, a town of Upper Hungary, and a ſeat of a county of the ſame name, in an iſland formed by the river Ungh. It is ſtrong by ſituation among the mountains of Carpach, and is 58 miles N.E. of Tockay, and 147 E. of Caſſovith, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 22. 25. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

UNITED PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, are ſeven in all, namely, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Guelderland, Overyſſel, Groningen, and Friſeland. They are no more than 150 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and their ſituation is very different; for the ſoil is marſhy, and a great part covered with water and ice in the winter; inſomuch that in the ſpring they are forced to drain off the water to dry the land. The air is groſs and unhealthy, on account of the exhalations. The waters eaſily rot, and there is no commodity made of it, which they dig out of the ponds (and) in every city, town, and village, which are generally ſituated in the middle of ponds, though the [illegible] from one another in boats, and in the winter they ride from one place to another with incredible ſwiftneſs, by means of ſkates, in which exerciſe the women are as artful as the men. The thickneſs of the air, which is prejudicial to health, ſeems to contribute to fatten their cattle, and their milk, butter and cheeſe, are excellent. The inhabitants are robuſt, laborious, patient, free, open, affable, and pleaſant in converſation. They are all politicians, not excepting the women and ſervants: however, the boors, and eſpecially the ſailors, are very rude, clowniſh and naſty. A Dutchman is naturally phlegmatic, and ſlow to anger, but when heated is not eaſily appeaſed. The women are well made, handy, neat, even to an exceſs, but imperious, and jealous of their rights with regard to the management of affairs, inſomuch that when a huſband abuſes his wife, they can eaſily bring him to reaſon by ſhutting him up in a houſe of correction. The principal virtue of this nation is frugality; and they are contented with moderate meals at all times, and never make extravagant feaſts. Very often a biſcuit, with a bit of butter, cheeſe or a herring, and a glaſs of beer or brandy, ſuffices them for a repaſt. The United Provinces are an allied body, the foundation of whoſe union was laid in 1579. It is a free republic, that acknowledges no other ſovereign but God. This independence was acknowledged by other nations at the treaty of Weſtphalia in 1648. Each of theſe ſeven provinces is a ſeparate republic, who govern themſelves by their own laws and cuſtoms, and the ſupreme government belongs to the ſeven provinces conjointly, and is adminiſtered by different councils. The chief of theſe is compoſed of their high mightineſſes the States General, who are the deputies of each of the ſeven provinces, and who generally aſſemble at the Hague. It is lawful for each province to ſend one or more deputies, though they can give but one voice. This council does not change it, and yet they change the preſident every week. The other councils are the council of ſtate, the board of admiralty, the council of the grand admiralty, the council of ſeamen, which aſſiſts at the Hague, and the council of Friſeland, [illegible]

tain-general, and grand-admiral. In the infancy of the republic they had but one ſtadtholder, who was a prince of the houſe of Naſſau; but this laſted only till 1650, when they determined to aboliſh this office for ever: however, the diſorders of this republic obliged them to elect another in 1672; nay, they had two; for Holland, Zeland, Utrecht, Gueldreland, and Overyſſel, choſe William III. prince of Naſſau, who continued in this office 30 years: the provinces of Frieſland and Groningen choſe Henry Caſimir, prince of Naſſau-Dieux, for ſtadtholder. King William dying in 1702, without iſſue, it was thought the other ſtadtholder would be choſen for the whole, which however did not happen. However, theſe two laſt provinces ſeemed to make for prince William Charles in 1728, when they elected him ſtadtholder; but the other provinces refuſed to come in, though it has ſince been made hereditary. The trade of the Dutch conſiſts of plenty of butter, cheeſe, fine linen-cloth, books, and the product of their gardens, but they are obliged to have their corn and wine from Germany; wool, lead, and tin, from England; horned cattle, paſte, and ſkins, from Denmark; wood, and dried fiſh from Norway; iron, cotton, and timber for ſhips, from Sweden, honey and wax, from Poland; corn from Pruſſia; hemp, leather, tallow, pitch, and fiſh, from Ruſſia; whalebone, from Greenland; herrings, from the North Sea; wine and fruits, from Portugal and Italy. They ſend their merchant ſhips within the ſtraits of Gibraltar to Spain, France, Italy, and the Levant, as alſo to Guinea, the E. Indies, Moſcovy, and ſeveral other parts; however, their principal trade depends on the Eaſt India company, which is the moſt conſiderable in the world, and was firſt eſtabliſhed in 1602. It is ſaid they have 25,000 troops in the Eaſt Indies, with 160 ſhips, and 80,000 perſons to man them, and for their ſervice, whoſe names are regiſtered at an office in Amſterdam. When any foreigners are in their ſervice, and die abroad, the company takes care their effects ſhall go to the right heir. The goods and merchandizes they bring from the Eaſt-Indies, are almoſt univerſally known, and therefore need not be here enumerated. The herring-fiſhery [illegible] great advantage, carried on chiefly about the North parts of Scotland, [illegible] employed in victualling their ſhips, and the reſt they ſend to other nations. It is ſaid the value of this trade to the Dutch is worth 6,000,000 of florins per annum, each of which is 1s. and 9d. Engliſh.

The forces of the United Provinces, in times of peace, are about 32,000 men, for guards and garriſons, and for their men of war. In time of war they are about 60,000; but if occaſion requires, they can raiſe 80,000, and there was a time when they had 100,000 in their pay, chiefly conſiſting of men from other nations. With regard to ſea affairs, they have very good mariners of their own. In times of peace they uſually had 30 men of war to ſerve as convoys, which were ready to raiſe their anchors at the firſt ſignal; but of late their naval force has been greatly neglected, and they have ſuffered their principal veſſels almoſt to rot in their harbours. With regard their merchant-ſhips, they have always great numbers, and are generally ſaid to have had 25,000 large veſſels, and 300,000 in all ſizes of different kinds. The revenues of this republic are raiſed by taxes, duties, and exciſes, paid by all the inhabitants in general, inſomuch that there is not a diſh of meat brought to the table, but what is ſaid to be taxed ſeveral times over. The duties upon merchandizes being in conſiderable ſums; but theſe muſt always be in proportion to their trade. From theſe and other reſources, the Dutch are ſaid to raiſe annually between 2 and 3,000,000l. ſterling in time of peace, and in the time of war they have generally a poll-tax, a land-tax, and hearth money, which conſiderably increaſe the revenue. With regard to their religion, there is no ſect in the world but what is tolerated, inſomuch that there are ſaid to be 72 in all; however, none but thoſe of the eſtabliſhed religion, which is the reformed, are permitted to be concerned in ſtate-affairs. The Dutch are no very good Chriſtians; for in Japan they are contented to lay aſide the open profeſſion of their faith; and in many other inſtances they ſeem to be of opinion that godlineſs is gain. They boggle at no cruelties to gain their ends; of which we have an inſtance in expelling the Spice Iſlands from the Engliſh, and which they now poſſeſs without a rival. Inſomuch that all the trade of Europe through their hands [illegible] Altona, a town of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the county of Holſtein. It was formerly a conſiderable

able Hanſiatic town, but now belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is ſeated on a ſmall river, 10 miles N. E. of Dortmund, and 35 S. of Munſter. Lon. 7. 49. E. lat. 51. 28. N.

UNNA, a river of Turky in Europe, which runs through Croatia, paſſes by Wihitz and Dubitza, and falls a little after into the Sade.

* VODABLE, a town of France, in Auvergne, and the chief place of a chatellany of great extent.

* VOERDEN, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and on the frontiers of Utrecht; ſeated on the Rhine, which paſſes through it, eight miles from Utrecht, and 16 from Leyden. Lon. 4. 58. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

VOGHERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, and in the territory of Pavia. It is very pleaſant, well fortified, and ſeated on the river Staffora, 24 miles S. W. of Pavia, and 30 S. W. of Milan. Lon. 9. 10. E. lat. 44. 59. N.

* VOID, a town of France, in the dioceſe of Toul, ſeated on a rivulet of the ſame name, 10 miles from Toul.

VOIGHTLAND, a territory of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and one of the four circles of the marquiſate of Miſnia. It is in the form of a triangle, and bounded on the E. by Bohemia; on the N. by the duchy of Altenburgh; and on the W. by Thuringia and Franconia. The principal place is Zwickaw, and belongs to the elector of Saxony.

* VOIRON, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the election of Grenoble, with the title of a barony.

VOLELMARK, or WOLICKMARCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, and in the duchy of Carinthia, ſeated on the river Drave, 26 miles S. E. of Clalenfurt. Lon. 14. 56. E. lat. 46. 45. N.

VOLANO, a ſea-port town of Italy, in the Pope's territories, and duchy of Ferrara; ſeated on the gulph of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 40 miles E. of Ferrara. Lon. 12. 36. E. lat. 44. 52. N.

VOLHINIA, a palatinate of Poland; bounded on the E. by that of Braſcia; on the N. by Kiovia; on the S. by Podolia; and on the W. by Bela; being about 300 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. It conſiſts chiefly of plains, watered by a great number of rivers, and would be very fertile if cultivated; but they are much of people, on account of the frequent inroads of the Tartars. Luck is the capital town.

* VOLLENHOVEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Overyſſel, and capital of a territory of the ſame name on the Zuider-Zee, with a ſtrong caſtle, eight miles from Steenwick, and 12 from Zwol. Lon. 5. 42. E. lat. 52. 44. N.

* VOLLORE, a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the election of Clermont, with the title of a county.

* VOLO, an ancient town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Janna, with a ſtrong citadel and a fort. It was taken by the Venetians in 1655, who almoſt ruined it, but is now in ſome meaſure re-eſtabliſhed. It is ſeated on a gulph of the ſame name, where there is a good harbour, 30 miles S. E. of Lariſſa Lon. 22. 55. E. lat. 39. 21. N.

VOLTA, a river of Africa, in Guinea, which runs from N. to S. and falls into the ocean E. of Acra.

VOLTERRA, an ancient and conſiderable town of Italy, in Tuſcany, and in the territory of Piſa, with a biſhop's ſee. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, contains ſeveral antiquities, is noted for its medicinal waters, and is ſeated on a mountain, 32 miles S. E. of Piſa, and 30 S. W. of Florence. Lon. 10. 42. E. lat. 43. 26. N.

VOLTURNO, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which riſes in the Apennine mountains, paſſes by Iſernia, in the county of Moliſe, then to Capua, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, and falls into the gulph of Gaeta.

VOLTURARA, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and in the Capitanata, with a biſhop's ſee, ſeated at the foot of the Apennines, 27 miles N. E. of Benevento, and 52 N. E. of Naples. Lon. 15. 14. E. lat. 42. 26. N.

VOORN, an iſland of the United Provinces, in South Holland, between the mouths of the river Maeſe. Brill is the capital town. This iſland, with that of Goeree and Overflacker, which are near it, make the territory called Voornland, which was anciently part of Zeeland.

* VORAPPE, a town of France, in Dauphiny, and in the election of Grenoble.

* VOROTINSK, a town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a province of the ſame name in Muſcovite Ruſſia, ſeated on the river Occa, 100 miles S. W. of Moſcow. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 55. 30. N. The province is bounded on the N. and E. by the river Occa, and the duchy of Rezan.

Rezan, on the S. by the country of the Cofacks, and on the W. by the duchy of Severia.

VOSGES, or VAUGES, a large chain of mountains, covered with wood, which ſeparate Alſace and the Franche Comté from Lorrain, reaching as far as the foreſt of Ardennes. They give name to a province of Lorrain, which is on the frontiers of Alſace.

VOUTENA. See FONTENOY.

* UPHAVEN, a village in Wiltſhire, 10 miles S. by W. of Marlborough.

UPLAND, a province of Sweden, which is a part of a peninſula, bounded on the W. by Weſtmania and Caſtricia, on the N. E. by the Baltic Sea, and on the S. by the ſea of Sudermania, or Sunderland. It is about 70 miles in length, and 45 in breadth, is very populous, and fertile in corn, and has mines of iron and lead. Stockholm is the capital town.

UPPINGHAM, a town of Rutlandſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated on an eminence, and is a pretty compact well-built place, with a very good free-ſchool, and an hoſpital; ſix miles S. of Oakham, and 90 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

UPSAL, a conſiderable town of Sweden, in Upland, with a famous univerſity, and an archbiſhop's ſee. The ſtreets are long, and ſo ſtraight, that from the market-place the four gates of the town may be ſeen. It has neither walls nor ramparts, but magnificent palaces. In 1702 there was a fire, which reduced three public buildings to aſhes; namely, the ancient royal palace, which is now level with the ground, the cathedral church, which had two handſome ſteeples and clocks, now rebuilt, but the ſteeples are not ſo high as before. The other was the royal college of the univerſity, which makes much the ſame appearance as it did before. The public library, which is one of the handſomeſt buildings of theſe northern countries, eſcaped the flames, and contains above 60,000 volumes. The archbiſhop is primate of the kingdom, and conſecrates the king in the cathedral church. It is ſeated on the river Sala, which divides it in two, and is 35 miles N. W. of Stockholm, and 135 W. S. W. of Abo. Lon. 17. 48. E. lat. 59. 52. N.

UPTON, a town of Worceſterſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the river Severn, over which there is a bridge, and is a well built place, ſaid to be of great account in the time of the Romans. It is 11 miles S. of Worceſter, and 109 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 55. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

URABA, a province of S. America, in Terra Firma, lying on a gulph of the ſame name, in the government of Carthagena, to the E. of the province of Darien.

URANIBURGH, was formerly a magnificent caſtle of Denmark, in the little iſland of Huen, in the middle of the Sound. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated aſtronomer, who made his obſervations there, which are ſince publiſhed. The caſtle is now in ruins. Lon. 12. 58. E. lat. 55. 54. N.

* URBAIN, ST. a town of France, in Champagne, and in the dioceſe of Chalons, ſeated on the river Marne, with a Benedictine abbey.

* URBANEA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a biſhop's ſee. It was built by pope Urban VIII. on the river Metro, 12 miles S. of Urbino. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 43. 34. N.

URBINO, a town of Italy, in the territory of the pope, and capital of the duchy of Urbino, with an old citadel, an archbiſhop's ſee, and a handſome palace, where the dukes formerly reſided. The houſes are very well built, and great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here. It is ſeated on a mountain, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 18 miles S. of Rimini, 58 E. of Florence, and 110 N. E. of Rome. Lon. 12. 40. E. lat. 43. 46. N.

URBINO, the duchy of, a province of Italy, in the territory of the church, bounded on the N. by the gulph of Venice, on the S. by Perugino and Umbria, on the E. by the Mark or Marche of Ancona, and on the W. by Tuſcany and Romagna, being about 55 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. Here is great plenty of game, as well as fiſh; but the air is not very wholeſome, nor is the ſoil fertile. Urbino is the capital town.

* URCFISE, ST. a town of France, in Auvergne, and in the dioceſe of St. Flour.

* URGANTZ, or JURGANTZ, a town of Aſia, in the country of the Turkomans, 240 miles E. of the Caſpian Sea, and 70 S. of the Lake Aral. It was formerly a very conſiderable place, having been four miles in circumference. The houſes were all built with mud-walls, and there was one bazar, or long covered ſtreet, where merchandiſe were ſold; but in 1740 a ter-

veller, who saw it, affirms it is now in ruins, and that no other public buildings remain but a mosque. Lon. 60. 25. E. lat. 40. 50. N.

URGEL, an ancient town of Spain, in Catalonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Segra, in a plain fertile in corn, and in the midst of very high mountains, planted with vineyards, 60 miles W. of Perpignan, and 75 N. by W. of Barcelona. Lon. 1. 44. E. lat. 42. 31. N.

URI, the most southern canton of Switzerland, and the fourth in rank, whose inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is bounded on the N. by the canton of Schwitz, and the lake of the four cantons, on the E. by the Grisons, and the canton of Glaris, on the S. by the bailiwicks of Italy, and on the W. by the canton of Underwald, and part of Bern. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and full of dreadful mountains, among which is the celebrated Mount St. Gothard; however, there is a valley tolerably fertile. Altdorf is the principal town.

* URGONS, a town of France, in Gascony, in the Landes, and in the diocese of Dax.

URQUART, a castle of Scotland, in the shire of Invernets, seated on the N. side of Lochness.

USBECKS. See BOCHARIA.

USCOPIA. See SCOPIA.

USEDOM, an island of Germany, in Pomerania, seated at the mouth of the river Oder, on the Baltic Sea, between which, and the island of Wollin, is a passage called the Swin. It is subject to the king of Prussia, and has formerly a considerable town of the same name which was almost reduced to ashes in 1475. Lon. 14. 11. E. lat. 54. 6. N.

USERCAL. See UZERCHE.

USHANT, an island of France, on the coast of Britanny, and province of Conquet. It is eight miles in circumference, containing several hamlets, and a castle. Lon. 5. 0. W. lat. 48. 30. N.

USK, a town of Monmouthshire, with a market on Mondays, seated on the river Usk, over which there is a bridge and is a large place, with well built stone houses. It is 12 miles S. W. of Monmouth, and 142 W. by N. of London. Lon. 2. 56. W. lat. 51. 40. N.

USK, a river of Wales, which rises on the W. of Brecknockshire, runs S. E. through that county and Monmouthshire, and falls into the mouth of the Severn, having passed by Brecon, or Brecknock, Usk, and Newport.

* USSEL, a town of France, in Limosin, and the chief place of the duchy of Ventadour, five miles from a castle of that name. Lon. 2. 15. E. lat. 45. 32. N.

* USSON, a town of France, in Auvergne, with the title of a marquisate, 10 miles from Brioud, but it is come to nothing since the castle was demolished.

USTAINO, a town of Italy, in the Cremonese, seated on the river Oglio, 12 miles N. E. of Cremona. Lon. 10. 8. E. lat. 45. 17. N.

UTICA, a town of Africa, famous for the death of Cato, supposed to be the modern Biserta; which see.

UTOXETER, a town of Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground near the river Dove, among excellent pastures for feeding and breeding cattle. It is pretty large, but not very well built, and its market is the greatest in this part of England, for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, butter and cheese. It is 13 miles N. E. of Stafford, and 156 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

UTRECHT, a handsome, pleasant, and celebrated town of the United Provinces, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is large, well fortified, of a square form, and about three miles in circumference, without its four suburbs, which are considerable. The steeple of the cathedral is very high, and the handsomest in the United Provinces. There are a great number of churches, as also hospitals for orphans and foundlings, and old men and women. All the avenues to this city are very handsome, and the environs are filled with gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render it one of the most agreeable places to live in in these parts, and accordingly a great many people of distinction retort hither. It is the peace was concluded in 1713, between France, England, Portugal, Prussia, Savoy, and Holland; and here the Union of the Seven Provinces was begun in 1579. It is seated on the ancient channel of the Rhine, 18 miles S. E. of Amsterdam, 27 N. E. of Rotterdam, and 25 N. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 8. E. lat. 52. 7. N.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces, in the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by

by the Zuider Zee, and part of Holland, on the E. by Velurve and Gueldersland, on the S. by the Rhine, which separates it from Brabant, and on the W. by Hollandt. The air is very healthy here; nor are there any more fatigations to fear as in other provinces; besides, the soil is fertile, and the country pleasant, the first of which is not above 30 miles, and the breadth no more than 20.

* UTRECHT, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, the capital of an earldom of the same name, seated pretty near the lake of Zurich.

UTRICES. See BOCHARA.

* UXBRIDGE, a town of Middlesex, with a market on Thursdays. It is a large place, a mile in length upon the road, containing about 200 houses, and has several convenient inns for the entertainment of travellers. It is 15 miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 23. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

* UZEDA, a town of Spain, in New Castile, and capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle, 20 miles N. W. of Alcara. Lon. 3. 13. W. lat. 40. 46 N.

* UZEL, a town of France, in Brittany, in the diocese of St. Brieux. It carries on a very good trade, and is 17 miles S. W. of Brieux. Lon. 2. 52. W. lat. 48. 16. N.

* UZERCHE, an ancient town of France, in Lower Limousin, and in the diocese of Limoges, with a Benedictine abbey, seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which the river Vetere runs. It is 27 miles S. E. of Limoges, and 217 S. of Paris. Lon. 1. 37. E. lat. 45. 27. N.

UZES, a town of France, in Upper Languedoc, capital of Uiege, with a bishop's see, and the title of a duchy. It is seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, cattle, and good wine, 12 miles N. of Nismes, 20 W. of Avignon, and 20 S. W. of Orange. Lon. 4. 27. E. lat. 44. 2. N.

W.

WAAG, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Poland, runs first from E. to W. and then running S. passes by Leopoldstadt, falling into the Danube opposite to the island of Schut.

WAAL, or WAHAL, a river of the United Provinces, one of the branches of the Rhine, and runs from E. to W. through Kemp, in the province of Gueldersland [illegible] by Nimeguen, Tiel, [illegible] and Bommel, and proceeding westward joins the Maese, then passes by Dort, and falls into the German Ocean below Brill.

* WACHTENDONCK, a town of the Netherlands, in Gueldersland, seated in a morass, which, with the river Niers, is all its strength. It is five miles from Guelders. Lon. 6. 7. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

* WADDAHS, a savage people of Asia, in the island of Ceylon. They live by themselves, and neither till the land nor feed cattle, but depend entirely upon their bows and arrows for subsistence, except being in quest for honey, which they meet with in the hollow trees. They have neither village nor house, and dwell near the rivers, under large trees. They go entirely naked, except a piece of cloth, which they wrap round their middles. They have a species of worship, but it is hard to say what it is, though the most civilized of them have a sort of temples, erected to some particular god. They preserve the flesh of the game they kill, by putting it into hollow trees, with honey, and covering the hole through which they put it, with clay.

WADERBRIDGE. See WARERBRIDGE.

* WADHURST, a village in Sussex, 14 miles E. of Lewes Cuckfield.

* WADLEY, a village in Berkshire, a mile and a half N. E. of Farringdon.

WAES, a territory of the Netherlands, in the E. part of Austrian Flanders, extending from Ghent to Vendrick, along the river Scheld. There are fine meadows and woods, rivers, with plenty of commodious fish, [illegible] horses that are in high esteem. St. Nicholas and Rupelmond are the principal places.

WAGENINGEN, or WAGENHEIM, a town of the United Provinces, in Gueldersland, seated on the river Lech, 10 miles N. W. of Nimeguen. Lon. 5. 32. E. lat. 51. 0 N.

WAGRIA, a territory of Germany, in Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Holstein, bounded on the N. E. by the Baltic Sea, on the S. by the river Trave, and on the W. by Proper Holstein and Stormaria, being about 20 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is very fertile in corn, and Lubeck is the principal town.

* WAHLENSTAT, a handsome town of Switzerland, and the chief place of a bailiwick of the same name, common to the Protestant cantons, and the canton of Glaris,

Glaris. It lies on the great road from Switzerland to Germany, to the country of the Grifons, and is ſeated at the E. end of a lake of the ſame name, 15 miles N. W. of Coira. Lon. 9. 14. E. lat. 47. 2. N.

WAIGATS, are ſtraits between Nova Zembla and Ruſſia, through which the Dutch attempted to find a N. E. paſſage to China, and ſailed as far as the lon. of 75 deg. E. Lat. 72. 25. N.

* WAINFLEET, a town in Lincolnſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated near the ſea, in a fenny part of the country, and on the river Witham; it is a well compacted town, with an excellent free-ſchool, 14 miles N. E. of Boſton, and 130 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 53. 10. N.

WAKEFIELD, a town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is an ancient and large town, ſeated on the river Colder; the houſes are built chiefly with brick, and there is a handſome ſtone-bridge, on which Edward IV. erected a fine chapel, in remembrance of thoſe who loſt their lives in battle near that place. It is alſo noted for its cloth manufactory, and the market is large for wool, woollen ſtuffs, corn, and proviſions. It is 28 miles S. W. of York, and 184 N. N. W. of London, Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 53. 41. N.

WALACHIA, a province of Turky in Europe, and in Upper Hungary, bounded on the N. by Moldavia and Tranſilvania, on the E. and S. by the river Danube, and on the W. by Tranſilvania, being 225 miles in length, and 125 in breadth. In the laſt war between the Turks and Chriſtians, the latter having loſt the fatal battle of Crottka, were obliged to abandon the whole province to the Turks, in conſequence of the treaty of Belgrade, concluded in 1739. It abounds in good horſes and cattle, and there are mines of ſeveral kinds. The inhabitants conſiſt of Hungarians, Saxons, and original natives, who are very indolent; a few only take the trouble to till the ground. However, the ſoil is ſo fertile, that it is capable of producing any thing; and there are good paſtures with wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church, and the religion is tolerated, as in all other parts of the Turkiſh dominions.

WALCHEREN, an iſland of the Netherlands, in the United Provinces, and the principal of Zealand. It is ſeparated from the iſlands of N. and S. Beveland by a narrow channel; and from Dutch Flanders by the mouth of the river Scheld, being ſurrounded on the other ſides by the German Ocean. It is about nine miles in length, and eight in breadth, and lying very low is ſubject to inundations, but is pretty fruitful, and has good arable and paſture lands. The capital town of this iſland, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

WALCOT, a village in Lincolnſhire, on the borders of the fens, within one mile of Folkingham. It has a chalybeate ſpring, formerly much frequented by the gentry.

WALCOURT, or WALENCOURT, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur, and on the confines of Hainault, between the rivers Maeſe and Sambre. The French attempted to take it in 1689, but were obliged to retreat with great loſs. It is ſeated on the river Lure, 12 miles S. of Charleroy, and 27 S. W. of Namur. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 50. 10. N.

WALDECK, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a ſtrong caſtle, ſeated on the river Steinbach, 25 miles S. W. of Caſſel, and 32 N. E. of Marpurg. Lon. 19. 4. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

* WALDECK, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the E. and S. by the landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel, on the W. by the duchy of Weſtphalia, and on the N. by the biſhoprick of Paderborn, being about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods, and there are mines of iron, copper, quick-ſilver, and alum. The principal town is of the ſame name, and ſubject to its own prince.

WALDEN, commonly called SAFFRON-WALDEN, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Saturdays. It is well inhabited, and ſeated on an aſcent, among pleaſant fields of ſaffron, which is here cultivated. It was formerly noted for its caſtle and abbey; and not far from it was the ſtately houſe called Audley-end, accounted as magnificent as any in the kingdom, in the reign of king Charles II. It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and a recorder. It has a fine large old church of the Gothic order, with a Preſbyterian, a Baptiſt, and a Quakers meeting-houſe. It is a large ſtraggling place, with the ſtreets not paved. A great deal of malt is made here. It is 27 miles N. W. by N. of Chelmsford, and 42 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 20. E. lat. 52. 4. N.

WALDENSIS, See VAUDOIS.

WALDERSHARE, a village in Kent, four miles E. of Sandwich.

WAL-

WALDSHUT, a ſmall town of Germany, in Auſtrian Briſgaw, and in an iſland formed by the river Elta, five miles from Friburg. Lon. 8. 3. E. lat. 48. 9. N.

WALDSHUT, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and one of the four foreſt-towns, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated at the place where the river Schult falls into the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black Foreſt, 17 miles W. of Schaffhauſen, and eight N. E. of Lauffenburg. Lon. 8. 12. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

WALES, a principality in the W. of England, comprehending 12 counties, namely, Angleſea, Carnarvonſhire, Denbighſhire, Flintſhire, Merionethſhire, and Montgomeryſhire, in N. Wales; Brecknockſhire, Cardiganſhire, Carmarthenſhire, Glamorg. ſhire, Pembrokeſhire, and Radnorſhire, in S. Wales. This country is, for the moſt part, mountainous, but its produce ſufficient for the maintenance of the inhabitants. It is the country where the ancient Britons fled, when this iſland was invaded by the victorious Saxons, are now called Welch, and continue to preſerve their own language. The weſtern part is bounded by St. George's Channel, and the Iriſh Sea; the ſouthern by the Briſtol Channel; the northern by the Iriſh Sea; and the eaſtern by the counties of Cheſter, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 751 pariſhes, 38 market towns, and above 300,000 people. The air is clear and ſharp, but the cattle ſmall, and proviſions in general good and cheap. Wales is particularly remarkable for goats, which naturally delight in hilly countries; for fewel they uſe wood, coals, and turfs. They have ſeveral creeks and harbours for ſhips, but the moſt remarkable is Milford-Haven, where 1200 veſſels may ſafely ride at a time. It is watered with many rivers, of which the principal are the Dee, Wye, Uſk, Conway, Clwyd, and Twy. The principal towns muſt be ſought for under the names of the counties.

WALES, NEW, a country of North America, on the S. W. coaſt of Hudſon's Bay, now in poſſeſſion of the Hudſon's Bay company.

WALKENRIED, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Thuringia. It is ſeated on the river Sorge, in the county of Hoenſtein, and on the confines of the principality of Calenburg, 20 miles S. W. of Halberſtadt. Lon. 11. 8. E. lat. 51. 38. N.

* WALLENBERG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Baſle, or Baſil, with a caſtle, built on a high rock, ſeated at the foot of Mount Jura, an important paſſage. It is 18 miles S. of Baſil, and 18 N. E. of Soleure. Lon. 7. 35. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

WALLINGFORD, a town in Berkſhire, with two markets, on Thurſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Thames, over which there is a handſome ſtone-bridge, and is a place of great antiquity, having been ſurrounded with a wall a mile and a half in circumference. It had alſo a ſtrong caſtle, now demoliſhed. It had likewiſe four pariſh-churches, two of which were demoliſhed in the late civil wars. It is now a corporation, ſends two members to parliament, has a free-ſchool, and a handſome market-houſe, in which the magiſtrates keep the ſeſſions. It is 14 miles N. W. of Reading, and 46 W. of London. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

WALLOONS, a name formerly given to the inhabitants of Flanders, and ſo thoſe of the Auſtrian and French Netherlands.

WALPO, a town of Hungary in Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a fortified caſtle, ſeated on the river Walpo, 20 miles W. of Eſſeck, and 110 S. of Buda. Lon. 19. 22. E. lat. 45. 35. N.

WALSALL, a town of Staffordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays and Fridays. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, is a corporation, with pretty good houſes, ſeveral manufactories in iron, ſuch as nails, bridle-bits, ſtirrups, ſpurs, and other things of that kind; and has been alſo greatly noted for bellows. It is 15 miles S. of Stafford, and 116 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 56. W. lat. 52. 46. N.

WALSHAM, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated upon a level, not far from the ſea, and is a pretty handſome place, ſeven miles E. of Norwich, and 123 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 31. E. lat. 52. 40. N.

* WALSHAM, NORTH, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Thurſdays. It has one church, but part of the ſteeple has been down for ſeveral years, and about 400 houſes, with pretty good ſtreets, paved and tolerably wide. Lon. 1. 30. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

WALSINGHAM, a town in Norfolk with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated near the ſea, and is but a ſmall place to what it was formerly, it having been much frequented by pilgrims, who came to pay their devotions at a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and where there is a ſpring called the Virgin Mary's, or the Holy Well, ſituated upon a ſlope at the edge of a

is a cross, where the people used to kneel, and to throw in a piece of gold, while they wished for any thing they wanted. Here are also the ruins of an old abbey, and a friary, both demolished in the reign of Henry VIII. It has but one church, a quakers meeting, and about 300 houses, mostly mean ones; the streets are not paved, and generally dirty. It is 95 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 116 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 53. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

WALTHAM ON THE WOLD, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursdays. It is a pretty good town, seated in a wholesome air, but the market is almost disused. It is 10 miles N. E. of Leicester, and 113 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 46. W. lat. 52. 51. N.

* WALTHAM, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Fridays. It is eight miles S. of Winchester, and 69 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

WALTHAM ABBEY, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesdays. It is so called from its abbey, and is seated on the river Lee, where it forms several small islands. It is a pretty good place, considering it is so near London, from which it is only twelve miles N. by E. Lon. 0. 3. E. lat. 51. 48. N.

WALTHAM ST. LAWRENCE, a village in Berkshire, five miles S. W. of Maidenhead.

* WALTINGBRUCH, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemburg, seated on the right bank of the river Arch.

* WALTON ON THAMES, a village in Surry, eight miles W. of Kingston. There is now a bridge over the Thames at this place, which has been lately built.

* WANBOROW, a village in Surry, three miles W. of Guildford.

WANGEN, a small imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia. The inhabitants are papists, and carry on a great trade in paper and hardware. It is seated on the river Oyer-ach, 12 miles N. E. of Lindaw, and 30 E. of Constance. Lon. 9. 56. E. lat. 47. 38. N.

* WANGEN, a town of France, in Lower Alsace, in the bailiwick of Weissenbourg, seated on the side of a mountain, and surrounded with a wall three feet thick, it is eight miles N. W. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

WANTAGE, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on a branch of the river Ock, and was formerly noted for the cheapness of butcher's meat in its market. It is 12 miles S. by W. of Oxford, and 60 W. of London. Lon. 1. 15. W. lat. 51. 35. N.

WARADIN, a large and strong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel, and a bishop's see. It was taken by the Turks in 1660, but the Imperialists retook it in 1687. It is seated on the river Sebes Keres, 7 miles N. of Jula, and 190 N. of Belgrade. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 47. 5. N.

* WARADIN, a town of Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, belonging to the house of Austria, seated on the river Drave, on the confines of Stiria, 30 miles S. W. of Kanisa, and 34 N. of Zagrab. Lon. 16. 15. E. lat. 46. 54. N.

* WARBURG, a town of Sweden, in W. Gothland, and in the province of Halland, 12 miles S. of Gottenburg, with a castle and a harbour. Lon. 11. 40. E. lat. 57. 10. N.

WARBURG, a town of Germany, in Westphalia, in the bishopric of Paderborn, and in the county of Pyrmont, with a castle. It is seated on the river Dymel, 20 miles S. E. of Paderborn. Lon. 9. 19. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

WARCOP, a village in Westmoreland, on the river Eden, near the Roman Maiden-castle, 8 E. of Appleby. About 100 yards S. E. of the village was a castle, which was a large building, and covered an acre of ground, with walls 8 feet thick, the stones of which were used for building the steeple of the church.

WARBRIDGE, or WADEBRIDGE, a town in Cornwall, whose market is disused. It is seated on the river Camel, and is noted for its bridge over that river, which is the handsomest and strongest in the county, being supported by about 20 arches. It is 20 miles W. of Launceston, and 242 W. by S. of London. Lon. 5. 4. W. lat. 50. 32. N.

* WARDE, a town of Denmark, in Jutland 15 miles from Ripen, seated at the mouth of a river of the same name.

WARDHUS, a sea-port town of Norwegian Lapland, seated on an island of the same name, very small, and near the continent. It has an old fort where the governor resides, and a street consisting of poor cottages. The government of this province extends from the gulph of Osmo to Muscovite Lapland, and comprehends the most northern part of Norway, which

which produces little or nothing, except a few pastures. The town is seated E. N. E. of the N. Cape. Lon. 27. 12. E. lat. 70. 22. N.

WARE, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated on the river Lee, and is a handsome thoroughfare place, with several good inns, and is particularly noted for its great Ked, and for the New River which begins to be cut near it from thence, and brings water to London for the service of that city. It is 22 miles N. of London. Corn and malt are almost constantly sent from hence to London, by the river Lee, which falls into the Thames near Bow. Lon. 0. 3. E. lat. 51. 50. N.

WAREHAM, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated between the rivers Frome and Piddle, where they fall into Luckford Lake, and where there is a good harbour for ships. It was a very large place, and had several churches, now reduced to three; it also had a wall and a castle; but has suffered so much by the various turns of fortune, that it is now only the shadow of what it was, and its harbour is choked up; however, it still sends two members to parliament, and is 20 miles E. of Dorchester, and 112 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 50. 43. N.

* WAYBURN, a village in Kent, six miles S. of Ashford.

* WARSAW, a handsome town of Poland, in the duchy of Mazovia, and in the palatinate of Czersk, seated on the river Pilsa. Lon. 21. 15. E. lat. 52. 28. N.

WARKWORTH, a village in Northumberland, five miles S. E. of Alnwick, seated on the river Coquet, with a castle, in which is a chapel.

WARMINSTER, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated at the spring-head of [illegible], was formerly a place of [illegible], and is now a pretty large [illegible], having one church, with a chapel, and several good inns. It is 22 miles N. W. of Salisbury, and 97 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 15. W. lat. 51. 11. N.

WARMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and in the duchy of Mecklenburg. It is a fortified bulwark, seated on the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the river Warne. The Swedes had a [illegible] here to take toll, but in 57[illegible], when [illegible] upon the decline, the [illegible] 3 miles E. of [illegible]

WARNEFORD, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the river Lys, five miles from Ypres, and eight W. of Lisle. Lon. 2. 47. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

WARNHAM, a village in Sussex, two miles N. W. of Horsham.

WARRINGTON, a town of Lancashire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on the river Mersey, over which there is a curious bridge, consisting of nine arches. It is a large handsome place, where a great trade is carried on in malt liquors, provisions, and [illegible] which ships [illegible] W. of Newcastle under Lyne, and 17 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. W. lat. 53. 25. N.

WARSAW, a large and populous town of Poland, and capital of Mazovia, fortified with walls and ditches, and defended by a fort. It contains a magnificent palace, where the king usually resides, before which there is another, which goes by the name of Saxonia. It is divided into the Old and New Town, to which may be added the suburbs of Cracow and Praga, each very well built. It is looked upon as the capital of Poland, because it is the residence of the kings, the place where they are elected, and where the diets meet. The election is made in a field called Cola, about a mile from the town, in the middle of which is a building like a castle. It is seated at the end of large open fields, on the river Vistula, two miles S. E. by S. of Dantzick, 130 N. N. E. of Cracow, and 300 N. E. by E. of Vienna. Lon. 21. 5. E. lat. 52. 24. N.

* WARSOP, a village in Nottinghamshire, four miles S. of Mansfield.

WARSOVIA. See MAZUVIA.

WARTA, a river of Poland, which has its source in the palatinate of Cracow, and crosses those of Sirad, Kalisch, and Posnania, and having received the Nevel, on the confines of the new circle of Brandenburg, it proceeds to Kustrin, where it falls into the Oder, at Custrin.

WARTA, a town of Lesser Poland, in the palatinate of Sirad, seated on the river Warta, 18 miles below Sirad, and 70 miles S. E. of Posna. Lon. 18. 20. E. lat. 51. 41. N.

WARTENBERG, a town of Germany, in Silesia, and capital of a principality of the same name. It was formerly [illegible] and [illegible] but [illegible] 1741 [illegible] 12 miles [illegible] 30 [illegible]

wickſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated on a rock near the river Avon, and all the paſſages to it are cut through the rock; nor is there any way to go to this place, but over a water. It was fortified with a wall, which is now in ruins; but it has ſtill a ſtrong and ſtately caſtle, the ſeat of lord Brooke. It is a large corporation, contains two pariſh-churches, and in that of St. Mary's are ſeveral handſome tombs. The houſes are well built, and the town principally conſiſts of one regular built ſtreet, at each end of which is an ancient gate; the aſſizes and general quarter ſeſſions are held here. It is adorned with a good free-ſchool, and a market-houſe. It has alſo a noted hoſpital, called St. James's, for 12 decayed gentlemen, who have each 20 pounds a year, and the chaplain 50. It is well inhabited, enjoys a good trade, ſends two members to parliament, and is 99 miles N. E. of Glouceſter, 15 S. W. of Coventry, and 93 N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 36. W. lat. 52. 20. N.

WARWICKSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 47 miles in length, and 27 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Worceſterſhire; on the S. by Oxford and Glouceſterſhires; on the E. by Northampton and Leiceſterſhires; and on the N. by Staffordſhire. It contains 21,970 houſes, 131,800 inhabitants, 158 pariſhes, 17 market-towns, and ſends ſix members to parliament. The air is mild and healthful, and the ſoil fertile, producing corn and paſtures, particularly in the S. part called the Vale of Red Horſe. The commodities are much the ſame as in other counties, and it has iron-mines. Warwick is the ſhire town.

WARWICK, or VARWICK, a ſmall town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Flanders, ſeated on the river Lys, eight miles S. E. of Ypres. Lon. 2. 58. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

WASEIGNE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, 10 miles from the town of Namur. Lon. 4. 36. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

*WASCOW, a territory of France, comprehending a great part of Lower Alſace.

*WASSELONNE, a town of France, in Alſace, ſeated on the river Maſſick, with a ſtrong caſtle, built upon a high mountain. There is a weekly market here, well frequented.

*WATERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and regency of Munich. It is a well-built place, ſurrounded on all ſides by mountains, and has a caſtle, which the Auſtrians [illegible] ſeated [illegible] of Munich, and 28 N. W. of Saltzberg. Lon. 12. 19. E. lat. 48 4. N.

WATCHET, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Saturdays, ſeated on the Severn Sea, at the mouth of a pretty good harbour, frequented by coal ſhips. It is 14 miles N. W. of Bridgewater, and 153 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

*WATEEOO, an iſland in the South Seas, diſcovered by Capt. Cook. It is about ſix leagues in circuit, is a beautiful ſpot, with a ſurface covered with verdure, and compoſed of hills and plains. The ſoil, in ſome parts, is light and ſandy; but, further up the country, a reddiſh earth was ſeen on the riſing grounds, where the iſlanders build their houſes, which are long and ſpacious. The manners of the people of this iſland, their general habits of life, and their method of treating ſtrangers, greatly reſemble thoſe that prevail at Otaheite, and its neighbouring iſlands. There is alſo a great ſimilarity between their religious opinions and ceremonies. From every circumſtance, indeed, it may be conſidered as indubitable, that the inhabitants of Wateeoo derive their deſcent from the ſame ſtock, which has ſo remarkably diffuſed itſelf over the immenſe extent of the ſouthern ocean. Lon. 201. 45. E. lat. 21. 1. S.

WATERFORD, a ſea-port town of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee. It is the ſecond place in the kingdom, and is a wealthy, populous city, enjoying many ample privileges. The ſtreets are narrow, and the air is not very healthy; but it has an excellent harbour, ſeated as well for trade as any in the world, and ſhips of the greateſt burthen may ride at the key. It ſtands on the river Sure, eight miles N. of the ſea, 26 S. of Kilkenny, and 75 nearly S. of Dublin. Lon. 6 54. W. lat. 52. 18. N. It contains 2,628 houſes.

WATERFORD, a county of Ireland, 46 miles in length, and 25 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Cork; on the N. by the river Sure, which ſeparates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny; and on the E. by Waterford Haven, which parts it from the county of Wexford. It contains 9,485 houſes, 71 pariſhes, ſeven baronies, four boroughs, and ſends 10 members to parliament. It is a fine country, very pleaſant and rich, and the principal place is of the ſame name.

*WATFORD, a town of Hertfordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the river Colne, and is a [illegible] ſo in-

habited place, whose market is supplied with plenty of corn. It is seven miles S. by W. of St. Alban's, and 14 N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 17. W. lat. 51. 42. N.

WATLINGTON, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated under Chiltern-hills, on a small brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides this county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 miles S. E. of Oxford, and 46 W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 51. 37. N.

* WATTEN, a town of French Flanders, in the Chatellany of Bourbourg, seated on the river Aa, five miles from St. Omer's, with an Auguſtine abbey.

* WATTLESBURY, a village in Shropſhire, seven miles W. of Shrewsbury.

WAYTON, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is seated in a flat, on the high road, and is a long place full of inns. It is 18 miles S. W. of Norwich, and 92 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 53. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

WAYHILL. See WEYHILL.

* WEDMORE, a village in Somerſetſhire, five miles S. of Axbridge.

* WEERT, a town of the Netherlands, in Dutch Brabant, and in the quarter of Bolduc, 12 miles from Ruremonde. Lon. 5. 38. E. lat. 51. 7. N.

* WEETON, a village in Lancaſhire, 12 miles W. of Preſton.

* WEETWOOD-BANK, a place in Northumberland, one mile N. E. of Wooler, and 16 S. of Berwick.

* WEIBSTADT, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the biſhoprick of Spire, 20 miles S. E. of Heidelburg, and 10 N. W. of Hailbron. Lon. 9. 23. E. lat. 49. 19. N.

* WEICHTERBACH, a town of Germany, in Weteravia, and in the county of Iſenburg, seated on the river Kintz, with a caſtle, where the count of Iſenburg reſides.

WEIDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle and palatinate of Bavaria, capital of a bailiwick belonging to the elector of Bavaria; seated on the river Nab, 13 miles above Pferimb, and 10 N. W. of Leuchtenburg. Lon. 12. 16. E. lat. 49. 34. N.

* WEIGHTON, a village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, seven miles W. of Wetherby.

WEIL, or WEYLE, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg. It is free and imperial, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. It is seated on the river Wirm, 19 miles W. of Stutgard, and 28 E. of Tubingen. Lon. 9. 20. E. lat. 48. 48. N.

WEILBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in Weteravia, and county of Naſſau. It is seated on the river Lohn, 22 miles N. E. of Naſſau, 22 N. W. of Francfort, and 29 E. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 26. E. lat. 50. 28. N.

* WEILHEIM, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Laurer, with the title of a county.

WEIMAR, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Thuringia, with a large and magnificent caſtle, where the duke reſides, and which has been lately built. The moſt remarkable things in this place are, the ſpacious hall in the caſtle, the rich library, the curious cabinet of medals and curioſities. It was formerly a particular county, but now belongs to the duchy of Saxe-Weimar. It is seated on the river Ilm, 20 miles N. E. of Erfort, and 20 W. S. W. of Naumburg. Lon. 11. 52. E. lat. 51. 6. N. The duchy of Weimar is about 17 miles in length, and 10 in breadth, and lies between the territory of Erfort, the bailiwick of Ekarſburg, and the river Sale in the county of Schartſburg.

WEINGARTIN, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, ſubject to the elector Palatine; seated on the river Printza, four miles N. E. of Dourlach, and nine S. of Philipſburg. Lon. 9. 30. E. lat. 49. 5. N.

WEINHEIM, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, and on the confines of the electorate of Mentz, ſubject to the elector Palatine. It is 10 miles N. of Heidelburg, and five E. of Worms. Lon. 8. 46. E. lat. 49. 35. N.

WEISBADEN, a town of Germany, in the territory of Weteravia, and county of Naſſau, where there are mineral waters in high eſteem. It is 13 miles W. of Frankfort. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

WEISELMUNDE, a fortreſs of Poland, in Regal Pruſſia, seated at the mouth of the river Viſtula, below Dantzick, whoſe harbour it ſerves to defend. Lon. 18. 40. E. lat. 54. 24. N.

WEISSEL-RIVER. See VISTULA.

WEISSEMBURG, a town of France, in Alſace, and in the territory of Weiſſaw, on the frontiers of the Palatinate, and chief place of a bailiwick. It was formerly free and imperial, but was ceded to the French by the treaty of Ryſwick, with demoliſhing the fortifications. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines which the French obliged the Auſtrians to [illegible] 1744. It is seated on the [illegible] 10 miles S. W. of [illegible]

N. E. of Straſburg. Lon. 8. 11. E. lat. 48. 53 N.

WEISSEMBURG, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Franconia, and in the biſhoprick of Aiſchſtadt. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, who have two churches in this place, and in the territory of the Foreſt of Oaks, from which the inhabitants reap great advantages. It is ſeated on the river Redniz, ſix miles N. of Papenheim, and 30 S. W. of Nuremburg. Lon. 11. 2. E. lat. 49. 4. N.

* WEISSEMBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the duchy of Saxony, on the frontiers of Brandenburg. It is 20 miles from Wirtemburg, and 20 from Deſſau. Lon. 12. 31. E. lat. 52. 8. N.

WEISSEMBURG, or ALBA JULIA, a town of Tranſilvania, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated on the river Ompy, 37 miles S. of Clauſemburg, with a ſtrong citadel, an academy, and a biſhop's ſee. Lon. 23. 15. E. lat. 46. 18. N.

* WEISSEMBURG, or STULWEISSEMBURG, a town of Lower Hungary, ſeated at the W. end of the Platten Sea, 36 miles S. W. of Buda; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lon. 18. 30. E. lat. 47. 22. N.

WEISSENFELS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marquiſate of Miſnia, where the duke of Saxe-Weiſſenfels reſides. It is ſeated on the river Sala, 17 miles S. W. of Leipſick, and is remarkable for the victory which the Swedes gained here over the Auſtrians. Lon. 12. 15. E. lat. 51. 9. N.

WELCHPOOL, a town of Montgomeryſhire, in N. Wales, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on the river Severn, in a rich vale, is the largeſt and beſt built corporation in the county, and has a very good trade. The market is conſiderable for cattle, proviſions, and flannels. The caſtle, now called Powis Caſtle, is built of a reddiſh ſtone, and is a large ſtately ſtructure. It is 19 miles W. of Shrewſbury, ſeven N. of Montgomery, and 169 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 5. W. lat. 52. 33. N.

* WELDON, a village in Northamptonſhire, eight miles N. W. of Oundle.

WELFORD, a village in Glouceſterſhire, nine miles from Cirencſter, four from Stratford upon Avon in Warwickſhire, and 36 N. E. from Glouceſter.

WELLAND, a river of Lincolnſhire, that runs eaſtward between the counties of Rutland and Northampton, and after it has paſſed N. W. by Stamford and Spalding, falls into a bay which divides the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a town of Northamptonſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is pleaſantly ſeated on the aſcent of a hill, and on the weſtern banks of the river Nen. It is a large well inhabited place, enjoys a good trade, and is adorned with a handſome church, and a free-ſchool. A dreadful fire happened here in July 1738, which, in ſix hours time, conſumed above 800 dwelling houſes, but it has been ſince rebuilt in a more handſome manner. It is 12 miles N. E. of Northampton, and 68 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 59. W. lat. 52. 16. N.

WELLINGTON, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated near Wrekin-hill, 12 miles E. of Shrewſbury, and 132 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 52. 40. N.

* WELLINGTON, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the river Tone, and is a pretty good place, being three quarters of a mile in length upon the road. It is 15 miles N. E. of Exeter, and 147 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 50. 57. N.

* WELLINGTON, a village in Suſſex, two miles N. of Lewes.

* WELLOW, a village in Somerſetſhire, five miles S. of Bath.

* WELLS, a ſea-port town in Norfolk, ſeated in the northern part of the county. It has no market; but a large church, and a quakers meeting, with about 730 houſe, and 4000 inhabitants. The ſtreets are narrow, but ſome of them well paved. This town has a conſiderable corn trade, and is 27 miles N. of Swaffham, and 121 N. N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 1. E. lat. 53. 1. N.

WELLS, a city of Somerſetſhire, with two markets, on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and ſprings about it; and though it is but a ſmall city, it is well inhabited, and is a biſhop's ſee, together with Bath. The public and private buildings are very good; and the cathedral in particular is a ſtately pile, whoſe front ſpreads at the W. end is adorned with ſtatues and carving. The biſhop's palace is like a caſtle, being ſurrounded with walls and a moat; the houſes of the prebendaries are handſome, and the market-houſe is a fine ſtructure, ſupported by pillars. This city ſends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor and nine aldermen. It is 16 miles S. of Briſtol, and

170 W. of London. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 51. 12. N.

WERLS, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, ſeated on the river Drawn, 18 miles S. of Lantz. Lon. 13. 53. E. lat. 48. 4. N.

WERM, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the river Roden, and is a ſmall place, but the market large for cattle and proviſions. It is nine miles N. of Shrewſbury, and 164 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 52. 50. N.

WERNDON, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is a borough-town, and ſends two members to parliament. It is ſeven miles S. E. of Aylesbury, and 35 W. by N. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 51. 46. N.

WERNER, a lake of Sweden, in Weſtrogothia, or Weſt-Gothland, to the W. of the lake Wetter, being about 70 miles in length, and, in ſome places, 50 in breadth.

WERNETON, a town in Shropſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is ſeated on the road from Worceſter to Shrewſbury, is a corporation, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 12 miles S. E. of Shrewſbury, and 147 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 30. W. lat. 52. 36. N.

WERNYSSEL, a town of Denmark, in S. Jutland, and capital of a prefecture of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Ryaa, 17 miles N. W. of Alburg. Lon. 9. 40. E. lat. 57. 4. N.

WERNYSSEL, a ſmall peninſula in Denmark, which makes the N. part of Jutland; bounded on the S. E. by the canal of Alburg; on the E. by the ſtrait of Denmark, and on the N. and W. by the German Ocean. The principal town is of the ſame name.

WEOBLY, a town in Herefordſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is pretty well ſeated, is an ancient borough, and ſends two members to parliament. It had a pretty good trade formerly, which is now removed to Kenton. It is eight miles N. W. of Hereford, and 141 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 41. W. lat. 52. 9. N.

WERBEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, formerly a very ſtrong and well fortified paſſage on the river Elbe; but now all the fortifications are ruined. It is ſeated at the place where the river Habel falls into the Elbe, 80 miles N. W. of Berlin, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lon. 12. 12. E. lat. 53. 5. N.

WERCHTEREN, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in Brabant, ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Demar and Dyly, nine miles E. of Mechlin. Lon. 4. 49. E. lat. 51. 0 N.

WERDEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, with an abbey. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, under the protection of Pruſſia. It is ſeated on the river Roer, 10 miles N. E. of Duſſeldorp, and 10 E. of Duyſburg. Lon. 7. 1. E. lat. 51. 17. N.

WERDENBURG, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris, and capital of a county of the ſame name, near the weſtern banks of the Rhine, 16 miles E. of Glaris. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 46. 58. N.

WEREMOUTH, a village in Durham, at the N. mouth of the Were, oppoſite to Sunderland. It is alſo called Munks Weremouth, becauſe, before the diſſolution, it belonged to the Monks.

WERLI, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Munſter, ſeated on the river Sifek; ſubject to the elector of Colegn. It is 30 miles S. of Munſter. Lon. 7. 20. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

WERMELAND, a province of Sweden, in Weſtrogothia, or Weſt-Gothland, bounded on the N. by Dalecarlia; on the E. by Weſtmania and Nericia; on the S. by the lakes Wenar and Dalia; and on the W. by the mountains of Norway; being about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; but full of lakes and marſhes, thin of people, and badly cultivated. Carenſtadt is the principal town.

* WERS, a town in Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and in the biſhoprick of Munſter, with a handſome monaſtery; ſeated near the river Lippe. Lon. 7. 40. E. lat. 51. 35. N.

WERTHEIM, a town in Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, where the counts reſide. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Turber and Maine, 20 miles W. of Wurtzburg. The county lies near the river Maine, between the archbiſhoprick of Mentz, and the archbiſhoprick of Wurtzburg, being 20 miles in length, and as much in breadth.

WESEL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves, with a very ſtrong citadel. It is a large handſome place, and the citadel ſtands on the Rhine, near the confluence of the [illegible]. There are two Calviniſt churches here, one for the Lutherans, and another for the Papiſts, but the regency of the town is in the hands of the Calviniſts. It was taken by

imperial and hanſeatic, but now belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is 63 miles S. E. of Cleves, and 45 N. of Cologne. Lon. 6. 37. E. lat. 51. 27. N.

WESSENBERG, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in Eſthonia, and in Wigland. It is pretty well fortified, and ſeated on the river Wiſs, 43 miles S. E. of Revel, and 63 N. W. of Narva. Lon. 25. 48. E. lat. 59. 10. N.

WESER, a conſiderable river of Germany, and in Lower Saxony. It riſes in the county of Henneburg, in Franconia, being then called the Werra. It paſſes by Smalcald, croſſes a corner of Thuringia, enters the duchy of Brunſwick, and receives the Fulda, Munden. Then it aſſumes the name of Weſer, runs along the confines of the circles of Weſtphalia and Lower Saxony, waters Corwey, Hamelen, Minden, and Hoye; then it receives the Aller, runs by Bremen and Carlſburg, or Carliſtadt, and falls into the German Sea, on the confines of the duchy of Bremen.

WESTBURY, a town of Wiltſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is a pretty good place, ſends two members to parliament, and the market is conſiderable for corn. It is 26 miles N. W. of Saliſbury, and 101 W. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 51. 16. N.

* WESTBURY, a village in Shropſhire, ſeven miles W. of Shrewſbury.

* WESTERAS, a conſiderable town of Sweden, capital of Weſtmania, with a biſhop's ſee, a citadel, and a famous college. It is a pretty large place. Here, in the reign of Guſtavus I. the kingdom of Sweden was made hereditary, which was before elective. It is ſeated on the Lake Melſer, 12 miles N. E. of Coping, and 45 N. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 17. 0. E. lat. 59. 38. N.

WESTERBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the territory of Weteravia, with a caſtle, 35 miles N. of Mentz. Lon. 8. 18. E. lat. 50. 26. N.

* WESTERHAM, a village in Surrey, ſix miles W. of Winchelſea.

WESTERN ISLANDS, See AZORES.

WESTERWICK, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the province of Sudania, ſeated on the Baltic Sea, 30 miles N. of Calmar, and 190 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 16. 0. E. lat. 57. 0. N.

WESTGOTHIA, [illegible]

[illegible]

ed on the N. by the lake Wenar and Wermeland, on the E. by the lake Weter, on the S. by Smaland and Halland, and on the W. by Carnagate and Trollhetta, which ſeparates it from Dalia and the government of Halmus, being about 112 miles in length, and 58 in breadth; the capital town is Gottenburg.

* WESTHAM, a village in Suſſex, 12 miles W. of Haſtings.

* WEST-HADDON, a village in Northamptonſhire, ſix miles N. E. of Daventry.

* WEST-HOFF, a town of France, in Lower Alſace, and the chief place of a bailiwick, with a fortified caſtle, ſeated at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 8. 37. E. lat. 48. 37. N.

WESTLOW. See FACTLOW.

WESTMANIA, or WESTMANLAND, a province of Proper Sweden, between Sundermania, Geſtricia, Nerricia, and Upland, being about 75 miles in length, and 45 in breadth. The ſoil is not very fertile, but abounds in mines of iron, copper, lead, and ſulphur. There are alſo mines of ſilver; but they have given over working them.

WEST-MEATH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, 38 miles in length, and 27 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Longford and Cavan, on the E. by Eaſt-Meath, on the S. by King's County, and on the W. by the river Shannon, which ſeparates it from Roſcommon. It contains 9872 houſes, 66 pariſhes, 12 baronies, four boroughs, and ſends 10 members to parliament. It is one of the moſt populous and fertile counties in Ireland, and the principal town is Mullingar.

WESTMINSTER, a city now generally included in London, but under a diſtinct government, whoſe power has been lately regulated by act of parliament. The dean and chapter of Weſtminſter appoint the high ſteward and high bailiff. The buildings within the liberty of Weſtminſter have of late been exceedingly increaſed, ſo that now they contain the houſes of all the prime nobility and gentry in the kingdom. In Weſtminſter, properly ſo called, is the palace of Whitehall, the Parliament-houſe, and Weſtminſter-hall, where the ſupreme courts of juſtice for the kingdom are held. There is no biſhop, but a dean and chapter belonging to the abbey, and which, with the liberty, ſend two members to parliament. See LONDON.

WESTMORELAND, [illegible]

[illegible]

Fig

E. by Yorkſhire. It contains about 6,500 houſes, 30,000 inhabitants, 26 parihes, eight market-towns, and ſends four members to parliament. The air is very ſharp and cold, but healthy to thoſe whoſe conſtitutions are able to bear it. It is a mountainous county, two of whoſe ridges croſs the county, and run towards the ſea to the S. W. where a bay of it waſhes this county. There are ſome vallies fruitful in corn and paſtures, and the hills leave to feed a great number of ſheep. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Ken, the Loan, the Fanion, the Tees, the Lowther, the Hunns, the Winſter, the Lavennet beck, and the Blinkern-beck. There are alſo four noted meers or lakes, called Ulles-water, Broad-water, Horns water, and Winnander-meer. The principal town is Appleby.

WESTPHALIA, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E. by the circle of Lower Saxony, on the S. by Heſſe, Weſterwalde, and the Rhine, on the W. by the United Provinces, and on the N. by the German Sea. The air is cold, but the ſoil produces paſtures and ſome corn, tho' there are a great many marſhes. The horſes are large, and the hogs in high eſteem, eſpecially the hams, known by the name of Weſtphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weſer, the Embs, the Lippe, and the Roer. It contains ſeveral ſovereignties, and the biſhoprick of Oſnabrug, Munſter, and Paderborn, the abbey of Corvey, the principality of Minden, the counties of Ravenſburg, Tecklenburg, Ruburg, Lippe, Lemgow, Spiegleberg, Schawenburg, Hoye, Diepholt, Delmenhorſt, Oldenburg, Embden, Eaſt Friſland, Bruniben, Lingen, and Steinfort. Theſe are to the N. of the river Lippe. To the S. of it are the abbeys of Eſſen and Verden, the town of Dortmund, the counties of Mark, Homburg, and Reneklinckhauſen, the duchies of Weſtphalia, Berg, and Cleves. It has no capital; but Munſter is the moſt conſiderable town.

* WESTPHALIA, the duchy of, is in the circle of Weſtphalia, and bounded on the N. by the biſhoprick of Munſter and Oſnabrug, and the county of Lippe, on the W. by that of Mark, on the S. by the territories of Naſſau, and on the E. by the counties of Witgenſtein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgraviate of Heſſe: being about 30 miles in length, and 24 in breadth. It is a mountainous country, full of wood, but [illegible]. Arenſberg is the [illegible]

[illegible] in Yorkſhire, with a [illegible] W. of Weſtchaſter. It is ſeated on the river Darent, on the confines of Surry, 24 miles N. W. of Tunbridge, and 22 S. S. E. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

WESTROGOTHIA, See WESTROGOTHLAND.

WETER, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, to the W. of the lake Wener. It is very large, being about 80 miles in length from N. to S. and 25 in breadth from E. to W.

WETERAVIA, a province of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, having the electorate of the Rhine on the W. and Heſſe and the abbey of Fuld on the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lohn; one of which is called Weteravia Proper, and the other North Weteravia, or Weſterwald.

WETHERBY, a town in the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is ſeated on the river Wharf, 12 miles W. of York, and 177 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 20. W. lat. 53. 57. N.

WEXING ALL SAINTS, a village in Norfolk, between Thetford and Methwould, near Brandon Ferry. In its field, is a fine green way, called Walſingham-way, being the road that the pilgrims paſſed, when they went to viſit the lady of Walſingham.

WETZLAR, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Weteravia, ſurrounded with ditches and walls flanked with towers. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and they have a council of 24 members. In 1693, the imperial chamber was transferred hither from Spire, on account of the wars which ravaged the Palatinate. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Lohn, Dille, and Dullen, five miles S. of Solmes, and 78 N. by E. of Spire. Lon. 8. 32. E. lat. 50. 36. N.

* WEXFIELD, a village in Suſſex, 12 miles S. of E. Grinſtead.

WEXFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, 30 miles in length, and 24 in breadth, bounded on the N. by Wicklow, on the E. and S. by the Ocean, and on the W. by Waterford. It contains 28,051 houſes, 109 parihes, eight baronies, eight boroughs, and ſends 18 members to parliament. It is a fruitful country in corn and graſs, and the principal town is of the ſame name.

WEXFORD, a ſea port town of Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It was once reckoned the chief city in Ireland, being the firſt ſettlement the Engliſh had in this kingdom. The town, with a very commodious harbour at

the mouth of the river Slane, or a bay of the Irish channel, 03 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 3. W. lat. 52. 28. N. It contains 1004 houses.

WEXIO, a sea-port town of Sweden, in South Gothland, with a bishop's see, seated on the lake Salen, 76 miles W. of Calmar, and 185 S. W. of Stockholm. Lon. 14. 57. E. lat. 56. 51. N.

* WEYHILL, a village in Hampshire, three miles W. of Andover.

* WHERWELL, a village in Hampshire, three miles E. of Andover.

WEYMOUTH, See MELCOMBE REGIS.

WHIDAH, or FIDAH, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Guinea, and to the W. of the Gold Coast, but its extent is uncertain. However, it is about 10 miles along the sea-shore. It is a very populous country, and very well furnished with large villages; and there are so many small ones, that they are not above a musket-shot from each other. The houses are round, and round at the top, and encompassed with mud walls or hedges, together with a great number of all sorts of beautiful and lofty trees, which afford the most beautiful prospect in the world, insomuch that those that have been here represent it as a perfect paradise. The fields are always green, and they cultivate beans, potatoes, and fruits; nor will the negroes here let a foot of ground remain uncultivated. Besides, they sow again the very next day after they have reaped. The inhabitants are greatly civilized, and very respectful to each other, especially to their superiors, and they are also so industrious, that even the women are never idle. These brew the beer, dress the victuals, and sell all sorts of commodities at the market. Those that are rich employ their wives and slaves in tilling the land, and they carry on a considerable trade with the product as well as in slaves; for some of them are able to deliver 1000 of the latter every month. The chief men have generally 30 or 50 wives, the principal captains 3 or 400, and the king 4 or 5000. However, they are extremely jealous, and on the least suspicion, will sell them to the Europeans for slaves. If any one happens to touch one of the king's wives accidentally, he is doomed to perpetual slavery. This being considered, it is no wonder that the women are not fond of being the king's wives; nay, some of them will prefer a speedy death to such a miserable life. They live in a manner by guess, for they have no festivals nor distinctions of days, hours, weeks, months, or years. The custom of circumcision is used here, but they are not able to tell why they use it, nor from whence it is derived. They are such great gamesters, that they will stake all they have at play, not excepting their wives and children. The religion is very superstitious, for they have a great number of idols, and they deify the most contemptible animal that they see fall in a meeting, not excepting even rocks and stones. However, they have a particular regard for snakes, very high trees, and the sea. An English factor new come over, found a snake in the house belonging to the factory, and killed it without the least scruple; which so incensed the negroes, that they were for revenging the death of the snake, not only upon him that killed it, but upon the whole factory; but, by the force of presents, and the mediation of the people of the other factories, the affair was hushed up, and the snake honourably interred. However, to prevent the like accidents, they gave them warning not to do the like for the future. With regard to the animals, they have oxen, cows, goats, sheep, and hogs, as well as tame fowls; such as turkies, ducks, and hens, which last are extremely plentiful. There are many wild beasts within land, such as elephants, buffaloes, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares, with several uncommon animals, which we have not room to describe. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bonanoes, tamarinds, and several others; and they have vast numbers of palm-trees, from which they get their wine. There have been strange revolutions in these parts not many years ago; for the king, whose country is called Dahomy, has not only conquered this kingdom, but that of Ardra, next to it, and entirely ruined them. Their trade consisted of slaves, elephants teeth, wax, and honey. The English factory is 100 miles E. of Cape Coast Castle, within land. Bows, arrows, beautiful assagays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the nation.

WHITBY, a sea-port town in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is commodiously seated on the river Esk, near the place where it falls into the sea, over which there is a wooden bridge. It has a cabin-house, and near 100 ships belonging to the place. It was formerly of great note for its

its abbey, of which there are ſome ruins ſtill remaining. Among the ſands on the ſhore are ſtones found reſembling ſnakes without heads; but they are not peculiar to this place. It is 50 miles N. E. by E. of York, and 243 N. of London. Lon. 0. 24. W. lat. 54. 30. N.

WHITCHURCH, a town in Hampſhire, with a market on Fridays. It was anciently more conſiderable than at preſent, for it is now a poor place, though it is a borough town, and ſends two members to parliament. It is 24 miles E. by N. of Saliſbury, and 58 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 10. W. lat. 51. 15. N.

WHITCHURCH, a town of Shropſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on the confines of the county, near Cheſhire, and is a pretty good place, where the church was lately taken down, and a very large new one built in the room of it. It is 10 miles N. of Shrewſbury, and 161 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 40. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

WHITEHAVEN, a ſea-port town of Cumberland, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on a creek on the ſea, on the N. end of a great berg, or hill, waſhed by the tide on the weſt ſide, where there is a large rock, or quarry of hard white ſtone, with which it communicates the place, and which is the help of a ſtrong ſtone wall, ſecures the harbour, into which ſmall barks enter, only. It is lately much improved in its buildings, and noted for its trade in pit-coal and ſalt, there being near it a prodigious coal-mine, which runs a conſiderable way under the ſea. They have a cuſtom-houſe here, and they carry on a good trade to Ireland, Scotland, Cheſter, Briſtol, and other parts. It is 10 miles S. W. of Cockermouth, and 305 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 34. W. lat. 54. 36. N.

WHITE-SEA, is a bay of the Frozen Ocean, ſo called, in the N. part of Muſcovy, lying between Ruſſian Lapland and Samoieda, at the bottom of which ſtands the city of Archangel. This was the chief port the Ruſſians had before their conqueſt of Livonia.

* WHITSUN ISLAND, one of the Hebrides; in the S. Sea, in 15 d. 45 m. S. lat. and 168 d. 28 m. E. lon. About the ſize of Aurora. See AURORA.

* WIATKA, a duchy of Ruſſia, bounded on the N. by Permia; on the S. by Caſan; on the E. by Siberia; and on the W. by the Oſtiacks. The chief town is of the ſame name, which has a biſhop's ſee, and is defended by a citadel, 1210 miles N. W. of Catan. Lon. 51. 55. E. lat. 58. 30. N.

WIBURG, a rich and trading town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of Carelia in Finland, with a biſhop's ſee, and a ſtrong citadel. It was ceded to Ruſſia by Sweden in 1721, and is ſeated at the bottom of a gulph, where it has a harbour 67 miles N. by W. of Nortburg, and 250 N. E. of Riga. Lon. 29. 10. E. lat. 60. 56. N.

WIBURG, a conſiderable town of Denmark, in N. Jutland, with a biſhop's ſee, remarkable for being the ſeat of the chief court of juſtice in the province. The hall where the council aſſembles has the archives of the country, and eſcaped the terrible fire that happened in the year 1726, and which burnt the cathedral church, that of the Black Friars, the town-houſe, and the biſhop's palace; but they have all been rebuilt more magnificent than before. It is ſeated on the lake Weter, in a peninſula, 95 miles N. of Sleſwick, and 110 N. W. of Copenhagen. Lon. 9. 50. E. lat. 56. 20. N.

WICK, a borough and ſea-port town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Cathneſs, ſeated on the German Ocean, 10 miles S. of Duncſby-head. Lon. 3. 2. W. lat. 58. 30 N.

WICK. See DURRSTIDE.

WICK. See MIDDLEWICH.

WICKLOW, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter; bounded on the N. W. by the county of Dublin; on the E. by the Iriſh channel; on the S. by Wexford; and on the W. by Kildare and Catherlough. It is 33 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and indifferently fruitful. It contains 7,464 houſes, 54 pariſhes, ſix baronies, four boroughs, and ſends 10 members to parliament. Wicklow is the principal town, and ſeated on the ſea ſide, with a narrow harbour at the mouth of the river Leitrim, over which ſtand a rock inſtead of a caſtle, ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, 24 miles S. of Dublin. Lon. 6. 7. W. lat. 52. 55. N.

WICKWARE, a town of Glouceſterſhire, with a market on Mondays. It is a mayor town, and well ſeated; 12 miles N. E. of Briſtol, and 118 W. of London. Lon. 2. 16. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

* WIELITZIELOKI, a conſiderable town of the Ruſſian empire, in the weſtern part

part of the duchy of Arzeva, ſeated on the river Lovaſt, with a good caſtle. Lon. 30. 45. E. lat. 46. 30. N.

* WISIUN, a town of Great Poland, in the palatinate of Sirad, on the confines of Silefia. It was ruined by the Swedes in 1656, but has been ſince rebuilt, and has a good caſtle. It is ſeated on a river which falls into the Warta, 20 miles S. of Sirad. Lon. 18. 55. E. lat. 51. 12. N.

WIGAN, a town in Lancaſhire, with a market on Mondays and Fridays. It is ſeated on the river Douglas, is a large well built corporation, ſends two members to parliament, and has or had a manufacture of weaving rugs, coverlets, and ticking, for beds. It is particularly noted for its coal pits, which produce kannel coal, that will burn like a candle. It is 30 miles S. of Lancaſter, and 196 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 50. W. lat. 53. 34. N.

WIGHT, an iſland lying on the S. coaſt of Hampſhire, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. It is about 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and conſiſts of arable and paſture lands, and has plenty of game. It is exceedingly pleaſant, has a wholeſome air, and on the coaſt are plenty of excellent fiſh. It is ſtrong both by art and nature; for beſides its caſtles, block-houſes, and forts, it is ſurrounded with craggy rocks and cliffs, as well as dangerous banks. The narroweſt part of the channel of the W. and of the iſland is called the Needles, through which ſhips paſs, but not without ſome danger. The land is not level, but diverſified with hills and vallies, which render it a delightful place to dwell in; and indeed it is very populous, having 36 pariſh-churches, and ſeveral towns, the chief of which is Newport. There is always a governor of this iſland, who is generally a ſuperior officer of the army. A little diſtance from it is Spithead, where the men of war generally ride at anchor.

* WIGHTON, a ſmall town in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is ſeated at the ſpring head of the river Hull, 25 miles S. E. of York, and 192 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 40. W. lat. 53. 52. N.

* WIGMORE, a village in Herefordſhire, ſeven miles N. W. of Leiſter.

* WIGTON, a little town in Cumberland, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated among the Moors, 22 miles S. W. of Carliſle, and 302 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 4. W. lat. 54. 50. N.

WIGTOWN, a borough and ſea-port town of Scotland, in the ſhire of Galloway; ſeated at the mouth of the river Cree, 95 miles S. W. of Edinburgh, on a bay of the Iriſh channel, and has nothing remarkable beſides its harbour. The ſhire of Wigtown ſends one member to parliament. Lon. 4. 43. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

WIHITSCH, a frontier town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Boſnia, ſeated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 miles S. E. of Carliſtadt. Lon. 16. 10. E. lat. 45. 34. N.

* WILDESHUSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, on the confines of the biſhoprick of Munſter, and capital of a ſmall bailiwick. It is ſeated on the river Hunde, and is united to the duchy of Bremen; but the biſhops of Munſter think they have juſt pretenſions to it. It is 18 miles S. W. of Bremen. Lon. 8. 27. E. lat. 52. 55. N.

WILKOMIR, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and in the palatinate of Wilna, ſeated on the river Swieta, 45 miles N. W. of Wilna. Lon. 24. 54. E. lat. 55. 29. N.

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of N. America, in the province of Virginia, and capital of that ſtate. It is at preſent but the rudiments of a town, there being no more than 50 or 60 ſcattering houſes, though they are well built, and ſtand on each ſide a long broad ſtreet. There is a college at the upper end, deſigned at firſt for the inſtruction of the native Americans. It is well endowed, but does not anſwer the original deſign, thoſe people being averſe to all ſorts of learning; and therefore is now made uſe of for inſtructing the ſons of the planters. It is ſeven miles N. of James-town, and 50 W. of Cape Charles. Lon. 76. 30. W. lat. 37. 20. N.

WILLIAM'S FORT, is a factory of Aſia, belonging to the Eaſt-India company, ſeated on one of the branches of the river Ganges, in the kingdom of Bengal. The fort was firſt built in the ſhape of an irregular tetragon, of brick and mortar, and the town has nothing regular in it, becauſe every one built a houſe as he liked beſt, and for his own convenience. The governor's houſe is within the fort, and is the beſt piece of architecture in that place. The other [illegible] with convenient [illegible] for the

factors and writers, with ſtore-houſes for the company's goods, and magazines for ammunition. About fifty yards from the fort is the church, built by the charity of merchants reſiding here. The town is called Calcutta, and has a pretty good hoſpital for the ſick, though few come out of it alive. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, as moſt of the company's factories in the Eaſt-Indies now are. In 1757 it was ſurpriſed by the nabob of Bengal, who took it, and put moſt of thoſe that had made reſiſtance into a place called the Black Hole, where moſt of them were ſmothered. This nabob was afterwards killed, and another ſet up in his room, more friendly to the Engliſh; and the factory is now re-eſtabliſhed. It is 35 miles S. of Hugely, and 38 N. of the ſea. Lon. 88. 34. E. lat. 22. 35. N.

WILLIAMSTADT, a ſea-port town of Holland. It is a handſome ſtrong place, and the harbour is well frequented. It was built by William, prince of Orange, in 1585; and in 1732 belonging to the ſtadtholder of Frieſland. The river near which it is built, is called Butterfliet, or Holland Diep, and is one of the bulwarks of the Dutch on the ſide of Brabant, where they always keep a garriſon. It is 15 miles N. E. of Bergen-op-Zoom, and 12 S. W. of Dordrecht. Lon. 4. 30. E. lat. 51. 19. N.

* WILLISAW, a ſmall but handſome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, ſeated among high mountains on the river Wiger.

* WILLITON, a village in Somerſetſhire, eight miles E. of Minehead.

* WILMINGTON, a village in Suſſex, ſix miles N. W. of Eaſt Bourn.

WILNA, a large, rich, populous, and trading town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and in a palatinate of the ſame name, with a biſhop's ſee, an univerſity, an ancient caſtle, and a palace. The houſes are all built of wood, and it is the ſeat of the palatinate, of a caſtellan, and of the parliament of Lithuania. It is inhabited by different nations, who come thither to trade; and ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Wilia and Wilna, 12 miles E. by S. of Troki, and 215 N. W. of Warſaw. Lon. 25. 33. E. lat. 54. 41. N.

* WILNA, the palatinate of, a country of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania; bounded on the N. by Semigalia, Livonia, and the palatinate of Polotſk; on the E. by thoſe of Witepſk and Minſk; on the S. by the ſame, and that of Troki; and on the W. by the ſame, and that of Samogitia. Wilna is the capital town.

* WILSHOVEN, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, ſeated at the confluence of the river Wils with the Danube. It was taken by General Brown in 1745.

* WILSNACH, a town of Germany, in the margravate of Brandenburgh, ſeated on a rivulet that falls not far from thence into the Elb.

WILTON, a town in Wiltſhire, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is ſeated near the river Willey, is an antient place, and formerly the chief of the county. It is now but a mean town, though it ſends two members to parliament, and is the place where the knights of the ſhire are choſen. It has a manufactory in carpets, and is 7 miles N. W. of Saliſbury, and 85 W. by S. of London. Lon. 1. 52. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

WILTSHIRE, an Engliſh county, 52 miles in length, and 34 in breadth; bounded on the W. by Somerſetſhire; on the N. by Glouceſterſhire; on the E. by Berkſhire and Hampſhire; and on the S. by Dorſetſhire and Hampſhire; being 54 miles in length, and 33 in breadth. It contains 28,000 houſes, 168,000 inhabitants, 304 parihes, 21 market-towns, and ſends 34 members to parliament. The principal rivers are, the Willey, the Adder, the two Avons, the Thames, the Kennet, the Durd, the Nadder, and the Wore. The air is generally good, though ſharp upon the hills and downs in winter, but milder in the vales and bottoms. The N. part is hilly, the S. level, and the middle full of downs, intermixed with bottoms, wherein are rich meadows and corn fields. There are ſeveral towns in it noted for the woollen manufacture. Here is a famous trench which runs from E. to W. and is viſible for many miles. The common people will have it to be the work of the devil, but it was probably the boundary of the W. Saxon monarchy. Saliſbury is the principal town.

WIMBLETON, a village in Surry, three miles S. of Putney church. Wimbledon-houſe, a noble ſeat of Earl Spencer, was burnt down, March 28, 1785, and ſtood about half a mile S. on the road from Wimbledon common. Wimbleton heath, or common, which is as high as Hampſtead Heath, for about a mile each way, joins on the N. to Putney common, from which pariſh it is parted

by

by pasts, has a round camp on it, made by the Danes, and is graced on the S. side with several seats. Ethelbert, king of Kent, was defeated here in a battle, by Ceaulin, the West Saxon, in the year 568.

* WIMONDHAM, or WINDHAM, a town of Norfolk, with a market on Fridays. It is seated on a dry bottom, and has been noted for stockings, wooden spoons, taps, and spindles, made here. The steeple of the church is very high, and on it was hung Ket the tanner, in 1549. It is nine miles S. W. of Norwich, and 100 N. E. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 6. E. lat. 52. 36. N.

WIMPFFEN, a free and imperial town of Germany, in Suabia, and in Creighou; seated on the river Neckar, 8 miles N. of Hailbron, and 22 E. of Heidelburg. Lon. 9. 25. E. lat. 49. 20. N.

* WINBORN, a town of Dorsetshire, with a market on Fridays. It is seated between two brooks, on the river Stour; is a pretty large well inhabited place, and has a handsome church called the Minster, and was formerly noted for its nunnery. It is six miles N. of Pool, and 102 S. W. of London. Lon. 2. 1. W. lat. 50. 47. N.

* WINCANTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It is seated on the side of a hill on the London road, 24 miles S. of Bath, and 108 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 18. W. lat. 51. 1. N.

* WINCHCOMB, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated in a deep bottom near Sudley-castle, and dark, and was formerly noted for its abbey. It is a large place, containing about 300 houses, and is 16 miles N. E. of Gloucester, and 93 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 51. 55. N.

WINCHELSEA, a town in Sussex, which has no market. It is an ancient place, at least the old town, which was swallowed up by the ocean in 1250. It is now dwindled to a mean place, though it retains its privileges, and sends two members to parliament. It is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, and had a haven, now choaked up. It had 18 parish churches, now reduced to one. The market house is in the midst of the town, from whence run four paved streets, at the end of which are four ways which had formerly buildings on each side for a considerable distance. It is two miles S. W. of Rye, and 71 S. E. of London. It is governed by a mayor and jurats, though it has but about 70 houses. Three of the gates are still standing, but much decayed. Lon. 0. 44. E. lat. 50. 58. N.

WINCHESTER, a city of Hampshire, with two markets, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is pleasantly seated in a valley between hills, on the delightful river Itching, and is about one mile and a half in circumference round the walls, through which there are four gates: however, there is some waste ground within the walls, and at present but five parish-churches, besides the cathedral, which is a large and beautiful structure, and in which are interred several Saxon kings and queens. The other remarkable buildings are, the bishop's palace, the hall, where the assizes are kept, and the college or school, which last is without the walls. King Charles II. appointed Sir Christopher Wren to build a royal palace here, but did not live to see it finished; nor has it been hitherto according to the original plan. A few years ago there was an infirmary erected here for the county, by voluntary subscription. It is 21 miles N. W. of Chichester, and 63 W. by N. of London. The city is governed by a mayor, a recorder, several aldermen, six of whom are always justices, with a sheriff, two bailiffs, and four constables. It at present consists of about 500 houses, has one pretty broad street, but the rest are mostly narrow, the houses are indifferently built, and the walls greatly decayed. Lon. 1. 21. W. lat. 51. 5. N.

* WINDAW, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a castle, and a harbour at the mouth of the river Wetaw, on the Baltic Sea, 100 miles N. of Memel, and 70 N. W. of Mittaw. Lon. 22. 5. E. lat. 57. 20. N.

WINDISMARK, a territory of Germany in the circle of Austria, and forms the eastern part of Carniola. It is bounded on the E. by Croatia; on the S. by Morlachia; and on the N. by the county of Cilley, from which it is separated by the river Save. Mething is the capital town.

* WINDLINGEN, a town of Germany, in Suabia, and in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the river Neckar, 12 miles from Stutgard.

WINDSOR, a town of Berkshire, with a market on Saturdays. It is pleasantly seated on the banks of the Thames, in a healthful air, and is a handsome large well

well-inhabited place; but chiefly famous for its magnificent caſtle, which is a royal palace. It is place of great ſtrength, on account of its ſituation, as it ſtands on an eminence, and affords a moſt delightful and extenſive proſpect over the country to a conſiderable diſtance. Here the ceremony of inſtalling the knights of the garter is performed on St. George's day, with great pomp and magnificence; and St. George's Hall, which is paved with marble, is one of the fineſt rooms in Europe. The royal chapel, at the eaſt end of it, is alſo paved with marble, and adorned with carved work, exceedingly curious. St. George's chapel, in which the knights of the garter are inſtalled, is one of the moſt beautiful and ſtately Gothic buildings in the world; in the choir are the ſtalls for the 26 knights, with banners over them, and a throne for the ſovereign. As the knights die, their banners are taken down, and their titles and coats of arms engraved on little copper plates and nailed to the ſtalls, from whence they are never removed. The apartments of this palace are adorned with curious paintings, and the rooms are large and lofty, inſomuch that they are hardly to be paralleled in Europe. The pariſh church is large, having a ring of eight bells, and in the High-ſtreet there is a handſome town hall, with a ſtatue of queen Anne at one end, and prince George of Denmark at the other. It ſends two members to parliament, and is 22 miles W. of London. Lon. 0. 36. W. lat. 51. 30. N.

* WINGHAM, a village in Kent, five miles W. of Sandwich.

* WINGURLA, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and in the kingdom of Viſapour, ſeated on the ſea-ſide, a little to the N. of Goa, where the Dutch have a factory.

WINNICZA, a ſtrong town of Poland, in Podolia, and capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the palatinate of Braclaw, with a caſtle. It was taken by the Coſſacks in 1658, but the Poles retook it ſoon after. It is ſeated on the river Bog, 35 miles N. of Braclaw. Lon. 28. 12. E. lat. 49. 23. N.

WINDXBERG, or BERGUES, a town of the French Netherlands, in Flanders, ſeated on the river Colme, ſix miles S. of Dunkirk. Lon. 2. 27. E. lat. 50. 56. N.

WINSCHOTIN, a town of the United Provinces, in Groningen, where the prince of Orange defeated the Spaniards in 1568. It is ſix miles S. W. of Dollart-bay, and 18 E. of Groningen. Lon. 6. 58. E. lat. 53. 3. N.

WINSEN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lunenburgh, ſeated on the confluence of the rivers Elbe and Ilmenau, 15 miles N. W. of Lunenburgh. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 53. 24. N.

WINSHEIM, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and marquiſate of Anſpach. It is ſurrounded by a good rampart, a double ditch, and thick walls flanked with 20 towers. The inhabitants are Proteſtants, and in 1736 a fire happened here, which almoſt reduced the place to aſhes. It is ſeated on the river Aiſch, 30 miles N. W. of Nuremburg, and 40 S. W. of Bamberg. Lon. 10. 31. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

WINSLOW, a town in Buckinghamſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated in a good ſoil, where there is plenty of wood, 7 miles N. W. of Aylesbury, and 50 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 45. W. lat. 51. 57. N.

WINSTER, a town of Derbyſhire, which has no market, but a meeting for the ſale of proviſions on Saturdays. It is five miles N. W. of Derby, and 152 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 31. W. lat. 53. 10. N.

* WINTERBORN, a village in Glouceſterſhire, eight miles N. E. of Briſtol.

* WINTERTHOUR, a handſome town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where there is a rich library and a mineral ſpring. It is ſeated on the river Ulach, in a pleaſant fertile plain, 15 miles N. E. of Zurich. Lon. 8. 45. E. lat. 47. 31. N.

* WINTON, a village in Hampſhire, three miles N. of Chriſt-Church.

* WINSCHOTE, a town of the United Provinces, in the lordſhip of Groningen, 12 miles from the town of that name; here the prince of Orange defeated an army of the Spaniards, in 1568.

WINTERTONNESS, the N. E. Cape of the county of Norfolk, four miles N. of Yarmouth.

WIRKSWORTH, a town in Derbyſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated in a valley near the ſpring-head of the river Eccleſborn, and is a pretty large populous place, with a handſome church, a free-ſchool, and an alms-houſe. It is remarkable for having the greateſt lead market in England. It is eight miles N. by W. of Derby, and 149 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 53. 6. N.

WIRTEMBURG. See WURTEMBURG.

WISBADEN, a town of Germany, in

Weteravii, and a chief place of a lordſhip of the ſame name, famous for its mineral waters. It belongs to the count of Naſſau, and is five miles from Mentz, and 12 W. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 20. E. lat. 49. 56. N.

WISBEACH, a town of Cambridgeſhire, with a market on Saturdays. It is ſeated in a fenny part of the county, in the Iſle of Ely, between two rivers, and is a place of ſome account. It is 18 miles N. of Ely, and 89 N. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 6. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

WISBY, a ſea-port town of Sweden, in the Iſle of Gothland, whoſe harbour is defended by a caſtle. It has received ſo much damage from the ſea, that it is nothing now to what it was formerly. It is ſeated on the ſide of a rock, on the Baltic Sea, 88 miles S. E. of Stockholm. Lon. 18. 41. E. lat. 57. 36. N.

* WISET, a ſmall fortified town of the Netherlands, ſeated on the river Maeſe, eight miles S. of Maeſtricht, and three N. of Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. lat. 50. 41. N.

WISCHGROD, a town of Poland, in the province of Warſovia, and palatinate of Plocſko, ſeated on the river Viſtula, 50 miles N. W. of Warſaw. Lon. 19. 50. E. lat. 52. 38. N.

WISLOKE, a town of Germany, in the Lower Palatinate of the Rhine, ſubject to the Elector Palatine. It is ſeated on the river Elſatz, eight miles S. of Heidelburg. Lon. 8. 48. E. lat. 49. 18. N.

WISMAR, a large and ſtrong town of Germany, in Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a harbour. It was bombarded by the king of Denmark in 1710, and in 1715 forced to ſurrender to the allies of the North, who demoliſhed all the fortifications, and blew up the fort. In 1721 it was reſtored to Sweden, but upon condition they ſhould never fortify it again. It is the handſomeſt and largeſt town in Mecklenburg, and the harbour, which is on the Baltic Sea, is very ſafe for ſhips, being at the bottom of a gulph, or bay. It is 36 miles E. of Lubeck, 54 N. E. of Lunenburg, and 66 W. by S. of Stralſund. Lon. 11. 44. E. lat. 53. 54. N.

WISTON, a town of Pembrokeſhire, in S. Wales, with a market on Wedneſdays. It is but a mean place, though it has a caſtle, which is now a gentleman's ſeat. It is 10 miles N. of Pembroke, and 255 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 4. 52. W. lat. 51. 58. N.

WITEPSKI, a town of Poland, in Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, with a caſtle. It is ſeated on a moraſs, which renders its approach difficult, and its fortifications are ſo good, that the Ruſſians have beſieged it ſeveral times in vain. It ſtands at the confluence of the rivers Dwina and Widſba, 50 miles N. of Poloſk, 80 N. W. of Smolenſko, and 165 N. E. of Wilna. The palatinate is bounded on the N. by the duchy of Reſcho, on the E. by Biela, and the palatinate of Smolenſko, on the S. by the palatinates of Miciſlaw and Mſtiſki, and on the W. by Wilna and Poloſch.

WITHAM, a town in Eſſex, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated on the branch of the river Black-Water, and is a good thoroughfare town, half a mile in length. It is governed by a high-bailiff, &c. and has one church, which is an ancient Gothic ſtructure. The houſes amount to about 500, and are in general tolerably good, and pretty lofty; but the ſtreets, though wide, are not paved, and no manufactory is carried on here. This town is eight miles N. E. of Chelmsford, and 37 E. N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 41. E. lat. 51. 51. N.

* WITHERIDGE, a village in Devonſhire, eight miles W. of Tiverton.

WITNEY, a town in Oxfordſhire, with a market on Thurſdays. It is a large, long, ſtraggling place, whoſe inhabitants have the greateſt manufactory in England for blankets. It is eight miles N. W. of Oxford, and 64 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 18. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

WITTEMBERG, or WITTENBERG, a ſtrong and famous town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the duchy of Saxony, with a famous univerſity and a good caſtle. It is not very large, but is well fortified, and it has a conſiſtory, or court of juſtice, and the place where the general aſſemblies of the circle are held. It is famous for being the place where Martin Luther was profeſſor in the univerſity; and he is buried in a chapel belonging to the caſtle. It is ſeated on the river Elbe, 32 miles E. by S. of Deſſau, 45 S. W. of Berlin, and 55 N. W. of Dreſden. Lon. 12. 47. E. lat. 51. 49. N.

WITTENBURG, a town of Germany, in Upper Saxony, and in the Old Marche of Brandenburg, ſeated on the river Elb, 60 miles N. of Brandenburg. Lon. 14. 10. E. lat. 53. 33. N.

WITTENSTEIN, a town of Sweden, in Livonia, near Fabiſch on Baltic, forty miles S. E. of Revel. Lon. [illegible] E. lat. 58. 40. N.

WIT-

* WITTLESEA, a village in Cambridgeſhire, four miles E. of Peterborough.

* WITLISTH, a town in Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and in the archbiſhoprick of Triers, or Treves, ſeated on the river Leſer, with a caſtle.

* WITSHAUSEN, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Heſſe Caſſel, and the chief place of a ſmall territory of the ſame name, ſeated on the river Weſer, between Allendorf and Munden, eight miles from Caſſel.

WITTLESEY-MERE, a lake of the Iſle of Ely, in Cambridgeſhire, on the confines of Huntingdonſhire, which is ſix miles in length, and three in breadth, and is 12 miles W. of Ely.

WITTIMUND, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Embden, ſeated near the German Sea, 15 miles N. of Embden. Lon. 7. 4. E. lat. 53. 42. N.

WIVLESCOMB, a town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Tueſdays. It is ſeated among rich and pleaſant fields, 20 miles N. N. E. of Exeter, and 155 W. by S. of London. Lon. 3. 28. W. lat. 51. 4. N.

WILADSLAW. See INOWLADSLAW.

* WLOSIMIITZ, a town of Little Poland, in Upper Volhinia, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a caſtle, ſeated on the river Luy, which falls into the Bug, 56 miles N. of Lemburg, and 36 W. of Luc. Lon. 24. 30. E. lat. 51. 3. N.

* WOAHOO, one of the Sandwich iſlands, lying to the north-weſt of Morotoi, at the diſtance of about ſeven leagues. From the appearance of the north eaſt and north-weſt parts, it is by far the fineſt iſland of the whole group. Nothing can exceed the verdure of the hills, the variety of wood and lawn, and rich cultivated vallies, which the whole face of the country diſplays. A bay is formed by the north and weſt extremities, into which a fine river empties itſelf, thro' a deep valley; but as the water is brackiſh for 200 yards from the entrance, watering in it is not convenient. It contains about 60,000 inhabitants. Lon. 202. 9. E. lat. 23. 43. N.

WOBURN, a town in Bedfordſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on a riſing ground, on the high road from London to Northampton; was formerly famous for its abbey, which now belongs to the duke of Bedford, and is the county gaol. Before the houſe is a hand-ſome [illegible] half a mile in compaſs, on a pleaſant yacht. It ſtands in a park nine miles in circumference, ſurrounded with a brick wall 10 feet high. This place was burnt down in 1724, but has ſince been nearly rebuilt, with a handſome market-place. It has alſo a free-ſchool, and a charity-ſchool, founded by a duke of Bedford. Near it is found great plenty of fuller's earth. It is 22 miles S. of Bedford, and 42 N. N. W. of London. Lon. 0. 32. W. lat. 52. 2. N.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prach, ſeated on the river Blanitz, 22 miles N. W. of Budweiſs, and 56 S. of Prague. Lon. 14. 50. E. lat. 49. 9. N.

WOERDEN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, ſeated on the Rhine, 18 miles S. of Amſterdam. It was taken by the French in 1672, who demoliſhed the fortifications and the caſtle. Lon. 4. 51. E. lat. 52. 6. N.

WOLAW, a town in Germany, in Silеſia, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name. It is ſurrounded with ſtrong walls, and a morais, and one part of the houſes are built with ſtone. The caſtle is alſo encompaſſed with deep ditches, and the greateſt part of the inhabitants are employed in woollen manufactory. In 1709 a Proteſtant church was allowed to be built here. It is ſeated near the river Oder, 20 miles N. W. of Breſlaw, and 30 S. E. of Glogaw. Lon. 16. 54. E. lat. 51. 18. N.

WOLFENBUTTLE, a conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Brunſwick, with a caſtle, where the duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle reſides. It is one of the ſtrongeſt places in Germany, tho' the fortifications want repairing in ſeveral places. There is an excellent library, kept in a building lately erected for that purpoſe, conſiſting of 116,000 printed books, and 2000 uncommon books, with a cabinet of curioſities relating to natural hiſtory. It is ſeated on the river Ocker, ſeven miles S. of Brunſwick, and 30 W. of Halberſtadt. Lon. 10. 49. E. lat. 52. 18. N.

WOLFERDYKE, an iſland of the United Provinces, in Zealand, between N. Beveland and S. Beveland, from which it has been ſeparated by the violence of the ſea. It contains nothing conſiderable.

WOLFSBERG, a town of Germany, in Lower Carinthia, with a caſtle, on which the diſtrict about it depends, which is 20 miles in length, and 10 in breadth. It is ſeated on the river Lavand, in a valley 9 miles in compaſs, covered with wood, and fur-

of wolves, from whence the town took its name. It is 36 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lon. 15. 10. E. lat. 46. 56. N.

WOLGA, a river of Ruſſia, and thought to be the greateſt in Europe. It riſes in a ſmall lake of the ſame name, in the duchy of Reſchow, near the confines of Lithuania, and running N. E. to the confines of the duchy of Muſcovy, runs directly N. till it reaches that of Bielegezoro; and from thence runs E. by S. to Caſan; whence it proceeds directly S. forming ſeveral large iſlands, till it comes to Aſtrachan; and, below it falls into the Caſpian Sea. In its courſe it paſſes by Twer Jeriſlaw, where it is a mile and a half in breadth. From thence it runs on to Niſi-Novogorod, where it is three miles in breadth; thence it paſſes to Caſan, Samara, Saratof, Tzaritza, Tzenowar, and Aſtrachan, as before. It runs a courſe of above 2000 miles, and is deep enough the greateſt part of the way to carry large ſhips. At the mouth of this river near Aſtrachan, are prodigious large ſturgeons; and it is confidently affirmed, that one of theſe roes will weigh 300 pounds. Of theſe they make caviare, ſo well known in moſt parts of Europe.

WOLGAST, a pretty conſiderable town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Pomerania, capital of a territory of the ſame name, with a caſtle, and one of the beſt and largeſt harbours on the Baltic Sea. It is a well built place, ſubject to Sweden, and ſeated on the river Pin, 12 miles S. E. of Greifwald, 25 S. E. of Stralſund, and 45 N. W. of Stetin. Lon. 13. 4. E. lat. 54. 1. N.

WOLOSKOI, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Novogorod, 100 miles S. E. of Novogorod. Lon. 34. 30. E. lat. 57. 30. N.

WOLKOWSKA, a town of Poland, in the duchy of Lithuania, and palatinate of Novogrodeck; ſeated on the river Roſ, 23 miles S. E. of Grodno, and 55 W. of Novogrodeck. Lon. 24. 46. E. lat. 53. 4. N.

WOLLER, a town in Northumberland, with a conſiderable market on Thurſdays for corn. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, 14 miles S. of Berwick, and 318 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 50. W. lat. 55. 32. N.

WOLLIN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in Pomerania, with a harbour. It is the capital of an iſland of the ſame name, formed by the mouth of the river Oder. Swine, Dievenow, Greifwald, and the Baltic Sea. It belongs to the king of Pruſſia, and is 10 miles W. of Camin. Lon. 14. 39. E. lat. 54. 4. N.

WOLMAR, a town of the Ruſſian empire, in Livonia, and in the territory of Lettonia; built in 1218, on the field of battle, after the king of Denmark had defeated the Livonians. It is 38 miles N. of Riga. Lon. 24. 25. E. lat. 57. 32. N.

WOLODIMER, a conſiderable town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name; ſeated on the river Clelma-Reka, 120 miles N. E of Moſcow. Lon. 41. 25 E. lat. 55. 30. N.

*WOLODIMER, a province of the Ruſſian empire; bounded on the N. by the river Wolga; on the E. by Lower Novogorod; on the S. by the duchy of Moſcow; and on the W. by Suſaid. The ſoil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are ſo many ſwarms of bees, that one would hardly think there were hollow trees enough to lodge them.

WOLOGDA, a large and ſtrong town of the Ruſſian empire, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee. It has a caſtle and a fortreſs, ſeated in a marſh, beſides a large magnificent church, built by an Italian architect. There are alſo ſeveral other churches, and the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade. It is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, 125 miles from Jeroſlaw, and 230 N. of Moſcow. Lon. 41. 50. E. lat. 59 19. N.

WOLOGDA, a province of the Ruſſian empire; bounded on the N. by Gargapoli; on the W. by Bielozero; on the S. by Bielſky and Suſaid; and on the E. by Oſtiog. It is a marſhy country, full of ſtreams, lakes, and rivers, and noted for its fine wool, and plenty of tallow.

WOLSINGHAM, a town in the county of Durham, which has no market. It is 15 miles S. W. of Durham, and 259 N. W. by N. of London. Lon. 1. 45. W. lat. 54. 44. N.

WOLVERLEY, a village in Worceſterſhire, on the river Stour, near Kidderminſter, and the canal, which joins the Severn near Stourport.

WOODBRIDGE, a town in Suffolk, ſeated on the E. ſide of a ſandy hill, on the river Deben, about ſix miles from the ſea, of which they have a pleaſant proſpect at high water. It has a good market on Wedneſdays, has a handſome church, and a quakers as well as a preſbyterian meeting-houſe. The houſes are about 600, and the ſtreets are pretty wide, and paved. There is good coal trade carried on here, and this place is famous for ſalmon-fiſh.

It had an abbey, of which there are no remarkable ruins. It is seven miles N. E. of Ipswich, and 76 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 2. E. lat. 52. 11. N.

WOODCOT, or WOODCOT, a village in Surry, on a hill near Banstead, two miles S. of Wimbleton. It had the ruins of a city in Camden's time, which he supposed to be the Roman Noviomagus, mentioned by Antoninus, and his opinion, though disputed by others, has been followed by Dr. Gale. It stands among groves, much frequented of late years, to which belong Epsom wells.

WOLVERHAMPTON, a large and flourishing town in Staffordshire, with a good market on Wednesdays. It is pleasantly seated on a hill, and the houses are pretty well built. It has an ancient collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Wrotesley, and a very handsome chapel, with a presbyterian and a quakers meeting-house; as also a free school, well endowed, and a market-house. It is chiefly noted for its iron manufactory, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, cork screws, &c. It is very populous, governed by two constables, and the streets are for the most part broad and paved. It is 13 miles S. of Stafford, and 124 N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 0. W. lat. 52. 47. N.

WOODSTOCK, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is pleasantly seated on a rising ground, and on a river; a well compacted borough-town, and sends two members to parliament, but is chiefly noted for Blenheim-house; a fine palace, built in memory of the victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough over the French and Bavarians in August 1704. It was erected at the public expence, and is one of the noblest seats in Europe. One of the passages to it is over a bridge with one arch, 190 feet in diameter, resembling the Rialto at Venice. The gardens take up 100 acres of ground; and the offices, which are very grand, have room enough to accommodate 100 people. The apartments of the palace are magnificently furnished, and the walls, floors, paintings, and tapestry, surprisingly fine. The town is about half a mile from the palace, having several good inns, and a manufacture of steel chains for watches, and excellent gloves. It is eight miles N. W. of Oxford, and 62 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 1. 13. W. lat. 51. 52. N.

WOOLWICH, a town in Kent with a market on Fridays. It is seated on the river Thames, and of great note for its fine docks and yards, where men of war are built, as also for its vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon balls, powder, and other warlike stores. It has likewise an academy, where the mathematics are taught, and young officers instructed in the military art. It is ten miles E. of London. Lon. 0. 10 E. lat. 51. 30. N.

WORCESTER, a city of Worcestershire, and capital of that county, pleasantly and commodiously seated on the eastern banks of the river Severn, over which there is a handsome stone-bridge; and whence it rises with a gentle ascent, so high as to afford a pleasant prospect over the vale beneath. It contains nine parish-churches, besides the cathedral, and St. Michael's without the liberties of the city. It is well inhabited, has good houses and streets, and is remarkable for the clothing manufacture. It has also three grammar-schools, seven hospitals, a water-house, and a well contrived key. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and other officers; has three markets, on Wednesdays, Friday, and Saturdays. It is 36 miles N. N. E. of Bristol, and 118 W. N. W. of London. It sends two members to parliament, has a bishop's see, and the title of a marquisate. Lon. 1. 30. W. lat. 52. 10. N.

WORCESTERSHIRE, an English county, bounded on the E. by Warwickshire; on the S. by Gloucestershire; on the W. by Herefordshire, and on the N. by Staffordshire and Shropshire; being about 35 miles in length, and 27 in breadth. It contains 22,630 houses, 123,780 inhabitants, 152 parish churches, 12 market-towns, and sends nine members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Salwarp, the Teme, and the Stour. The air is very healthy, and the soil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and pasture, while several of the hills feed large flocks of sheep. The principal things of this county are cyder, perry, and very fine salt. The principal towns are Worcester.

WORCUM, a town of the United Provinces in Holland, seated on the Zuiderzee, with a harbour, 18 miles S. W. of Lewarden. Lon. 5. 15. E. lat. 53. 0. N.

* WORINGEN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 11 miles from the city of that name. It is famous for a battle fought here in 1288, and is seated on the Rhine. Lon. 7. 29. E. lat. 50. 55. N.

* WORKINGTON, or WERKINGTON, a town in Cumberland. It is seated on the S. side of the river Derwent, over

which here is a handsome stone bridge. There is a harbour for ships, and a good salmon fishery. It is seven miles W. of Cockermouth, and 292 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 25. W. lat. 53. 42. N.

WORKSOP, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesdays. It figured for a bomb built in the reign of Henry V. which, though old fashioned, was not inferior to the best and greatest in the country, it was burnt down in 1761, but rebuilt with great magnificence. The abbey gate remains, and the room over it is converted into a school. On the west side of the town is a circular hill inclosed with a trench, except on one side, where the land is flat. This was the site of the castle, which commanded a branch of the river. The canal from the Trent to Chesterfield passes near this place, which has given a neighbourhood more consequence, as its houses, though not part of the borough, are in the two counties. Mold lies excepted. It is 24 miles N. of Nottingham, and 146 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 0. W. lat. 53. 29. N.

WORMS, an ancient, large, and famous city of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a bishop's see, whose bishop is a sovereign prince of the empire. It is a free and imperial city, and the inhabitants are Protestants. In the war of 1689 it was taken by the French, who almost reduced it to ashes. The bishop lately built a new palace in it; and it is famous for a diet held here in 1521, at which Luther assisted in person. The Protestants have lately built a handsome church, where Luther is represented as appearing at the diet. It is noted for the excellent wine that grows in the neighbourhood, which they call our Lady's milk. In the campaign of 1743, king George II. took up his quarters in this city, and lodged at the bishop's palace after the battle of Dettingen. It is seated on the western banks of the Rhine, 20 miles N. W. of Heidelberg, 20 S. E. of Mentz, and 32 S. W. of Francfort. Lon. 8. 29. E. lat. 49. 32. N.

WORNITZ. See VERONIS.

WORSTED, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturdays. It is seated on a flat, and noted for being the place where worsteds were first made. It is 12 miles N. of Norwich, and 120 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 26. E. lat. 52. 50. N.

WORTON-BASSET, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Fridays. It is seated near a large park, not far from the forest of Bredon, and sends two members to parliament. It is 30 miles N. of Salisbury, and 89 W. of London. Lon. 1. 54. W. lat. 51. 31. N.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Fridays. It is a mayor town, seated upon the side of a hill, and is inhabited by clothiers, and 108 N. of Bristol, and 108 W. N. W. of London. Lon. 2. 21. W. lat. 51. 36. N.

* WRAXALL, a village in Dorsetshire, eight miles S. of Market Radon.

* WREXHAM, a town in Denbighshire, in N. Wales, with two markets on Mondays and Thursdays. It is pretty large, well built, well inhabited, and adorned with a handsome church, whose steeple, for curious architecture, is reckoned one of the finest in England. It is seated on a river which falls into the Dee, in a country abounding plenty of coal. It is 3 miles N. N. W. of Shrewsbury, and 170 N. W. of London. Lon. 3. 1. W. lat. 53. 0. N.

WRINGTON, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesdays. It is a corporation, and has a weekly Monday's market, and is 8 miles N. of Wells and 125 W. of London. It is remarkable for being the birth-place of Mr. Locke. Lon. 2. 38. W. lat. 51. 21. N.

WROTHAM, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesdays. It is seated in a plain, in the neighbourhood of hills, 12 miles N. W. by W. of Maidstone, and 24 S. E. by E. of London. Lon. 0. 26. E. lat. 51. 20. N.

WROXETER, a town in Salop, five miles from Shrewsbury. This town was known to the Romans, and is said to have been built by the Britons, on the banks of the Severn, over which are the traces of a bridge, discernible at low water. The circumference of this town was three miles, environed by a wall three yards broad, with a deep trench outside, which may be traced in several places at this day. Roman coins are frequently found here, but none of the Saxon, which is looked upon as a proof that it was destroyed before their arrival.

* WULPIT, or WOLPIT, a town in Suffolk. It is half a mile long, and in the road between St. Edmund's Bury and Ipswich, eight miles from the former, 17 N. W. from the latter, and 76 N. E. of London. Lon. 0. 55. E. lat. 52. 20. N.

WURTEMBURG, or WIRTENBURG, a sovereign duchy of Germany, in Suabia; bounded on the N. by Franconia, the archbishoprick of Mentz, and the palatinate of the Rhine; on the E. by the county of Oetirg, the marquisate of Burgau, and the territory of Ulm; on the S. by

by the principality of Hoen-Zollern, Furstenberg, and the marquisate of Hochberg; and on the W. by the marquisate of Baden, and the Black Forest. It is 65 miles in length, and as much in breadth, and the river Neckar runs almost through the middle of it from S. to N. Though it is full of mountains and woods, yet it is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, producing plenty of pasturage, corn, fruits, and a very good deal of wine, towards the confines of the palatinate. There are also mines and salt springs, with plenty of game and fish. It contains 115 villages, 88 towns, and 26 cities, of which Stutgard is the capital.

WYRTZBURG, a large and handsome city of Germany, and one of the principal cities of Franconia. It is extended with good fortifications, and has a magnificent palace. There is a handsome hospital, in which are generally 300 poor men and women. The castle is at a small distance from the city, and commands it, as it stands upon an eminence. It communicates with the city by a stone bridge, on which are 12 statues, representing as many saints. The arsenal and the cellars of the palace deserve the attention of the curious. There is also a university, founded in 1403. It is seated on the river Maine, 30 miles S. W. of Bamberg, 45 N. W. of Nuremburg, and 220 N. W. of Vienna. Lon. 10. 2. E. lat. 49. 40. N.

WYRTZBURG, the bishoprick of, a large country of Germany, comprehending the principal part of Franconia. It is bounded by the county of Henneburg, the duchy of Coburg, the abbey of Fuld, the archbishoprick of Mentz, the marquisate of Anspach, the bishoprick of Bamberg, and the county of Wertheim; being about 65 miles in length, and 50 in breadth, and divided into 52 bailwicks. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. The territories of the bishop comprehend above 400 towns and villages, of which he is sovereign, being one of the greatest ecclesiastic princes of the empire.

* WYCK-LE-DUPSTEDE, a town of the United Provinces, in Utrecht, with a strong castle; seated on the Rhine, at the mouth of the river Lech, five miles from Rhenen, and 11 from Utrecht. Lon. 5. 22. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

WYE, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursdays. It is seated on the river Stour, over which there is a bridge, and is a place of pretty good account. It is 10 miles S. of Canterbury, and 56 S. E. of London. Lon. 1. 4. E. lat. 51. 10. N.

WYE, a river of Wales, which rises on the confines of Cardiganshire, and running S. E. divides the counties of Radnor and Brecknock, then of Herefordshire, passes by Hereford, and turning directly S. runs by Monmouth, and falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepstow.

WYNENDALE, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, where general Webb, as he was conveying a great supply of ammunition and provisions to the army before Lisle, was attacked by 14,000 French; but though he had only 6,000 men, he defeated the enemy, and arrived safe at Lisle in 1708.

* WYL, a handsome town of Switzerland, in a territory of the abbey of St. Gall, where there is a handsome palace. It is very populous, and built upon an eminence, 16 miles S. S. W. of Constance. Lon. 9. 4. E. lat. 47. 31. N.

WYNANDERMERE, a lake in Westmoreland and Lancashire, which runs into the Irish Sea near Leven Sands, 15 miles long, and one broad, abounding with the fish called char. At the head of this lake, the Romans erected a fort.

WYNOMBERG. See WYNOM.

X.

XACCA, or SACCA, a town of Italy, in Sicily, and in the valley of Mazara, with a strong old castle, and a harbour, seated on the S. coast of the island, at the foot of a mountain, 22 miles S. E. of Mazara, and 41 S. W. of Palermo. Lon. 13. 0. E. lat. 37. 41. N.

* XAGUA, an harbour of America, on the S. coast of the island of Cuba, one of the finest in America, and lies between the isles of Pines and Spirito Santo.

XALISCO, a town of N. America, in Mexico, seated near the S. Sea, 100 miles W. of Mexico, subject to Spain. Lon. 110. 5. W. lat. 20. 30. N.

XANTI. See CHANTI.

XATIVA, formerly a flourishing town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, in the province of Segura. It was taken by the French and Spaniards in 1706, who totally destroyed it; but it has been since partly rebuilt. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Xucar, 32 miles S. W. of Valencia, and 50 N. W. of Alicant. Lon. 0. 14. W. lat. 39. 4. N.

XAVIER, St. a town of S. America, in the province of La Plata, or Guaira, on the confines of Brafil, 900 miles W. of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50. 6. W. lat. 24 0. S.

*XEREZ-DE-BADAJOZ, a conſiderable town of Spain, in Eſtremadura, in a territory called Tierra-de-Guadiana, ſeated on the rivulet Ardilla, in a country abounding in paſtures, 27 miles S. E. of Badajoz. Lon. 6. 32. W. lat. 38. 9. N.

XEREZ-DE-GUADIANA, a town of Spain, in Andaluſia, ſeated on the river Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, 18 miles N. of Ayamonte. Lon. 7. 15. W. lat. 37. 30. N.

XEREZ-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a handſome and conſiderable town of Spain, in Andaluſia, and in the dioceſe of Seville; famous for its good wines, and ſeated near the river Guadaleta, in a pleaſant fertile country, five miles N. from Port St. Mary, and 130 S. by W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 59. W. lat. 36. 42. N.

XEREZ-DE-LA-FRONTERA, a town of N. America, in New Spain, and in New Galicia. Lon. 104. 25. W. lat. 22. 35. N.

*XICOCO, an iſland of Aſia, in Japan, lying between Niphon and Saikoks.

*XICONA, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Valencia, and in the territory of Segura, with a ſtrong caſtle ſtanding above the town. It is ſeated among the mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, 15 miles S. W. of Alicant. Lon. 0. 10. W. lat. 38. 6. N.

XUCAR, a river in Spain, which has its ſource in New-Caſtile, in the Sierra-de-Cuenca. It paſſes by Cuenza, and entering the kingdom of Valencia, runs directly to diſcharge itſelf into the gulph of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

*XUNNOGROD, a town of Turky in Europe, and in Croatia, on the confines of Dalmatia, 17 miles N. of Sebenico, and 87 E. of Karia. Lon. 16. 51. E. lat. 40. 34. N.

Y.

*YABAQUE, an iſland of America, and one of the Lucays, or Bahama Iſlands, to the N. W. of the Iſle of Mayaguna, and to the S. of St. Domingo. Lat. 22. 30. N.

*YALE, a town of Aſia, in the E. Indies, and capital of a province of the ſame name, in the iſland of Ceylon.

*YAMBO, a town of Aſia, in Arabia, ſeated on the eaſtern coaſt of the Red Sea, on the road from Medina to Mecca, with a harbour and a caſtle. Lon. 40. 10. E. lat. 23. 40. N.

YARE, a river of Norfolk, formed by the confluence of ſeveral ſtreams that riſe in the heart of the county. It paſſes by Norwich, whence it runs E. to Yarmouth, and falls into the German Ocean. It is noted for its plenty of ruffs.

YARMOUTH, a ſea-port town of Norfolk, with a market on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It is ſeated at the mouth of the river Yare, and is a place of great ſtrength, both by art and nature, being almoſt ſurrounded with water; and there is a draw-bridge over the river. It is eſteemed the key of this coaſt, and is a clean handſome place, the houſes are well built, and a conſiderable town for trade. It has one large church, and a neat chapel, and the ſteeple of St. Nicholas is ſo high, that it ſerves for a ſea-mark. It is remarkable that this ſteeple appears crooked, which way ſoever it is looked at. It is noted for its red herrings, which are jocoſely called Yarmouth capons; as alſo for its coaches, which are nothing more than ſledges drove about with one horſe, on a flat next the ſea. It is governed by a mayor, 18 aldermen, and 36 common-council, and ſends two members to parliament. The town conſiſts of about 1500 houſes, and there are a few pretty wide ſtreets, but they are chiefly very narrow, and juſt wide enough for their little carriages to paſs through. Beſides the above churches, there is a Preſbyterian, a Baptiſt, and a Quakers meeting-houſe. The harbour is a very fine one, though very dangerous for ſtrangers in windy weather; and it has for its ſecurity a pretty ſtrong fort. It is 27 miles E. of Norwich, and 119 N. E. of London. Lon. 1. 55. E. lat. 52. 45. N.

YARMOUTH, a borough town of the Iſle of Wight, in Hampſhire, with a market on Fridays. It is ſeated on the weſtern part of the iſland, on the ſea-ſhore, and is encompaſſed with water; for not many years ago a channel was cut through the peninſula, over which there is a draw-bridge, and it is defended by a ſtrong caſtle on the key. It is a handſome place, whoſe houſes are chiefly built with ſtone, and covered with ſlate; and it ſends two members to parliament. The market is now diſuſed. It is eight miles W. of Newport, and 117 S. W. of London. Lon. 1. 28. W. lat. 50. 40. N.

YARMOUTH, a town of the N. Riding of [illegible], with a market on Thurſdays. [illegible] on the [illegible] over which there

there is a handſome ſtone-bridge, 36 miles N. of York, and 238 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 12. W. lat. 54. 31. N.

YARLEY, a town in Huntingdonſhire, which had a market on Wedneſdays. It is but a mean place, and the market is now diſuſed. It is 14 miles N. of Huntingdon, and 78 N. by W. of London. Lon. 0. 30. W. lat. 52. 28. N.

*YBAUSQUERETT, a territory of Africa, in Biledulgerid, towards the Sahara, or Deſart; it abounds in horſes and horned cattle.

YEOVIL, or EUIL, a borough-town in Somerſetſhire, with a market on Fridays. It ſends two members to parliament, is ſeated on a river of the ſame name, over which there is a bridge, and the market is conſiderable for corn, cheeſe, hemp, flax, and proviſions. It is 145 miles W. by S. of Saliſbury, and 123 W. by S. of London. Lon. 2. 37. W. lat. 50. 55. N.

YESD, a town of Aſia, in Perſia, and in Irac Agemi, on the road from Kerman to Ilpahan. It has a fine manufactory, and the inhabitants make the moſt carpets in the world. It is 200 miles E. of Ilpahan. Lon. 56. 50. E. lat. 32 0. N.

YONNE, a river of France, which riſes in the confines of Nivernois and Burgundy, paſſing by Chateau-Chinon, and Clamecy, in the firſt, and Auxerre in the laſt, and falls into the river Seine, a little above Montereau-ſur-Yonne.

*YORIMAN, a province of S. America, in Guiana, about 150 miles in length, on the river of the Amazons. The native inhabitants are ſtrong, robuſt, and active, and both ſexes go naked.

YORK, a city of Yorkſhire, of which it is capital, with an archbiſhop's ſee, and four markets, on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. It is ſeated on the river Ouſe, and is generally counted the ſecond city in England; though Briſtol now pretends to that honour, on account of its extenſive trade. It is certainly a very ancient place, and has undergone various revolutions, but is ſtill a large beautiful place, adorned with many fine buildings, both public and private; is very populous, and inhabited by gentry and wealthy tradeſmen. It contains 30 pariſh-churches and chapels, beſides its cathedral, or minſter, which is a moſt magnificent ſtructure. It is divided by the river into two parts, which are united by a ſtately ſtone-bridge of five arches. The eaſtern part is moſt populous, the ſtreets ſtanding thicker, and the ſtreets being narrower. It is ſurrounded by a ſtrong wall, on which are many turrets, or watch-houſes, and there are four gates and five poſterns. It is a city and a county of itſelf, enjoys large privileges, ſends two members to parliament, and has the title of a duchy. It is governed by a lord-mayor, 12 aldermen, and other officers; and its county contains 36 villages and hamlets. It is 70 miles S. by E. of Durham, 89 E. of Lancaſter, and 197 N. by W. of London. Lon. 1. 1. W. lat. 53. 59. N.

YORKSHIRE, an Engliſh county, bounded on the E. by the German Ocean; on the N. by the county of Durham; on the W. by Weſtmoreland and Lancaſhire; and on the S. by Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Lincolnſhire. It is the largeſt county in England, being 90 miles in length from E. to W. and 75 in breadth from N. to S. It contains 106,150 houſes, 603,690 inhabitants, 563 pariſhes, 57 market-towns, and ſends 30 members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Teeſe, that divides this county from Durham, the Swale, the Youre, the Nid, the Ouſe, the Wart, the Are, the Calder, the Derwent, the Don, and the Hull; beſides the great river Humber, which is made up of many rivers. The air is in general temperate, but pretty cold on the tops of the hills and on the borders of Durham. The ſoil in ſome places is very fruitful, in ſome barren, gravelly, and ſtony, and in others mooriſh, miry, and fenny. It is divided into three ridings, the North, Weſt, and Eaſt, beſides which, there is a fourth diviſion called Richmondſhire, as alſo Cleveland, Craven, and Holderneſs, which are all included in the three ridings. In ſo extenſive a county the productions muſt be various, as well as the manufactures, and there are mines of iron, lead, and coal. York is the principal place.

YORK, NEW, one of the Thirteen United and Independent States of North America. It is bounded on the E. by Maſſachuſets-bay; on the N. by Canada; on the S. by New Jerſey; and on the W. by the Delaware-river. It produces corn, abounds in cattle, and has a good breed of horſes; but the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fiſheries. They ſupply the Caribbee Iſlands with flour, ſalt beef, pork, ſalt fiſh, horſes, and timber. They export a great deal of oil and furs to Europe, as alſo [illegible] and whalebone. The [illegible] of the ſame name, where [illegible] a garriſon.

YORK, NEW, the capital of the pro-

vince of New York, in N. America, seated in an island at the mouth of Hudson's River. It stands on an eminence, and is surrounded with a wall, and has other fortifications. It has a spacious harbour, with commodious keys, or quays, as well as warehouses. It is frequented by a great number of ships employed in trade, and in the fisheries. Lon. 71. 5. W. lat. 40. 43. N.

* YOUGHALL, a considerable town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and province of Munster. It is a rich populous place, surrounded with walls, has a very commodious harbour, with a well defended quay; is seated at the mouth of the river Black Water, and sends two members to parliament. Lon. 7. 45. W. lat. 51. 59. N.

YOULE, a village in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 12 miles below York, at the conflux of the Don and Humber. Here is a remarkable dike, called Youle Dike, seven miles long; and a sort of people, called Triers, who, with a long piece of iron, search into the soft boggy ground hereabouts for subterraneous trees, which they sometimes meet with of the fir kind. They often meet with trees large enough to furnish timber for building, and the smaller trees they split into laths, or cut into clogs or shoes.

YPRES, a handsome, large, and considerable town of the Austrian Netherlands, in Flanders, with a bishop's see. It has a considerable manufactory in cloth and serges, and every year in Lent there is a well frequented fair. This being a barrier-town, the Dutch had a garrison here, but it was besieged and taken by the French in June 1744. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Ypre, 10 miles W. of Courtray, 15 N. W. of Lisle, and 130 N. of Paris. Lon. 2. 48. E. lat. 50. 51. N.

* YRIER-DE-LA-PERCHE, St. a town of France, in Lamosin, seated on the river Ise, with a provostship and a collegiate church.

* YSENDICK, a small but strong town of the United Provinces, in Flanders, seated on a branch of the river Scheld, called Blie, near the sea, in a low country, that may be overflowed when they please eight miles E. of Sluys, and 18 N. W. of Ghent. Lon. 3. 38. E. lat. 51. 25. N.

* YSSEL. See ISSEL.

* YSSELSTEYN, a town of the Low Countries, in Overlandes, on the confines of the county of Zutphen, 12 miles E. of Cleves, and 22 N. E. of Guelders. Lon. 6. 15 E. lat. 51 [illegible] N.

* YSSENGEAUX, a town of France, in the government of Languedoc, and in Velay, three miles from Loire, and 10 from Puy.

* YSSERSTEIN, a town of the United Provinces, in Holland, and in the district of Rhineland, with a castle. It is seated on the river Yssel, on the frontiers of the province of Utrecht, five miles S. W. of Utrecht. Lon. 5. 3. E. lat. 52. 7. N.

YSSOUDUN. See ISSOUDUN.

YUCATAN. See JUCATAN.

* YVERDUN, a small, strong, and ancient town of Switzerland in the county of Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle, where the bailiff resides. It is pleasantly seated at the head of the Lake Neufchattel, on the rivers Orbe and Thiele, over which there are two bridges, 30 miles S. W. of Bern. Lon. 6. 50. E. lat. 46. 50. N.

* YVETOT, a town of France, in Normandy, and in the territory of Caux, five miles from Caudebec, and 15 from Rouen, which had formerly the title of a principality.

YVICA. See IVICA.

* YUMA, an island of N. America, and one of the Lucayos, to the N. of the Isle of Cuba, which is 39 miles in length, and 12 in breadth.

* YUMETO, an island of N. America, and one of the Lucayos, to the N. of the Isle of Yuma, lying under the tropic of Cancer, which is 37 miles in length.

* YVOY, a town of France, in Luxemburg, seated on the river Chier, 12 miles S. W. of Bouillon, and 10 S. of Sedan. Lon. 5. 4. E. lat. 49. 30 N.

* YUPI, a large kingdom of Asia, in Eastern Tartary, lying on the Eastern Sea. It is very little known.

YUN-NAM, a province of Asia, in China, lying near Thibet. It contains 21 cities of the first rank, and 55 of the second and third, and is well watered with rivers and lakes, which render it very fruitful. There is gold very often found in the sands of the rivers, and probably there are mines of the same metal in the mountains of the eastern part. There are also copper mines, which they pretend is entirely white, which must be a mistake; for then it could not be copper. There are also several sorts of precious stones, besides musk, benjamin, lapis lazuli, and very fine marble, some of which is painted of divers colours: they have also excellent horses, which are strong and vigorous, but low;

…, as also very small deer, which are … for diversion.

Z

ZABA. See SAFARA.

ZABACH. See PALUS MÆOTIS.

ZABERN, a town of Germany, in the electorate of the Rhine, 15 miles W. of Philipsburg. Lon. 8. 13. E. lat. 49. 11. N.

* ZAMOLA, a town of Transilvania, on the confines of Moldavia, five miles S. W. of Neumark.

ZANTEN, a town of France, in Alsace, 13 miles N. of Strasburg. Lon. 7. 50. E. Lat. 48. 50. N.

* ZACATECHA, a town of N. America, in New-Spain, and in the audience of Mexico, 60 miles from the city, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 104. 35. W. lat. 17. 30. N.

* ZAFRA, a small, but strong town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a good castle; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadiana, 20 miles S. W. of Medina. Lon. 6. 12. W. lat. 38. 19. N.

* ZAGARA, a famous mountain of Turky in Europe, in Livadia, on the gulph of Corinth, and pretty near Permassus. It was formerly called Helicon, and is almost always covered with snow.

ZAGRAN, a strong and populous town of Hungary, in Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the same name, with a bishop's see, seated on the river Save, at the confluence of Colapis, 25 miles N. E. of Carlostadt, and 133 S. W. of Buda. Lon. 19. 41. E. lat. 46. 20. N.

* ZAHARA, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the confines of Granada. It is very strong, being situated on a rock, craggy on all sides, and is guarded by a strong citadel. It is 47 miles S. E. of Seville. Lon. 4. 55. W. lat. 36. 52. N.

* ZAIRE, a large river of Africa, which, rising in the kingdom of Macoco, divides the kingdoms of Loango and Congo, and falls into the sea in six degrees of S. latitude.

ZAMORA, a strong and considerable town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, with a bishop's see. In its environs there are fine Turky-stones found. It is seated on a hill on the river Douro, over which there is a very handsome bridge, of 17 arches, 35 miles from Salamanca, and 150 N. W. of Madrid. Lon. 5. 18. W. lat. 41. 41. N.

* ZAMORA, a handsome town of S. America, in Peru, in the audience of Quito, which is seated pretty near the mountains called the Andes, 175 miles from the S. Sea; in its neighbourhood there are rich mines of gold. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lon. 75. 55. W. lat. 3. 6. S.

* ZAMORA, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, in the province of Conftantine, 250 miles W. of Hmamuetha. Lon. 6. 25. E. lat. 36. 20. N.

* ZAMOSK, a very strong town of Poland, in Red Russia, and in the palatinate of Belz, with the title of a principality and a good citadel. It was besieged by the Tartars in 1661, but to no purpose. It is 37 miles from Lemburg, 162 N. E. of Cracow, and 67 from Lublin. Lon. 28. 26. E. lat. 50. 42. N.

* ZANATECO, a town of N. America, in New Spain, seated on the road from Mexico to Guaxaca, near the mountains of Mistaka, the inhabitants are said to be very rich.

* ZANFARA, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, to the W. of the kingdom of Zegzeg. The inhabitants are of a tall stature, and of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and most savage and brutish dispositions. It is very little known to Europeans.

ZANGUEBAR, a country in Africa, lying on the eastern coast, between three degrees of North latitude, and 18 south. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have various settlements. The inhabitants, except those converted by the Portuguese, are all Mahometans, or Idolaters; and the latter much the more numerous. The names of the principal territories are Mombaza, Lamon, Melinda, Quiloa, and Mosambique. The Portuguese have built five forts in Mombaza and Mosambique, and have settled several colonies there. They trade with the negroes for slaves, ivory, gold, ostrich-feathers, wax, and drugs. The productions are much the same as in other parts of Africa between the tropics.

ZANTE, an island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea, 17 miles S. E. of the island of Cephalonia, belonging to the Venetians. It is about 24 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and very pleasant and fertile; but its principal riches consist in currants, with which it greatly abounds. They are cultivated in a very large plain, under the shelter of mountains on the shore of this island, for which reason the sun has greater power to bring them to perfect maturity. Here are also the finest peaches in the world,

each of which weigh eight or ten ounces. Here are alſo cucumbers and excellent figs, as alſo a great deal of very good oil. In ſhort, it would be a perfect paradiſe if wood was not ſo dear, though this iſland was formerly full of foreſts. The town called Zante may contain near 20,000 inhabitants. The houſes are low, on account of the frequent earthquakes, for ſcarce a year paſſes without one; however, they do no great damage. The natives ſpeak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman Catholicks among them; but they have a biſhop as well as the Greeks. This place has no fortifications, but there is a fortreſs upon an eminence planted with cannon. In one part of this iſland is a place which ſhakes when trod upon, like a quagmire; and a ſpring which throws out a great deal of bitumen, eſpecially at the time of an earthquake. It ſerves inſtead of pitch, to pay the bottoms of the ſhips, and about 100 barrels in a year are uſed for this purpoſe. The grapes are called currants, becauſe they were chiefly cultivated about Corinth. This iſland belongs to the Venetians, who have conſtantly a governor reſiding in the fortreſs, or caſtle. There may be about 50 villages in all, but no other large towns beſides Zante. It is ſeated on the eaſtern ſide of the iſland, and has a good harbour. The Engliſh and Dutch have each a factory and conſul here. Lon. 21. 3. E. lat. 37. 51. N.

* ZANZIBAR, an iſland of the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, and near Zanguebar, between that of Pemba and Mongia, with the title of a kingdom. It abounds in ſugar-canes and citrons; the inhabitants are Mahometans. Lon. 38. 25. E. lat. 6. 0. N.

* ZAPOTECA, a province of N. America, in New Spain, extending from the province of Guaxaca, to the gulph of Mexico. It is a mountainous ſtony country, but indifferently fertile.

ZARA, an ancient, ſtrong, and conſiderable city of the republic of Venice, in Dalmatia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with an archbiſhop's ſee, a good citadel and an harbour. It is ſeated in a plain, upon a ſmall peninſula joined to the continent by an iſthmus, of about 25 paces in breadth. On the ſide of the citadel it is very well fortified, and has generally a ſtrong garriſon. Near the church, which the Greeks call St. Helia, are two columns of the Corinthian order, ſuppoſed to have been part of the temple of Juno. This place was formerly much more conſiderable than at preſent, the circumference of the walls being now but two miles, and the number of the inhabitants not above 6000. There are very fine paintings in the churches, done by the beſt maſters; and they pretend to have the body of St. Simeon, which was brought from Judea, and kept in a ſhrine, with a cryſtal covering. It is ſeated on the gulph of Venice, 80 miles S. W. of Jaitza, and 150 S. E. of Venice. Lon. 16. 6. E. lat. 44. 30. N. See SAHARA.

* ZARNATE, a ſtrong town of Greece, in the Morea, and in Brazzo di Mina. It is agreeably ſeated upon an eminence, 20 miles W. of Miſitra.

ZARNAW, a town of Poland, in Little Poland, and in the palatinate of Sandomir, 63 miles N. of Cracow. Lon. 19. 50. E. lat. 51. 1. N.

* ZASLAW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, with the title of a principality, ſeated on the river Horin, 15 miles above Ciftog. Lon. 27. 11. E. lat. 50. 20. N.

ZATATECAS Los, a province of N. America, and Mexico, and part of New Galicia. It is bounded on the N. by New Biſcay; on the E. by the province of Panuco, on the S. by that of Guadalagara; and on the W. by Culiacan, and Chametlan. It is ſaid to abound in mines of ſilver.

ZATMAR, a ſtrong town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, on the frontiers of Tranſilvania. It is ſtrong by ſituation, being ſeated on a ſmall lake formed by the river Samos; 50 miles E. by S. of Tockay, and 130 E. of Buda. Lon. 22. 34. E. lat. 47. 50. N.

ZATOR, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracovia, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, with a fortified caſtle. It is ſeated on an eminence near the river Viſtula, at the place where the Skauld falls into it, 20 miles S. W. of Cracow, and 50 S. E. of Ratibor. Lon. 19. 42. E. lat. 49. 54. N.

* ZBOROW, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburgh, on the confines of Volhinia, and Podolia, remarkable for the defeat of John Caſimir, king of Poland, in 1649. It is ſeated between Lemburg and Zbaras, 30 miles from the former, and 25 from the latter. Lon. 25. 30. E. lat. 49. 46. N.

ZEALAND, an iſland of Denmark, almoſt of a round form, being about 70 miles in diameter, and 200 in circumference. It is ſeated at the entrance of the Baltic Sea, and bounded by the Schaggerach Sea on the N. by a ſtrait called the Sound on the E. by the Baltic Sea on the S. and the ſtrait called the Great Belt on the W. The ſoil is not very fruitful, except in rainy years, becauſe it is ſandy; and there are few ſtreams, but many lakes abounding in fiſh. It produces a great deal of rye, of which the common people make their bread. A fourth part of this iſland conſiſts of a foreſt, in which there is plenty of game; there are alſo a great many deers and wild boars, which are reſerved for the king's own hunting. It is divided into 26 bailiwicks, which the inhabitants call Herrit, and contains 13 towns, 12 caſtles, and 347 pariſhes. The inhabitants are maintained entirely by the great number of fine cattle they feed. Copenhagen is not only the capital of this iſland, but of the whole kingdom.

ZEALAND, one of the ſeven United Provinces of the Netherlands, ſeparated by the ſea on the N. from the iſles of Holland; by the Scheld on the E. from Brabant; by the Hont from Flanders, and on the W. it is bounded by the ocean. It comprehends eight iſlands, whereof three are pretty large. The names of which are, Walcheren, Schowen, S. Beveland, N. Beveland, Tolen, Doveland, Welteldyck, and St. Philip. There are likewiſe ſix or ſeven others, of very little importance. The inhabitants are at a great deal of trouble to defend themſelves from the encroachments of the ſea, and in keeping up their dykes or banks, in which they expend great ſums of money; they in general are extremely hardy, and even raſh, and very good ſoldiers, eſpecially for the ſea ſervice. They are maintained by their plentiful fiſheries, and by their trade with foreign nations, eſpecially the Spaniards; and in time of war, by the captures made by the privateers, for they have no manufactures of any moment. The ſoil is fruitful in theſe iſlands, but the air unhealthy, eſpecially for ſtrangers. The river Scheld having paſſed by Antwerp, divides it into two, and holds as it were the iſles of Zealand between its arms. One of theſe runs eaſtward, and the other weſtward, which laſt the Hollanders call Maes, or Mond. It is governed in the ſame manner as Holland, and the aſſemblies of States are compoſed of deputies of the nobility, and thoſe of the two principal towns.

* ZEALAND, NEW, was firſt diſcovered by Abel Janſen Taſman, in December 1642. He traverſed the eaſtern coaſt from lat. 34 to 43. S. and entered the ſtrait that divides the two iſlands; but being attacked by the natives, ſoon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderers-Bay, he did not go on ſhore. He called the country Staten Land, in honour of the States General, though it has been generally diſtinguiſhed in our maps and charts by the name of New Zealand. From the time of Taſman, the whole country, except that part of the coaſt which was ſeen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many ſuppoſed to make part of a ſouthern continent, till the year 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Captain Cook, who found it to conſiſt of two large iſlands, ſeparated by a ſtrait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the weſt ſide of this ſtrait, in lat. 41. S. Queen Charlotte's Sound is ſituated, which was made a principal place of rendezvous in his ſubſequent voyages. Theſe iſlands lie between the lat. 34. and 48 S. and between the lon. of 181. and 194. W. Along the coaſt many ſmall iſlands are formed, and it is indented by deep bays, affording excellent ſhelter for ſhipping, and abundant ſupplies of wood and water. There are alſo ſeveral rivers capable of receiving large veſſels, in which the ſpring-tide riſes near ten feet perpendicularly. Of the two iſlands, the ſouthermoſt is for the moſt part mountainous and barren. As far inland as the eye can reach, nothing appears but mountains of a ſtupendous height, conſiſting of rocks that are totally naked, except where they are covered with ſnow; but the land bordering on the ſea coaſt is clothed thick with wood, almoſt down to the waters edge. The northernmoſt iſland has a much better appearance; it is indeed not only hilly, but mountainous; yet even the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The ſoil of theſe vallies, and the plains, of which there are many overgrown with wood, is in general light, but fertile; and it is ſuppoſed, that every kind of European grain, plants, and fruits, would flouriſh here with the utmoſt luxuriance.

The

The winters are milder than in England, and the summers not hotter, though more equally warm. Among the vegetable productions, the trees claim a principal place. There are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest and largest timber, fit for building of any kind. The trees are chiefly of two sorts, one as large as an oak, distinguished by a scarlet flower, the wood of which is hard and heavy, another remarkably tall and straight, of which probably very fine masts might be made. Among other trees is a species of philadelphus, which grows on the eminences that jut out into the sea, the leaves of which may be used as tea, and might be an excellent substitute for that oriental plant. Wild celery, and a kind of cresses, grow plentifully in most every cove; yams, sweet potatoes, and cocoas, are raised by cultivation. Captain Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground with European garden seeds; and in 1777, in several of these spots, although totally neglected and overrun with weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radishes, mustard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. In other places, every thing had been rooted out to make room for temporary villages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats: the former are domestic, and for food; and the latter, though not numerous, seem also to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country; and though it is difficult to follow them in the woods, on account of the underwood and climbing plants, yet a person, by remaining in one place, may shoot as many in a day as will serve for six or eight others. Captain Cook introduced European poultry, and on his last visit had the satisfaction to find them encreased, both in a wild and domestic state, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. Their creeks swarm with fish, which are not only wholesome, but equally delicious with those of Europe. The rocks are furnished with great quantities of excellent muscles, one sort of which measures above a foot in length, and with great variety of other shell-fish. The men are stout, well-made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the lazy and luxuriant inhabitants of Otaheite and the Society isles; and they are also exceedingly vigorous and active. The women, in general, are smaller than the men; but, possessing few peculiar graces of form or person, are chiefly distinguished by the softness of their voice. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black flams, called tatoo, which is the same as tattooing at Otaheite. The dress of both sexes is also the same: it consists of an oblong garment, about five feet long, and four broad. They bring two corners of this garment over their shoulders, and fasten it on the breast with a bodkin, the other parts which covers the body, and about the belly it is confined with a girdle of mat. They ornament their heads with feathers, pearl-shells, bones, &c. The women sometimes wear necklaces of shanks teeth, or bones of birds, beads made of bone or shells. Their houses are miserable lodging-places, and their only furniture is a few mats, baskets, in which they put their fishing-hooks and other trifles. Their food consists chiefly of fish, with which, instead of bread, they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they roast over the fire, and then beat with a stick till the bark, or dry outside, falls off. Besides their dogs, they also contrive to kill birds; and in most parts of the northern island, they have sweet potatoes, cocoas, and yams, but, in the southern, nothing is raised by cultivation. Their cookery consists wholly in roasting and baking, which latter is performed in the same manner as at Otaheite. The women eat in common with the men, and their method of feeding corresponds with the nastiness of their persons. But little subordination or distinction of rank is observed among them, and the want of it is every where apparent. From Cape Kidnappers, in lat. 39. 43. for upwards of eighty leagues to the northward, the people acknowledge one sovereign, called Teratu, and under him several subordinate chiefs, who preside and murder justice, and to whom great respect is paid; but whether his authority be hereditary or delegated is uncertain. This part of the coast is much the most populous; tillage, weaving, and the other arts of peace, being here best known, and most practised. The canoes are more decorated, the plantations more numerous, and the clothes and carving finer, than any where besides. In other parts, they are scattered along the coast, in single families, or in larger tribes, and each in a state of perpetual hostility with all the rest. For such continual wars, and the inhuman banquets that are the consequence of victory, among a people

in

r other respects mild and gentle, perhaps, no better nation can be assigned, than that what at first originated in necessity, has been perpetuated by habit, and exasperated by revenge. From their scanty stock of vegetables, it these things stand in need, they have no resource, save their cattle. Hunger, it is certain, even among civilized nations, will break through every restraint; it is then no wonder if it should do so among savages, and he, who has once learnt to look upon what he kills, will only be induced to spare when he wants to eat. Upon the whole, there is little room to doubt that these people are cannibals.

* ZEB, a province of Africa, in Barbary, and in Zaab-dul-gered, of which the Algerines possess a part.

ZEGZEG, a kingdom of Africa in Negroland, lying on the river Niger, by which it is separated from the kingdom of Cassena; on the E. it has that of Zinfara; on the S. Benin; and on the W. the deserts. It is a country partly plain, and partly mountainous, the latter are extremely cold, while the former are intolerably hot; but abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful.

ZEIGENHEIM, a town of Germany, in the landgravate of Hesse Cassel, 30 miles S. of the town of that name. Lon. 9. 19. E. lat. 50. 52. N.

* ZEITOUN, a town of Turky in Europe, in the province of Janina, with a castle and an archbishop's see, though a small place, and thin of people. It is seated on a hill by a gulph of the same name, and near the river Laylada, fifty miles S. E. of Larissa. Lon. 23. 5. E. lat. 39. 10. N.

ZEITZ, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Misnia, and in the duchy of Naumburg. It is a pretty handsome town, with a new castle, and a well frequented college. It is seated on the river Esser, 25 miles S. W. of Leipsick, and 45 E. of Erfort; subject to a prince of the house of Saxony. Lon. 12. 8. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

ZELL, a strong town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lunenburgh, capital of the duchy of Zell, and belongs to the elector of Hanover. It is surrounded with duches and ramparts, on which are planted chesnut and lime-trees. It is not very large, but it has three considerable suburbs, and the houses in general are well built. The principal church is a handsome structure, adorned with stucco work. It has a castle whose architecture is not very modern, and where the dukes formerly resided, till this place devolved to the elector of Hanover, by marrying the heiress of the late duke of Zell. It is seated on the river Aller, 31 miles N. W. of Brunswick, and 47 S. by W. of Lunenburg. Lon. 10. 12. E. lat. 52. 49. N.

* ZELL, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, and in the marquisate of Baden, in Ortnaw. It is an imperial town, under the protection of the house of Austria, and the inhabitants Roman Catholics. It is seated on the river Nagol, 15 miles S. of Baden, and 42 S. W. of Stutgard. Lon. 8. 8. E. lat. 48. 22. N.

ZEMBLA, commonly called NOVA-ZEMBLA, a large country lying in the Northern Ocean, to the N. of the province of Petzora in Muscovy, from which it is separated by the strait of Weygate. It is now known to be an island of very large extent, but it has no inhabitants, except wild beasts, particularly white foxes, and bears. In 1595 a Dutch vessel was cast away on the coast, and the ps company were obliged to winter e; but they did not see the sun from the fourth of November to the beginning of February, and had much ado to keep themselves from being frozen to death. Some say they have seen inhabitants here, of a small size, a tawny complexion, black hair, and cloathed in seal skins, and that they live by hunting and fishing.

* ZEMLIN, or ZEMPLIN, a town of Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the same name, seated on the river Bodrog, 25 miles S. E. of Callovia, and 27 N. E. of Tockay. Lon. 22. 35. E. lat. 48. 36. N.

ZERBST, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and in the principality of Anhalt, chief place of a district of that name, on the confines of the duchy of Magdeburg, with a handsome castle, where the princes commonly reside. It is a handsome place, and the inhabitants are partly Lutherans and partly Calvinists, and are famous for brewing good beer; but it is remarkable that the women are more concerned in brewing it than the men. It is 26 miles N. W. of Wittemburg, and subject to the prince of Anhalt. Lon. 12. 13. E. lat. 52. 0. N.

* ZERIGA, a town of Persia, in Irac Arabi, seated in a very narrow plain or valley,

valley, between mountains. It has produced ſeveral very famous Arabian authors.

* ZIA, an iſland of the Archipelago, and one of the Cyclades, to the N. of Theſmia, to the S. W. of Negropont, and 12 miles from Cape Colonna, which terminates Livadia on that ſide. It is 15 miles in length, and eight in breadth, it is very well cultivated, and abounds in moſt of the neceſſaries of life, particularly barley, wine, and a great deal of ſilk. They have alſo a very fine ſort of oak, whoſe fruit, called Villam, is the beſt trading commodity of the iſland, and of which they ſell vaſt quantities in a year, it being uſed by dyers and tanners. The principal town is of the ſame name, and ſeated on an eminence, 30 miles from the harbour, at the farther end of a diſagreeable valley. It reſembles an amphitheatre, and contains about 2500 houſes, all flat at the top. It belongs to the Turks, but moſt of the inhabitants are Greeks, and have a biſhop who reſides at Zia.

* ZIBIT, a territory of Aſia, in Arabia the Happy, extending from the principality of Mecca to that of Mocha, being bounded on the E. by the principality of Tehama, and on the W. by the Red Sea. The Turks were formerly maſters of this country, but now it belongs to an Arabian prince.

* ZIBIT, a town of Aſia in Arabia the Happy, and capital of the principality or territory of the ſame name, and ſeated on the river Zibit, 150 miles N. W. of Aden. It is a large trading place, and ſome have taken it for the ancient Saba, but this is very uncertain.

* ZIRCHNIT-ZERSEE, a lake of Germany, in Lower Carniola, among the mountains and foreſts. In the month of June the water ſinks under ground, and does not riſe again till September, during which interval they feed their cattle in it.

ZIRIC-ZEE, a handſome and ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Zealand, and the principal of the iſle of Schowen, at the mouth of the Scheld. One part of it was formerly ſwallowed up by the ſea, but it is ſtill a trading and populous place, and has a pretty good harbour; 25 miles N. W. of Hulſt, and 18 S. W. of Brielle. Lon. 4. 10. E. lat. 51. 36. N.

ZITTAW, a town of Germany, in Luſatia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, and ſubject to the elector of Saxony. It is a handſome place, is ſurrounded with a double wall, and has good half moons, ditches and baſtions. The houſes are handſome, and built in the modern taſte. Beſides the ſuburbs and handſome gardens that ſurround it on all ſides, there are a number of fine villages that depend thereon. The principal buſineſs of the inhabitants is brewing beer; but there are above 100 clothiers, and in the neighbouring villages above 1000 weavers. The merchants of Zittaw trade with thoſe of Prague and Leipſick, and extend their commerce as far as Holland. The cathedral church is a very handſome ſtructure, and has three organs, with two high ſteeples. Near it is a handſome college, where the languages, deſigning, dancing, and other arts are taught gratis. Joining to the cloyſter is a library, the fineſt in all Luſatia, which is open twice a week; and at a ſmall diſtance from it is the orphan houſe, lately built. It is ſeated on the river Neiſs, 17 miles S. W. of Gorlitz, and 25 S. E. of Dreſden. Lon. 15 5. E. lat. 50. 59. N.

ZNAIM, a ſtrong town of Germany, in Moravia, on the frontiers of Auſtria. It is a large place, and has a handſome caſtle, though very ancient, and in which there are a great many Pagan antiquities. It is ſeated on the river Taye, 24 miles S. W. of Brin, and 38 N. of Vienna. Lon. 16. 40. E. lat. 48. 38. N.

* ZOARA, a town of Africa, on the coaſt of Barbary, which is fortified, and has a good harbour, 60 miles W. of Tripoly. Lon. 11. 55. E. lat. 32. 45. N.

ZOCATARA. See SOCATARA.

* ZOFFENGEN, an ancient and handſome town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, three miles from Arburg. It has a very elegant church, and a public library, containing ſeveral curious manuſcripts. It is ſeated near a large foreſt, which contains the beſt pine-trees in all Swiſſerland. Lon. 7. 56. E. lat. 47. 8. N.

ZOLLERN, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, which gives name to a principality of Hohen-Zollern, which is 37 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and is a very fertile country. The prince of Hohen-Zollern is hereditary-chamberlain of the empire. The place is little elſe but a caſtle built on a mountain, 26 miles S. of Stutgard. Lon. 9. 8. E. lat. 48. 24. N.

ZOLNOCZ, a town in Upper Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name.

It was taken by the Turks in 1554, and retaken by the Imperialists in 1685; is seated on the river Levfie, where the river Sigeha falls into it, 62 miles N. E. of Colocza, and 62 E. of Buda. Lon. 20. 50. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* ZOQUES, a province of N. America, in New Spain, and in the government of Cinapa, on the frontiers of that of Tabasco. It produces plenty of silk and cochineal.

ZORNDORFF, a village in Germany, in the New Marche of Brandenburgh, famous for a bloody battle fought here in September 1758, between the Pruſſians and Ruſſians.

* ZUG, a handſome and conſiderable town of Switzerland, and capital of a canton of the ſame name, ſeated near the lake Zug, at the foot of a mountain partly covered with trees. In 1435, the ſpace which was on the ſide of the lake, was ſwallowed up, and therefore they built another upon an eminence. There are ſeveral fine houſes, handſome churches, and a good town-hall. It is 12 miles N. E. of Lucern, and 42 S. E. of Baſil. Lon. 8. 16. E. lat. 47. 10. N.

* ZUG, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded on the E. and N. by that of Zurich; on the W. by that of Lucern, and the Free Provinces; and on the S. by that of Schwitz. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics, and it is divided into three parts, one of which is the town of Zug, and the others the villages about it, which comprehend three aſſemblies, namely, Bar, Menzie, and Val Egerie. The government of this canton is democratic, and the ſovereignty belongs to the town of Zug, and to the communities without it, though this place has a particular magiſtrate.

* ZUIRICHAW, a town of Germany, in Stiria, in the province of Croſſen, 16 miles N. E. of Croſſen. Lon. 16. 22. E. lat. 52. 12. N.

* ZULPHA, a town of Perſia, almoſt cloſe to Ispahan, to which it is a ſort of a ſuburb, and ſeparated from it by the river Sanderon. It is peopled with a colony of Armenians, who were brought into Perſia by Shah Abbas. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and contains ſeveral churches and monaſteries.

* ZULPICH, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, belonging to the archbiſhop of Cologne; ſeated on the river Naſſel, 10 miles S. of Juliers, and 10 W. of Bonn. Lon. 6. 40. E. lat. 50. 46. N.

ZURICH, an antient, large, and populous city of Switzerland, and capital of a canton of the ſame name; ſeated at the N. extremity of the lake Zurich, where the river Limmat proceeds from it, and ſeparates it into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It is one of the beſt built towns in this country, but the ſtreets are narrow, and the houſes high. The cathedral church was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a ſtatue of that emperor. The revenues of the rich college of the canons now ſerve to maintain the miniſters of the church, the profeſſors, and 10 canons, who have preſerved their ancient dignities, with their benefices, but they are obliged to preach every day, or at leaſt to read a public lecture in the college, where the languages, philoſophy, and theology are taught. The convent for the daughters of the nobility is changed into a college, where 25 young ſtudents are educated, and provided with all neceſſaries. The fortifications are in the modern taſte, and the arſenal has arms ſufficient for 15,000 men. The inhabitants have made ſuch a good uſe of the eccleſiaſtical benefices, which have been ſecularized, that they have an hoſpital which maintains 650 poor people. The inhabitants are divided into 13 companies, one of which conſiſts of the nobility, and the reſt of tradeſmen. There are alſo two councils, the great and the little: the firſt conſiſts of 162 members, who decide the moſt important affairs, and the ſecond of 50 ſenators, and two burgomaſters, who take care of affairs of ſtate, and determine cauſes that are brought before them. They have ſeveral manufactures, and ſend part of their merchandizes to Italy. A great many French refugees are ſettled here, who have built handſome houſes about the city. It is 35 miles S. W. of Conſtance, 40 S. E. of Baſle, and 55 N. E. of Bern. Lon. 8. 30. E. lat. 47. 20. N.

ZURICH, the canton of, is one of the 13 cantons of Switzerland, and the firſt in rank, being about 50 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by the Rhine, which ſeparates it from the canton of Schaffhauſen; on the S. by that of Schwitz; on the E. by Thurgaw, and the county of Toggenburg; and on the W. by the canton of Zug, and the Free Provinces. The ſoil is fertile in corn, paſturage, all ſorts of fruits, and there are fine vineyards.

yards, as well as rich paſtures. This canton is well peopled, the inhabitants are very laborious, and have a famous manufactory in crapes. They were the firſt that embraced the reformation, and the famous reformer Zuinglius was born here.

ZURICH, the lake of, is one of the largeſt in Switzerland, being about 20 miles in length, and four in breadth. The river Limmat runs through it lengthways, and at Rapperſchwell is a bridge over it 1850 paces in length. It is of great uſe for trade, and the rather as it communicates with the Rhine.

* ZURITA, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſeated on the river Pavo, with an old caſtle, and a commandery of the order of the knights of Calatrava. It is very near Toledo. Lon. 3. 17. W. lat. 39. 50. N.

ZUTPHEN, a ſtrong and conſiderable town of the United Provinces, in Guelderland, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It has a magnificent church, and is ſurrounded with walls. It was taken by the French in 1672, who in 1674 delivered it up to the States General. It is ſeated at the confluence of the rivers Berkel and Yſſel, nine miles S. by E. of Deventer, and 55 E. by S. of Amſterdam. Lon. 6. 0. E. lat. 52. 10. North.

ZUTPHEN, a county of the United Provinces, in Guelderland; bounded on the N. by the river Yſſel, which ſeparates it from Velaw; on the W. by Over-Yſſel; on the E. by the biſhoprick of Munſter; and on the S. by the duchy of Cleves. Zutphen is the capital town.

ZUIDER-ZEE, a great gulph or bay of the German Ocean, which extends from S. to N. in the United Provinces, between Frieſland, Over-Yſſel, Guelderland, and Holland. It is ſo called from its ſituation towards the S. and is ſaid formerly to have been a lake, and that the land is ſwallowed up which united North Holland with Frieſland.

ZWICKOW, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and on the frontiers of Voigtland, ſubject to the elector of Saxony. It was formerly imperial, and is now a handſome town, ſeated on the river Muldaw. The place where the inhabitants are buried is in Voigtland, and therefore it is commonly ſaid, that they are Minims when alive, but Voigtlanders after they are dead. It is 20 miles N. E. of Plawen, and 15 S. of Altenburg. Lon. 12. 26. E. lat. 50. 45. N.

ZWEIBRUCK, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and in the land lately ceded to Heſſe Darmſtadt, 20 miles S. of Deuxponts, and 12 N. of Worms. It is ſubject to Heſſe Darmſtadt.

ZWOLL, a ſtrong town of the United Provinces, in Over Yſſel, and in the diſtrict of Zutphen. It is a handſome, large, and rich town, defended with ſome fortifications, and the canal which begins near this place, and extends to the river Yſſel, is defended by ſeveral forts at proper diſtances from each other. Near it is the mountain of St. Agnes, where there was formerly an Auguſtine convent, in which Thomas a Kempis lived ſeventy-one years, and died in 1471. It was formerly an imperial and hanſeatic town, and is advantageouſly ſeated on an eminence, on the rivers Aa and Yſſel, eight miles S. E. of Campen, and five S. of Haſſelt. Lon. 6. 10. E. lat. 52. 33. N.

* ZYGETH, a town of Lower Hungary, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſeated in a moraſs, ſide by the river Alma, 10 miles N. of the Drave, and 50 N. W. of Eſſeck. It is a very ſtrong place, and is defended by a citadel, ſurrounded with three walls, and three ditches full of water. It was beſieged in 1566, by Soliman II. emperor of the Turks, and taken three days after his death; but has ſince been retaken by the Auſtrians. Lon. 18. 53. E. lat. 46. 17. N.

* ZYGETH, the county of, a large territory, in Lower Hungary, ſeparated from Sclavonia by the river Drave on the S. W. on the N. W. by the lake Balaton, and on the E. by the counties of Alba Regalis and Tolna.

* ZYTOMIERZ, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, ſeated on the river Checiericf, 70 miles W. of Kiof, or Kiow, and 120 E. of Luck. Lon. 29. 22. E. lat. 50. 35. N.

The DIMENSIONS and true FIGURE of the EARTH determined.

IT cannot be thought improper to conclude a Geographical Dictionary with an elucidation of the dimensions and true figure of the earth, as theſe important problems have engaged the attention of the greateſt men in all ages, and in every country, where the arts and ſciences have flouriſhed.

The moſt ancient geographers were convinced, from obſervations, that the earth was of a ſpherical figure; but ſoon perceived that this was not ſufficient; it was neceſſary to know its real magnitude, before they could hope to carry their calculations to any degree of accuracy. The great importance of this problem induced them to have recourſe to various methods for obtaining a ſolution; and their induſtry at laſt rendered their attempts practicable. But how could any object be meaſured, whoſe dimenſions are ſo diſproportionable to the human frame? Our eyes can command only the ſmalleſt part at once, and our hands graſp nothing but atoms, when compared with the whole.

It would carry us too far to give a detail of the firſt attempts for determining the magnitude of the earth. The labours of Ariſtotle, Eratoſthenes, Poſidonius, and other great men of antiquity, ſerve only to demonſtrate the advantages which the philoſophers of all ages were perſuaded would flow from knowing this important problem: for the meaſures they have left us differ too widely from each other to lay any ſtreſs upon them.

Perſuaded, however, of the learning of theſe great men, and the remarkable fidelity, with which they applied to ſo neceſſary an undertaking, they were ſufficiently happy in their attempts, that about the laſt century, Snellius and Riccioli differed about eleven miles with regard to a degree. Our countryman Mr. Richard Norwood, was, however, more ſucceſsful; for in the year 1635 he ſolved this grand problem with a very conſiderable degree of accuracy. The principle on which he proceeded was this: As every great circle, either in the celeſtial ſphere or earth, is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees, and theſe circles are all conſidered as concentric to the centre of the earth; it follows, that if the diſtance in a great circle of the earth, correſponding to one or more of theſe degrees in a great circle of the heavens, can be meaſured, the whole circumference of the earth would be known by analogy in that meaſure; and conſequently its diameter, magnitude, &c. eaſily calculated.

Mr Norwood therefore took the following method for ſolving this problem. He choſe the two diſtant places, London and York, which were known to lie nearly north and ſouth of each other; and by the method of traverſe ſailing, he found their difference of latitude, or the diſtance between parallels of latitude paſſing through theſe places, or, which is the ſame thing, the length of that arch of the terreſtrial meridian. He alſo, with a good inſtrument, found the diſtance between the zeniths of thoſe places, and conſequently knew the length of the celeſtial arch, anſwering to the terreſtrial one he had meaſured. Then ſaying, as that celeſtial arch is to a great circle of the ſphere, or 360 degrees, ſo is the arch of the terreſtrial great circle meaſured in feet, to the circumference of a great circle on the earth in the ſame meaſure.

And by this method he found, that about 69 Engliſh miles and a half anſwered to one degree: the circumference of the earth, therefore, will be about 25,020 miles, and its diameter about 8000 miles.

Nothing now ſeemed wanting to determine the dimenſions of the earth, and calculate diſtances on its ſurface to a ſufficient degree of accuracy. but in the year 1672, Mr. Richer being ſent from France to Cayenne, in order to make aſtronomical obſervations, found, that his pendulum clock, which had been regulated at Paris to the mean motion of the ſun, when carried to that iſland, which is not above five degrees diſtant from the equator, loſt every day two minutes and fifty eight ſeconds. At his return to France he reported this obſervation, as one of the moſt important ever made, and it accordingly engaged the attention of the greateſt philoſophers and mathematicians in Europe.

They were convinced, that, in conſequence of this experiment, the effect of gravity was leſs at Cayenne than at Paris; for when the pendulum of a clock departs in its motion from the perpendicular, the force which brings it back again is gravity, and that is done quicker or ſlower, in proportion to the greater or leſſer degree of gravity. The hand does not mark each ſecond on the dial-plate till the pendulum has performed one of its oſcillations. If, therefore, the hand point out fewer ſeconds during one revolution of the ſtars, the pendulum requires more time to return to the perpendicular, and the preſſure that brings it back muſt be leſs in proportion. It is indeed true, that in warm climates the rod of the pendulum lengthens, as all metallic bodies do, and conſequently its oſcillations are retarded; for the longer the rod is, ſuppoſing an equality in other reſpects, the ſlower its oſcillations will be; but we know pretty exactly in what proportion heat lengthens pendulums; and conſequently how much it retards their motion.

As the earth revolves every day round its own axis, all the bodies and parts of matter that compoſe it muſt deſcribe circles; and each particle of the centrifugal force, more or leſs, in proportion to the circle it deſcribes.

If, we conſider, that the waters of the ſea are in equilibrio all over the earth; and ſuppoſe the earth to be formed of matter homogeneous or fluid, or that had been ſo originally, the figure of the earth may be determined by the laws of hydroſtatics.

In order to continue this fluid matter at reſt, the weight of a column of water, extended from the centre to the equator, muſt be equal to that of a column of water continued from the ſame centre to the pole. But the column correſponding to the equator, being formed of matter rendered lighter by the centrifugal force than the matter which forms the column correſponding to the pole, it follows, that it muſt be longer than the latter; conſequently, the earth is an obtate ſpheroid, or flattened at the poles.

Sir Iſaac Newton, to whoſe ſagacity we owe this important diſcovery, [illegible] to calculate the difference between the two diameters of the earth; and the reſult of this ſubtle diſquiſition is, that the diameter of the earth, at the equator, exceeds the axis of the earth the 230th part of its length, ſuppoſing the two diameters of the terreſtrial globe were in proportion [illegible]

[illegible] meaſuration of Mr. Norwood, and ſuppoſe [illegible] earth, [illegible] the diameter of the equator will be [illegible] and the circumference of that circle 25,439 miles.

[illegible] that this theory of Sir Iſaac's has been [illegible] the earth demonſtrated to be that [illegible] performed, with amazing [illegible] members of the Royal